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Spring-influenced snowbeds: a study on vegetationenvironment relationships in a mid-alpine ecosystem on calcareous bedrock at Lake Kamtjønnin, Trollheimen, Norway

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SPRING-INFLUENCED SNOWBEDS: A STUDY ON VEGETATION-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS IN A MID-ALPINE ECOSYSTEM ON CALCAREOUS BEDROCK AT LAKE KAMTJØNNIN, TROLLHEIMEN, NORWAY

Kildepåvirkede snøleier: en studie på forholdet mellom vegetasjon og miljøfaktorer i et mellomalpint økosystem på kalkrik berggrunn ved Kamtjønnin, Trollheimen, Norge



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Abstract

Background: Snow cover is one of the most important factors in alpine ecosystems, creating heterogenous patterns in different environmental conditions and vegetation. Snowbeds and cold springs are two nature system of special importance for species diversity in the mid-alpine zone. The knowledge of snowbeds and cold springs, and of bryophytes found in these areas, are restricted in Norway. Data on species and environmental factors in these nature systems are important both for conservation of rare mid-alpine species due to the ongoing climate change and further development of the NiN-system by generating data on species occurrences along environmental gradients.

Aims: The aim of this study is to 1) identify key environmental gradients explaining species composition in mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds, 2) discuss these gradients in relation to current theories of vegetation-environment relationships in spring-influenced snowbed ecosystems, 3) describe the distribution of species richness, both total species richness and among functional groups, in relation to single environmental variables and main gradients and 4) address the species-area relationship (SAR) in the investigated mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds.

Location: Spring-influenced snowbeds at Lake Kamtjønnin, Trollheimen, Norway.

Method: A nested sampling procedure was followed to select 1×1 m plots from 15 spring-influenced snowbeds representing variation in 1) growth season length, 2) strength of spring-water influence and 3) lime richness. The vegetation data were explored by correlation analysis and multivariate methods (DCA and GNMDS) in relation to key factors like length of growing season, strength of spring-water influence and lime richness, in addition to other variables such as topography, soil and water qualities and plot features.

Results: In total, 272 species were recorded in 15 locations of spring-influenced snowbeds, whereas only 183 of these species appeared in the 57 1×1 m plots. Thirty seven of the 272 species were listed on The Norwegian Red List for Species 2021. Two distinct gradients were identified: 1) length of growth season, moving from early melting snowbeds to late melting snowbeds, and 2) disturbance intensity. Vascular plants where most abundant in early-melting areas whereas bryophytes, mainly liverworts, were least affected by snow cover duration. A log-linear species-area relationship was found.

Conclusions: This study showed that the vegetation in the investigated spring-influenced ecosystems were highly affected by growth season length, and that rare species occur in these areas. Regarding the NiN-system, this suggest that 'growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover' (SV) is a potential local complex-gradient for cold springs, at least in alpine areas where snowbeds and cold springs coincides.

Keywords: snowbeds, cold springs, spring-water influence, length of growing season, mid-alpine ecosystem, species composition, GNMDS ordination, calcareous bedrock, Nature in Norway

Sammendrag

Bakgrunn: Snødekket skaper et heterogent mønster av ulike miljøfaktorer og vegetasjon, og er vurdert til å være en av de viktigste faktorene i alpine økosystemer. Snøleier og kaldkilder er to naturtyper av spesiell viktighet for artsrikdom i mellomalpin sone. Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for snøleier og kaldkilder i Norge, samt alpine moser, er begrenset. Data om arter og miljøfaktorer i disse naturtypene er viktig, både for forvaltning av mellomalpine arter som er sjeldne på grunn av pågående klimaendringer, og for videre utvikling av NiN-systemet ved å generere data på artsforekomster langs miljøgradienter.

Målsettinger: Målet med denne oppgaven er å 1) identifisere hovedmiljøgradientene som forklarer artssammensetningen i mellomalpine, kildepåvirkede snøleier, 2) diskutere disse gradientene i sammenheng med gjeldene teorier om forholdet mellom vegetasjon og miljøfaktorer, 3) beskrive fordelingen av artsrikdom, både total artsrikdom og artsrikdom blant ulike artsgrupper, i sammenheng med enkeltmiljøvariabler og hovedmiljøgradientene og 4) finne arts-arealforholdet (SAR) i de undersøkte mellomalpine kildepåvirkede snøleiene.

Studieområde: Kildepåvirkede snøleier ved Kamtjønnin, Trollheimen, Norge.

Metode: En nøstet innsamlingsmetodikk ble benyttet for å velge ut 1×1 m ruter i 15 forskjellige lokaliteter av kildepåvirkede snøleier som representerer variasjon i 1) snødekkevarighet, 2) kildevannspåvirkning og 3) kalkinnhold. Vegetasjonsdata ble utforsket med korrelasjonsanalyser og multivariate metoder (DCA og GNMDS) i forhold til nøkkelfaktorer som snødekkevarighet, kildevannspåvirkning og kalkinnhold, i tillegg til andre faktorer som topografi, jord- og vannegenskaper og ruteegenskaper.

Resultat: Det ble totalt registrert 272 arter i 15 lokaliteter av kildepåvirkede snøleier, hvorav 183 ble registrert i de til sammen 57 1×1 m rutene. Trettisyv av de 272 artene var ifølge Norsk rødliste for arter 2021 oppført som truet. To tydelige gradienter ble identifisert: 1) snødekkevarighet, fra tidlige til seine snøleier, og 2) forstyrrelsesintensitet. Karplanter forekom oftest i tidlige snøleier, mens moser, og spesielt levermoser, var minst påvirket av snødekkevarigheten. Et log-lineært arts-areal-forhold ble funnet.

Konklusjon: Dette studiet viste at vegetasjonen i de undersøkte kildepåvirkede snøleiene var sterkt påvirket av snødekkevarigheten, og at det finnes flere sjeldne og truede arter i denne typen natur. Med tanke på NiN-systemet vil dette bety at 'snødekkevarighet' (SV) er en mulig lokal kompleks miljøvariabel i kaldkilder, i det minste for alpine områder hvor snøleier og kaldkilder sammenfaller.

Nøkkelord: snøleier, kaldkilder, kildevannspåvirkning, snødekkevarighet, mellomalpint økosystem, artssammensetning, GNMDS ordinasjon, kalkrik berggrunn, Natur i Norge

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Contents

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Study area	4
2.1	Location	4
2.2	Landscape, climate and geology	4
3.0	Material and methods	6
3.1	Study design	6
	3.1.1 Sampling design	6
	3.1.2 Recording of species data	8
	3.1.3 Explanatory variables	8
3.2	Data	9
	3.2.1 Data manipulation	9
	3.2.2 Statistical analyses	. 13
4.0	Results	15
4.1	Species richness and plot characteristics	. 15
4.2	Species-area relationship (SAR)	. 16
4.3	Relationship between explanatory variables	. 16
4.4	DCA and GNMDS ordination	. 19
4.5	Relationship between ordination axes and recorded environmental variables	. 21
4.6	Relationship between biotic and environmental variables	. 25
4.7	Spatial structure	. 28
5.0	Discussion	29
5.1	Main environmental complex-gradients	. 29
	5.1.1 Growth season length	. 29
	5.1.2 Intensity of disturbance	. 30
5.2	Relationship between species richness and environmental variables	. 31
5.3	Species-area relationship (SAR)	. 32
5.4	Implications and future studies	. 33
6.0	Conclusions	35
7.0	Literature	36
8.0	Appendices	1
Арр	pendix 1 – Simplified methods for placing plots within Y-shaped or small locations	1
App	pendix 2 – Methods, realised number of plots and plot coordinates	3
App	pendix 3 – Species groups	5
App	pendix 4 – Explanatory variables	6
Арр	pendix 5 – Formulas	8
App	pendix 6 – Threatened species	9
App	pendix 7 – Results and analyses for DCA and GNMDS ordination on Subset	. 11
Арр	pendix 8 – Spatial structure and semi-variance	. 14
App	bendix 9 – Untransformed values for all 19 explanatory variables for all 1×1 m plots	. 17
App	bendix $10 - Ranged$ values for 17 continuous explanatory variables for all 1×1 m plots	. 19
App	pendix 11 – Registered species in all plots, nested plots and polygons	. 21

1.0 Introduction

Alpine environments are characterized by low temperatures, short growing seasons, intense solar radiation and harsh winds (Kudo & Ito 1992, Körner 1999, Nagy *et al.* 2012). These factors restrict many species from growing in alpine areas (Körner & Spehn 2002). The same factors disturb existing alpine vegetation, resulting in patchy vegetation dominated by bryophytes, lichens, graminoids and evergreen dwarf shrubs (Fremstad 1997, Gjærevoll 1990).

Snow cover is considered to be one of the most important factors for alpine vegetation (Billings & Bliss 1959, Baadsvik 1974, Gjærevoll 1956, Körner 1999, Vestergren 1902). Variation in elevation, precipitation, exposure, topography and winds create heterogeneous patterns of snow cover. This influence plant distribution, plant abundance and standing biomass in alpine environments by affecting growth, reproduction, establishment and phenology (Heegaard 2002, Walker *et al.* 1993). Snow cover also controls soil moisture and temperature (Björk & Molau 2007), which indirectly affects vegetation by controlling the nutrient availability (Bowman 1992, Burns & Tonkin 1982, Williams *et al.* 1998), soil development (Billings & Bliss 1959, Johnson & Billings 1962), evaporation and microbial activity (Brooks *et al.* 1996). Despite annual differences in snowfall and snowmelt dates, topography and prevailing wind direction distribute the snow in a very similar pattern every year (Fremstad 1997, Nordhagen 1943). The characteristic ridge-leeside-snowbed gradient of low alpine areas (Fremstad 1997, Nordhagen 1943) become less prominent in mid-alpine zones, resulting in a ridge-snowbed gradient with unclear differentiations (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019, Moen 1999).

Similar to snowbeds, cold springs provide stabile environments and create islet-like hotspots of biodiversity in alpine areas (Miller et al. 2021, Scarsbrook et al. 2007). Cold springs appear where the water-table meets the ground surface and are characterised as areas with a more or less stabile protrusion of groundwater (Cantonati et al. 2006, Plantlife 2009). Spring-water is often rich in oxygen and nutrient supply (Dahl 1957). Alpine springs are usually found in depressions, especially at the lower end of steep hills or slopes (Halvorsen et al. 2016), where also snowbeds are often formed. In the current natureclassification system "Nature in Norway" (Halvorsen et al. 2019, 2020) snowbeds and cold springs are defined as two separate main vegetation types. Snowbeds (type code T7) are classified as a terrestrial ecosystem and cold springs (type code V4) are regarded as a wetland ecosystem. The main source of vegetational variation within main vegetation types is local environmental complex variables (hereafter referred to as LEC). Important LECs in snowbeds are lime richness, growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover and strength of spring-water influence (Halvorsen et al. 2016). Lime richness and strength of spring-water influence are shared by cold springs as important LECs, while growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover is not taken into account when defining cold springs (Halvorsen et al. 2016). This may lead to difficulties when classifying areas where both cold springs and snowbeds are formed. According to Halvorsen et al. (2016) there is a need for more knowledge about the variation in species composition and underlying environmental variables causing this variation in alpine cold springs. Earlier studies of e.g. Nordhagen (1928), Gjærevoll (1956) and Kalliola (1939) show that plant communities in alpine areas of the Scandes, in addition to snow cover impacts, seems to be clearly differentiated in an acidic to base-rich bedrock gradient. This can also be seen in studies from Alaska (Cooper 1986) and the Alps (Grabherr 1997). Areas with calcareous bedrock are expected to contain a higher species richness and are often associated with rare species (Ewald 2003, Moen 1999).

Compared with other terrestrial ecosystems, alpine environments are still understudied (Seastedt & Bowman 2001). Due to their low accessibility and the periodically harsh and unwelcoming environments, alpine areas are more likely to be protected from direct anthropogenic impacts than more accessible areas at lower elevations (Nagy *et al.* 2012). Many studies on vegetation-environment relationships in Europe are limited to the Alps (e.g. Nagy *et al.* 2012), but there are also performed studies performed on alpine vegetation and -ecology in the Scandes (Dahl 1957, Gjærevoll 1956, Moen 1999, Nordhagen 1937, 1943, Resvoll-Holmsen 1920, Wahlenberg 1812). However, these studies are mainly focused on low-alpine areas, resulting in a knowledge gap in respect to mid-alpine vegetation and especially alpine bryophytes (Elven & Søli 2016, Hassel *et al.* 2015).

On the other hand, alpine environments are interesting and informative subjects for climate change studies, as these areas are believed to be sensitive to ongoing climatic changes (Björk & Molau 2007, Grabherr et al. 1995, Grabherr et al. 2010, Keller et al. 2005, Theurillat & Guisan 2001). Studies from the Swiss Alps show that trends of increasing annual temperature (Rebetez & Reinhard 2008) and decreasing snow precipitation (Serquet et al. 2011) will facilitate the establishment of subalpine and low alpine species at higher elevations (Klanderud & Birks 2003) and lead to an upward shift and homogenization of alpine plant vegetation (Jurasinski & Kreyling 2007). Also, increased nutrient mineralisation and further increase in atmospheric nitrogen depositions due to climate change are believed to have an impact on alpine vegetation (Petraglia et al. 2013, 2014). As a result of this, alpine vegetation all over the world is regarded as threatened by climate change (Grytnes et al. 2018, Matteodo et al. 2016, Theurillat & Guisan 2001). Snowbeds and other low-temperature and moist alpine habitats, including the species living there, are threatened by the ongoing climate change (Carbognani et al. 2014, Klanderud & Birks 2003, Matteodo et al. 2016, Sandvik & Odland 2014). It is therefore of interest to investigate vegetation structure in mid-alpine snowbed and cold spring ecosystems in the Scandes, as well as environmental factors important for species composition in these communities and how these factors interact together in influencing species composition of the vegetation.

According to the gradient-analytic perspective on natural variation (Whittaker, 1967), external factors act together on species as complex-gradients rather than one by one. The theory also assumes that only a few major complex-gradients is responsible for much of the species variation and that species have restricted occurrence intervals along the major complex-gradients (Halvorsen 2012, Whittaker 1967).

Multivariate methods such as ordination are well suited for summarising the main structure of species data and to relate the main structure to environmental variables (Whittaker 1967, Økland 1990b). The extracted ordination axes are hypothetical environmental variables that explains the variation in the data matrix, i.e., the ordination axes represent gradients in species composition, that is, coenoclines (Økland, 1990b).

Aims

The main motivation behind this study is to increase our knowledge of the vegetation composition of mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds, where bryophytes are a key component of species diversity and biomass production. This is important both for conservation of rare mid-alpine species due to the ongoing climate change and further development of the NiN-system (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019) by generating data on species occurrences along environmental gradients.

The aim of this study is to 1) identify key environmental complex-gradients explaining species composition in mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds 2) discuss these gradients in relation to current theories of vegetation-environment relationships in spring-influenced snowbed ecosystems, 3) describe the distribution of species richness, both total species richness and among functional groups, in relation to single environmental variables and main gradients and 4) address the species-area relationship (SAR) in the investigated mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds. The vegetation data is explored by correlation analysis and multivariate methods in relation to key factors like length of growing season (snow cover), strength of spring-water influence and lime richness, in addition to other variables such as topography, soil and water qualities and plot features.

2.0 Study area

2.1 Location

The study was conducted in the area surrounding Lake Kamtjønnin (62°45 N 9°18 E) in the Trollheimen mountain area of Oppdal municipality, in the county of Trøndelag, Norway (Figure 1). This area was chosen due to the occurrence of calcareous bedrock and is one of six designated areas in the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre's project *Alpine Bryophytes of Norway* (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2020a). The study area is 8–9 km from "Gjevilvasshytta" by Lake Gjevillvatnet. "Kamtjønnkoia", a cabin owned by NTNUI (the sports association of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology) and originally a botanical field station, served as base camp during the field survey.



Figure 1: Three maps with different scales showing the study area's placement (red dot) in a) Norway, b) in Oppdal/Trollheimen and c) the placement of the 15 locations around upper and lower Lake Kamtjønn. Cartography: Stine Krogfjord, ArcGIS Pro version 2.5.0.

2.2 Landscape, climate and geology

Lake Kamtjønnin consists of an upper and a lower lake located at 1174 and 1147 meters above sea level, respectively. They are located in a basin defined by Hemre Gjevillvasskamb (1497 m a.s.l.) to the SW, Riarskardet (1314 m a.s.l.) to the N and by Blåhø (1672 m a.s.l.) to the E (Figure 2). This area is a part of the "Trollheimen Protected Landscape area" which means that the area is protected by law for its special landscape and rich plant- and animal life (Anonymous 1987). Reindeer and sheep forage the area during summer. The areas around Lake Kamtjønnin have previously been subject of several botanical, plant sociological and ecology related surveys (Baadsvik 1974, Dahl 1892, Gjærevoll 1950, 1980, Gjærevoll & Sørensen 1954, Nordsteien 1982) as well as conservation-motivated surveys (Jordal 2018, 2019).



Figure 2: Overview of the study area, taken from Riarskardet (1314 m.a.s.l.) towards S. Upper and lower Lake Kamtjønnin are located in a basin defined by Blåhø (left), Riarskardet and Hemre Gjevilvasskamb (right). Photo: Stine Krogfjord.

The study area is situated in the mid-alpine zone and in the transition between slightly oceanic (O1) and distinctive oceanic (O2) vegetation section (Moen 1999), and the vegetation in the area is sparse and patchy in between talus slopes, boulders and snow patches. During the period 1971-2000 the mean annual air temperature was between -1° C and -2° C and the mean annual precipitation was 1500-2000 mm (Norwegian Meteorological Institute *et al.* 2020). More than half of the annual precipitation falls as snow, building a mean annual snow depth of two to four meters (Norwegian Meteorological Institute *et al.* 2020). According to Moen (1999) the average duration of snow cover in the area is 200-225 days of the year.

The bedrock in the area is a part of the Blåhø Nappe, mainly dominated by garnet mica schist, calcareous mica schist, amphibole schist and amphibolite with elements of limestone, gneiss, mica-containing quartzite and serpentines (Krill 1980). Limestone and amphibolite are easily weathered and rich in plant nutrients such as calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg) and iron (Fe). The superficial deposits in the area are dominated by talus materials, patchy and thin layers of moraine material, bare rock and some fluvial deposits at the northern end of upper Lake Kamtjønn (Geological Survey of Norway 2021). Weathering makes the bedrock nutrients available to plants, especially in areas such as this with absent or thin superficial deposits (Moen 1999). Previous surveys in the study area have revealed presence of rare plants and calcicole vegetation (Baadsvik 1974, Gjærevoll 1980, Jordal 2018).

3.0 Material and methods

3.1 Study design

The field work was conducted in the period between 21st of July and 14th of August 2020.

3.1.1 Sampling design

Fifteen cold spring locations in the study area were subjectively chosen in order to represent variation in 1) growth season length, 2) strength of spring-water influence and 3) lime richness (Figure 3). Three of the 15 locations (Nos. 11, 14 and 15) were chosen later than the others due to late snow melting. The locations were subjectively delineated with markers in the transition between spring-water influenced ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems.



Figure 3: A map showing the placement and number of the 15 cold spring locations (red dots) and the base camp (cabin). The markers are placed in the centre coordinates of the locations. Cartography: Stine Krogfjord, ArcGIS Pro version 2.5.0.

Plots were placed within the delineated locations according to strict rules. This method is based on a standardised sampling method for systematic nested sampling of terrestrial species in the NiN-system, described by Halvorsen and Bratli (2019). Spring-influenced snowbeds may vary a lot in shape and size. Three different methods were developed in order to collect data from a variety of different shaped locations: 1) a full method, 2) a simplified method for small locations and 3) a simplified method for Y-shaped locations. Only the full method is explained below. See Appendix 1 for the two simplified methods and Appendix 2 for an overview over method used, realised number of analysed plots in each location and plot coordinates. Nested plots are integrated in the method in order to investigate species-area relationships.

The full method

- 1) The location was subjectively delineated with markers.
- A center line was drawn from the top of the polygon downhill along the waterflow to the bottom. A second line was drawn perpendicular from the mid-point of the center line towards the sides, forming a cross showing the polygon centre.
- 3) A series of nested plots (A1, B1, C1, D1 and E1 at respectively 1, 4, 10, 16 and 100 m²) were placed in the centre of the polygon as shown in Figure 4. The plots B1, C1, D1 and E1 were analysed only if they were located within a buffer of 1 m inside the polygon border.
- 4) A series of 1×1 m plots (A2–A7) were placed along the extended diagonals of the nested plots in the centre of the polygon, as shown in Figure 4. These plots were analysed only if they were a) located within a buffer of one meter inside the polygon border and b) the distance to the nested plots was minimum one meter. Plots was moved along the center lines in order to meet the requirements, and if they still did not satisfy the criteria, plots were discarded.



Figure 4: The full method (a) and a practical example (b) of the full method used in a polygon which is too small to fit all plots. Plots B1, C1, D1 and E1 were analysed only if they were located within a buffer of one meter inside the polygon border (red line). Plots A2–A7 were analysed only if they met the criteria of distance of minimum one meter to the polygon border <u>and</u> to the nested plots at the same time. Plots was moved along the lines in order to meet the requirements, and if they still did not satisfy the criteria, plots were discarded. In example b) are plot E1 and plot A2 discarded (A2 could not fit between the polygon line and nested plot D1), while plot A7 was moved along the center lines in order to meet the criteria of distance to polygon line and nested plot D1.

3.1.2 Recording of species data

Vascular plants, mosses and lichens were recorded in all plots and polygons in a three-step process dependent on type of plot:

- 1) *Species cover* was recorded for all 1×1 m plots. Species cover refers to how many percent a species approximately covers over the entire 1×1 m plot (Table 1).
- Additional species found in nested plots B1–E1 (and not already recorded in 1×1 m plots, i.e. plot A1–A7) were recorded as present.
- Additional species found in the entire polygon (and not already recorded in 1×1 m plots or nested plots) were recorded as presence.

The nomenclature of vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens follows the Species Nomenclature Database of the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2020b). Mosses not affected by the spring-water (on top of rocks etc.) and crustose lichens were not recorded. Some species were aggregated into groups or genus (hereafter called species). See Appendix 3 for species included in the aggregated groups. Specimens that were difficult to identify in the field were collected in paper bags, marked and brought to base camp or the laboratory for further identification. For each 1×1 m plot, a 5×5 cm patch of liverworts was collected in order to detect small species. Species in these 5×5 cm liverwort-patches were identified at the laboratory. Collected material will be stored at NTNU University Museum in Trondheim.

 Table 1: Species cover was recorded as a value between 0 and 5. This scale is based on the Hult-Sernander-Du Rietz scale

 (Du Rietz 1921) which is also incorporated as the A6-scale for species recordings in the NiN-system (Halvorsen et al. 2019).

Species co	over	
Value	Percentage cover	
0	0	
1	1 - 6.25%	
2	6.25 - 12.5%	
3	12.5 - 25%	
4	25 - 50%	
5	> 50%	

3.1.3 Explanatory variables

A total of 19 explanatory variables were measured for all plots (Appendix 4). Sixteen of these variables were environmental variables, whereas three were biotic variables of species cover of vascular plants, cryptogams and algae, respectively. Of these 16 environmental variables were three variables based on steps along the relevant LECs (NiN) growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover (SV), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and lime richness (KA) (Halvorsen *et al.* 2016, 2019). Uncertainty follows all these variables due to subjective decisions in the field but will be most helpful for relating sampling results to the existing NiN-system and generalized species lists (GAD) used to test hypothesises for delineating nature types. Lime richness (KA) represent variation in chemical

composition indirectly, and is, based on occurrence of chalcophile plants rather than pH and plant nutrients as such (Halvorsen *et al.* 2016).

Measurements of water pH and water temperature on water samples from the spring sources were performed in situ the 5th of August 2020 in location 1–10, 12 and 13 with a *Hanna Instruments HI991301 pH, EC, TDS & Temperature meter*. Location 11, 14 and 15 were not sampled as these locations was chosen after the day of water measurements. The equipment was calibrated only once but rinsed in deionized water between every measurement to avoid contamination. Five soil depth measurements and five soil samples were carried out in every 1×1 m plot at the following five positions: one sample/measurement in the plot centre and four samples/measurements on the diagonal approximately 30 cm within each corner. Soil depth for each plot was calculated as the average of the five soil depth measurements. In plots with shallow or missing soil layer, soil samples were taken as close to the original position as possible. Samples from the same plot were mixed in a paper box and marked, air-dried and stored at room-temperature.

Measurements of soil pH and loss on ignition were carried out in December 2020 at Nord University in Steinkjer and the Department of Biology at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim. Soil samples were prepared by sieving the soil through a 2 mm sieve, crushed with a mortar and dried in a drying cabinet at 60°C for 94 hours. The sieve and mortar were cleaned between every soil sample to avoid contamination. Measurements of pH were carried out by mixing 10 mL of prepared soil with 25 mL deionized water in small plastic containers with lids. The samples were stirred well, left overnight in room temperature, stirred once more the day after and measured with a *VWR pH110 pH-meter* after sedimentation. Buffer solutions at pH 4 and pH 7 were used for calibrating the pH-meter before measurements and for every fifth sample. Loss on ignition were performed to find the percent content of organic matter in the soil samples (formulas in Appendix 5). Previously weighed crucibles were filled half full of prepared soil, weighed again, put in a muffle furnace for five hours at 550°C, and weighed once more after cooling down to room temperature inside a desiccator.

3.2 Data

3.2.1 Data manipulation

Explanatory variables were subjected to data manipulation prior to statistical analyses. The LECs KA, SV and KI were – according to the NiN-system – measured as elementary segments along a gradient and had to be converted to numeric, categorical variables *a posteriori* (formulas in Appendix 5). Missing values for water pH and water temperature in location 11, 14 and 15 were replaced with mean values of the respective variables from the other locations. Plot values for water pH and water temperature were obtained by calculating mean values for which (one or more) water source(s) affected each plot. Aspect was adjusted from a circular 0–360° scale to a 0–180° scale of favourability (formulas in Appendix 5).

Continuous explanatory variables were transformed to homoscedasticity (zero-skewness standardisation) as described by Økland *et al.* (2001). First, standardized skewness of each variable was calculated by dividing skewness with its expected standard deviation $(6/n)^{0.5}$ (Sokal & Rolf 1995). Secondly, zero-skewness were achieved by manually finding the value *c* in one the following equations that gave the explanatory variable (*y*) a standardised skewness close to zero (<10⁻⁵):

$y = \ln(c+x)$	applied to left-skewed variables (standardised skewness < 0)	(1)
$y = e^{cx}$	applied to right-skewed variables (standardised skewness > 0)	(2)
y = ln(c+ln(c+x))	applied to highly right-skewed variables	(3)
$y = e^c(e^cx)$	applied to highly left-skewed variables	(4)

Equation (1) or (2) was applied first. For variables which no c could be found that make the transformed variable having zero-skewness, equation (3) or (4) were tried out. If zero-skewness was still not achieved, the variable was converted to a binary variable (presence/absence). Finally, transformed continuous variables were ranged on a 0-1 scale using the equation:

$$y = (y-y_{min})/(y_{max}-y_{min})$$
 applied to transformed variables (5)

Binary and biotic variables were left untransformed. Summary statistics for untransformed and transformed explanatory variables used in this study are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary statistics for recorded explanatory variables, including true number of observation units (OU's), untransformed range, mean and standard deviation, as well as the equation used for transformation and corresponding c-value used to achieve zero skewness. Due to short distances between plots within locations, true number of OU's were not equal to total number of OU's (1×1 m plots). More detailed variable descriptions are found in Appendix 4.

	A 1.1				Untransfor	med		Trans	formed
	viation	Variable	Comment	True No. of OU's	Range	Mean	Standard deviation	Equation	c-value
Торо-	Alt	Altitude	Meters above sea level	15	1146.19–1217.77	1176.37	17.32	ln(c+x)	-828.19
graphic	Aspect	Aspect favourability	Aspect favourability on a 0–180° scale		5-180	102.72	62.20	e^cx	0.02095493
variables	Slope	Slope inclination	Inclination inside plots on a 0–90° scale	15	2–32	9.70	6.94	ln(c+x)	-0.282974
Geological variables	GrainSize	Dominant grain size	Dominant grain size of inorganic material within plot (Wentworth 1922)	57	1–4	2.11	0.67	ln(c+x)	0.387646
Soil/water variables	LOI	Organic soil content	Loss on ignition. Renamed to 'organic soil content'. A proxy for organic soil, percentage (%) of organic soil matter	57	1.94–24.67	7.07	5.41	ln(c+x)	-1.06046
	RunWater	Running water	Amount of running water within plots: $0 = no$ running water, $1 = saturated$, $2 = weak$ running water and $3 = strong$ running water	57	0–3	1.33	1.09	ln(c+x)	16.591
	SoilDepth	Soil depth	Average soil depth (cm). Not necessarily depth of <i>organic</i> soil layer, as the soil contained a lot of inorganic material such as sand and gravel.	57	0–32.60	6.37	6.27	ln(c+x)	0.95429
	SoilPH	Soil pH	Soil pH measured in water. 1–14 pH scale.	57	5.35-6.74	6.06	0.29	e^cx	0.32124
	WaterPH	Water pH	Water pH 1–14 pH scale.	19	6.21-7.10	6.82	0.19	e^cx	1.4254516
	WaterTemp	Water temperature	Water temperature (°C)	19	4.40-10.20	7.47	1.48	e^cx	0.0586644
Plot features	AnimalDrop	Animal droppings	Presence (1) or absence (0) of animal droppings	57	0–1	0.26	0.44	Binary	-
	DistTerr	Distance to terrestrial systems	Distance (m) to nearest terrestrial system (NiN)	57	0.50–11	3.15	2.17	ln(c+x)	0.529689
	PolyArea	Polygon area	Area (m ²) of polygon, based upon a drawn map for each polygon	15	21–561	126.09	154.26	ln(c+x)	6.1786

(Table 2 cont.)

	Abbro				Untrans	sformed		Transf	formed
	viation	Variable	Comment	True No. of OU's	Range	Mean	Standard deviation	Equation	c-value
NiN variables	KA	Lime richness	NiN LEC 'lime richness' (KA). Converted from segments ('-f' to 'i') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5	15	0.75–4	1.89	0.84	ln(c+x)	0.28376
	KI	Strength of spring- water influence	NiN LEC 'strength of spring-water influence' (KI). Converted from segments ('c' to ' $e \rightarrow \alpha$ ') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5	15	0–2.50	0.89	0.67	ln(c+x)	4.2401
	SV	Length of growth season	NiN LEC 'growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover' (SV). Name shortened down to 'length of growth season'. Converted from segments ('0' to 'e') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5	15	0–4.50	2.51	1.41	e^cx	0.001603
Species cover	TC	Vascular plant cover	Percentage (%) cover of vascular plants inside plot	57	0–62	10.45	14.99	ln(c+x)	0.522768
variables	TD	Cryptogam cover	Percentage (%) cover of mosses, liverworts and lichens inside plot	57	0–99	46.23	35.10	ln(c+x)	156.9999
	TE	Algae	Presence (1) or absence (0) of algae in plot	57	0–6	0.75	1.29	Binary	-

3.2.2 Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were carried out in the statistical software package R version 3.6.1 (R Core Team 2020). Ordination analyses were performed using the vegan package (Oksanen *et al.* 2020).

Relationships between explanatory variables

Kendall's non-parametric correlation coefficient τ (Kendall 1938) was used to calculate pairwise correlations between all continuous explanatory variables (Sokal & Rolf 1995). A Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test for unpaired samples was performed to check for relationships between continuous and binary variables (Mann & Whitney 1947, Wilcoxon 1945), and a χ^2 -test to check for relationships between binary variables (Pearson 1900). A principal component analysis (PCA; Pearson 1901, ter Braak & Prentice 1988) was run using the *rda*-function and applied to transformed and ranged continuous environmental variables.

Species-area relationship (SAR)

Linear regression was used to examine the relationship between species richness and area in all 15 locations combined, based on average values for species richness for each level of area $(1, 4, 10, 16 \text{ m}^2)$. Values for species richness had to be log₂-transformed before linear regression.

Ordination of vegetation

A multiple parallel ordination (MPO) of detrended correspondence analysis (DCA; van Son & Halvorsen 2014) and global-non-metric multidimensional scaling (GNMDS; Kruskal 1964) was performed on the species cover data matrix, as suggested by Økland (1996). These methods are fundamentally different, by DCA being metric, whereas GNMDS is a non-metric method. However, both methods aim to extract axes in vegetational variation in vegetation datasets with unknown structure (Økland 1990b). A parallel application of principally different ordination methods enhance the probability of reaching a reliable gradient structure (van Son & Halvorsen 2014).

Four DCA axes were assessed by using the *decorana*-function, set to standard options of four cycles and 26 segments in each cycle. GNMDS was run by using the *monoMDS*-function. Dissimilarity measure used was Bray Curtis with replacement of unreliable distances by geodestic distances calculated with stepacross method (threshold value $\varepsilon = 0.8$) (Williamson 1978). Number of random starting configurations was set to 100, maximum number of iterations to 1000 and stress reduction ratio to 10⁻⁷. Dimensionalities of both two and three were tested to find the most appropriate GNMDS ordination. DCA axes were scaled to standard deviation units (S.D. units) while GNMDS axes were scaled to half change units (H.C. units). Plot No. 49 had to be removed before ordination due to zero species recordings in this plot, resulting in a full dataset of 56 plots and 183 different species. A subset of 51 plots was obtained by excluding outlying plots Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48. These plots belonged to location 13, which was a species-poor, steep, late-melting area with very strong spring-water influence. Separate analyses on the subset indicated that no further structure was found in the data, and the subset was therefore not included further in this study. Se Appendix 7 for analyses and results regarding the subset. All analyses presented in the result-chapter are based on the full dataset of 56 plots.

Comparison of ordination methods

Unit scores along four DCA axes and five GNMDS axes (two two-dimensional axes and three threedimensional axes) were compared with Kendall's rank correlation coefficient τ (Kendall 1938). Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) was used as a basis for deciding which dimensionality and axes to keep for further analysis. Ecological interpretation was based on the GNMDS results due to distortions and outliers in DCA.

Ecological interpretation

Relationships between ordination axes and continuous explanatory variables were examined by using Kendall's rank correlation coefficient τ (Kendall 1938), while relationships between ordination axes and binary variables were examined by p-values reported from Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test for unpaired samples (Mann & Whitney 1947, Wilcoxon 1945).

A biplot with vectors of explanatory variables and plot positions of GNMDS (*envfit*-function) was made, in addition to isoline diagrams (*ordisurf*-function) showing properties of both explanatory variables and species responses in the GNMDS ordination space. A split-plot GLM (*aov*-function) (Crawley 2002) was made to evaluate each explanatory variable at two levels of sampling: between locations and between plots within locations. Relationships between environmental variables and species richness and species cover variables were investigated using Kendall's rank correlation coefficient for continuous variables and Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test for unpaired samples on binary variables.

Spatial structure

Spatial structure was explored by geostatistical methods (*variog*-function) and expressed as semivariance – the variation in a variable as a function of spatial structure (Palmer 1990, Phillips 1986, Robertson 1987). To be able to compare semi-variance among variables, the semi-variances for each variable were standardized by division with sample variance (Rossi *et al.* 1992). Geographical distance between plots were based upon coordinates and measured as Euclidean distance. All continuous explanatory variables, in addition to GNMDS and DCA axes 1 and 2, were used in the analyses. Distances were ordered in ten lag classes of respectively 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024 and 2048 meters. A variable was spatially structured in a distance interval in which the semi-variance function was ascending, and especially when the line of the variable was observed outside the envelope (red lines) of the variogram. Spatial structure should be considered when obtaining p-values in various analyses on the dataset, and output values such as τ -values should be considered along with p-values.

4.0 Results

4.1 Species richness and plot characteristics

A total of 272 species were observed, belonging to following groups: 19 woody plants, 7 seedless vascular plants, 55 herbs, 34 graminoids, 84 mosses, 54 liverworts, 2 peatmosses and 17 lichens. Among the 272 observed species, 37 species were included on The Norwegian Red List for Species 2021 (Appendix 6) (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2021). The most species rich location was No. 6, whereas location No. 15 had the lowest number of species (Figure 5). The average number of species in each location were 97. Only 183 of the 272 species were observed within the 57 1×1 m plots. Remaining 89 species were observed either in nested plots or inside polygon borders. *Salix herbacea* and *Salix polaris* (22 plots), *Equisetum arvense* subsp. *alpestre* (21 plots), *Bistorta vivipara* (40 plots), *Juncus biglumis* (34 plots), *Blindia acuta* (45 plots), *Saccobasis polita* (26 plots), *Cladonia arbuscula* agg. (5 plots) were the most frequent species of woody plants, seedless vascular plants, herbs, graminoids, mosses, liverworts and lichens, respectively. *Blindia acuta* (45 plots), *Bistorta vivipara* (40 plots) and *Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum* (38 plots) were the three most frequently observed species. Names and plot properties of all recorded species are included in Appendix 11.



Species richness per location

Figure 5: Overview of species richness in each location. Total number of species in each plot is written above bars. Colours represent different species groups.

The average plot was found at 1176 meters altitude, were dominated by cobbles (64–256mm) and had relatively low organic soil content (LOI of 7.07%). The typical lime richness content was high (KA·g), combined with clear spring-water influence (KI·d) and moderate to late snow melting (SV·bc). Within the 57 registered 1×1 m plots, species cover of vascular plants, cryptogams and algae averaged 10.45%, 46.23% and 0.75%, respectively. The most species rich plots contained 48 species (location 2 and 10).

Disregarding one plot with zero registered species, the least species rich plot contained only four species (location 14). The average number of species observed in each plot were approximately 25 species. Properties of recorded explanatory variables are given in Appendix 9 (untransformed) and Appendix 10 (transformed and ranged).

4.2 Species-area relationship (SAR)

The investigated locations showed a great variation in sizes, shapes and species richness, ranging from 21 m² to 561 m² and a total species richness between 57 and 133 species. A linear regression on $\log_{2^{-1}}$ transformed data on average species richness per level of area (approximately 1, 4, 10, 16 m² and total polygon size) showed a relationship expressed by the equation y = 26.387 + 10.597x (R² = 0.5646, p <0.0001) (Figure 6). Despite the difference in species richness per square meter between different types of spring-influenced snowbeds, the relationship between species richness and area looked much similar for the investigated locations. The most species rich plots were located in early melting snowbeds with high levels of lime richness (location 8 and 10), while the most species poor plots were found in late-melting, rocky snowbeds (location 13, 14 and 15).



Figure 6: Species richness as a function of area (log₂-transformed). Colours represent different locations as shown in legend. The dashed black line represents the average species-area relationship (SAR) in this study.

4.3 Relationship between explanatory variables

Kendall's τ values and corresponding significance levels for pairwise comparisons of all continuous variables (Table 3) and the PCA diagram (Figure 7) showed some groupings of variables which were correlated. The most distinct group of variables contained strength of spring-water influence (KI), amount of running water trough plot (RunWater), length of growth season (SV), vascular plant cover (TC), organic soil content (LOI) and lime richness (KA). There was also a relation between polygon area (PolyArea), distance to nearest terrestrial ecosystem (DistTerr) and water temperature (WaterTemp).

Table 3: Kendall's rank correlation coefficients τ (lower triangle) and corresponding p-values (upper triangle) between 17 continuous, explanatory variables in 57 1×1 m plots. Very strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.3$, p < 0.004) bold and italicised, other correlations ($|\tau| > 0.2$, p < 0.05) italicised. Names of explanatory variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

	Alt	Aspect	Slope	GrainSize	LOI	RunWater	SoilDepth	SoilPH	WaterPH	WaterTemp	DistTerr	PolyArea	KA	KI	SV	TC	TD
Alt		0.1621	0.6576	0.8118	0.3216	0.0136	0.2827	0.3525	0.1035	0.0128	0.1738	0.0276	0.0691	0.0158	0.0206	0.5895	0.9287
Aspect	0.1279		0.5060	0.2560	0.0156	0.1650	0.1422	0.2000	0.0001	0.0065	<0.0001	0.0005	0.5969	0.1881	0.1043	0.0008	0.8904
Slope	-0.0417	0.0628		0.2898	0.1022	0.0906	0.0086	0.0870	0.4269	0.0849	0.2762	0.4742	0.3742	0.0177	0.9265	0.1558	0.1438
GrainSize	-0.0252	-0.1209	-0.1159		0.1532	0.8711	0.0384	0.7694	0.6320	0.1428	0.3911	0.7202	0.2484	0.8175	0.0647	0.1180	0.9927
LOI	0.0902	-0.2211	-0.1537	0.1513		<0.0001	0.0113	0.0243	0.0195	0.0174	0.0691	0.2602	0.0014	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.1180
RunWater	-0.2498	0.1413	0.1771	-0.0192	-0.4902		0.0002	0.0123	0.0029	0.0822	0.3001	0.0160	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0006	<0.0001	0.0487
SoilDepth	0.0982	-0.1349	-0.2480	0.2203	0.2317	-0.3777		0.9725	0.0002	0.5099	0.3243	0.4070	0.0084	0.0006	0.0318	0.0008	0.1882
SoilPH	0.0850	-0.1178	0.1617	0.0312	-0.2060	0.2548	-0.0032		0.1272	0.0077	0.0392	0.0210	0.0616	0.1284	0.6062	0.1728	0.7618
WaterPH	0.1526	-0.3579	-0.0769	0.0523	0.2189	-0.3104	0.3493	0.1437		0.0311	0.0039	0.0438	0.0719	0.0059	0.0132	0.0011	0.9779
WaterTemp	0.2343	0.2572	-0.1675	0.1606	0.2239	-0.1821	0.0623	-0.2520	-0.2091		<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0012	0.0084	0.0194	0.3091	0.0315
DistTerr	-0.1289	-0.4080	-0.1066	-0.0947	-0.1723	0.1094	0.0939	0.1964	0.2816	-0.4077		<0.0001	0.5643	0.0894	0.1549	0.3395	0.7233
PolyArea	-0.2058	-0.3269	0.0691	-0.0390	-0.1052	0.2505	-0.0778	0.2167	0.1940	-0.5780	0.4769		0.0209	0.0037	0.8207	0.7495	0.2292
KA	0.1804	0.0527	-0.0911	0.1335	0.3170	-0.4378	0.2629	-0.1864	0.1840	0.3331	-0.0596	-0.2354		0.0008	<0.0001	0.0005	0.7554
KI	-0.2492	0.1366	0.2532	0.0278	-0.4663	0.7073	-0.3572	0.1578	-0.2931	-0.2815	0.1829	0.3081	-0.3790		0.0099	<0.0001	0.9037
SV	-0.2268	0.1599	0.0093	-0.2109	-0.5477	0.3730	-0.2113	0.0508	-0.2502	-0.2370	0.1452	-0.0228	-0.4292	0.2871		<0.0001	0.9662
TC	0.0504	-0.3143	-0.1369	0.1700	0.6330	-0.5556	0.3155	-0.1279	0.3140	0.0982	-0.0929	-0.0306	0.3549	-0.4283	-0.5853		0.0208
TD	-0.0082	0.0127	0.1382	-0.0010	0.1431	-0.2008	0.1210	0.0279	0.0026	-0.2035	-0.0337	0.1129	0.0311	-0.0126	0.0042	0.2170	



Figure 7: PCA ordination of 17 continuous, explanatory variables showing axes 1 and 2. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

The first four PCA ordination axes for the environmental variables had eigenvalues of 5.05, 2.97, 1.59 and 1.40. PCA axis 1 and 2 combined explained 47.2% (29.7% and 17.5% respectively) of the total variation. PCA axis 3 and 4 explained accordingly 9.4% and 8.2% (low interpretability) and were, because of this, not included. The Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test between binary and continuous variables indicated that animal droppings (AnimalDrop) were related to aspect (Aspect), amount of running water through plot (RunWater), vascular plant cover (TC) and algae (TD), while cryptogam cover (TD) was related to aspect, dominant grain size (GrainSize), organic soil content (LOI), RunWater, water pH, strength of spring-water influence (KI), length of growth season (SV) and TC (Table 4). The χ^2 -test showed no significant relationship between the two binary variables algae (TE) and AnimalDrop ($\chi^2 = 1.5147$, df = 1, p-value = 0.2184).

Table 4: Reported test statistics (w) and p-values from Wilcoxon signed-rank test for pairs of binary variables and continuous variables. Significant p-values marked in bold (p < 0.05).

	AnimalDrop		TE	
Variables	W	р	W	р
Alt	376.0	0.2761	329.0	0.4256
Aspect	424.5	0.0482	542.0	0.0068
Slope	302.0	0.8199	448.0	0.2478
GrainSize	321.0	0.8949	270.5	0.0189
LOI	219.0	0.0835	225.0	0.0108
RunWater	431.5	0.0285	538.0	0.0060
SoilDepth	208.5	0.0547	274.5	0.0883
SoilPH	334.5	0.7305	473.5	0.1159
WaterPH	221.5	0.0901	245.0	0.0275
WaterTemp	375.0	0.2778	365.5	0.8416
DistTerr	239.5	0.1711	403.0	0.6832
PolyArea	316.5	0.9855	404.5	0.6662
KA	246.5	0.1957	300.5	0.1811
KI	361.0	0.3664	492.5	0.0389
SV	343.0	0.6099	508.5	0.0277
TC	176.5	0.0120	207.0	0.0046
TD	175.5	0.0117	389.0	0.8621

4.4 DCA and GNMDS ordination

The first two axes of the DCA ordination had gradient lengths of 5.10 and 3.57 S.D. units and eigenvalues of 0.48 and 0.31, respectively (Table 5). The first and second axes of the two-dimensional GNMDS ordination had gradient lengths of 2.92 and 2.33 H.C. units, respectively, while the three axes of the three-dimensional GNMDS ordination had gradient lengths of 2.74, 2.22 and 1.69 H.C. units, respectively (Table 5). Gradient lengths and eigenvalues decreased gradually from first to last axis, regardless of ordination method. Ordination diagrams are presented in Figure 8.

Ordination			Character	ristics of axes	
method	Dimensions	Axis No.	Gradient length (S.D. units)	Gradient length (H.C. units)	Eigenvalue
DCA		1	5.1037		0.4774
		2	3.5702		0.3046
		3	2.9202		0.1973
		4	1.9881		0.1564
GNMDS	2	1		2.9180	
		2		2.3285	
	3	1		2.7371	
		2		2.2151	
		3		1.6861	

 Table 5: Characteristics of DCA and GNMDS ordination axes.

Correlation analyses between DCA and GNMDS ordination axes (Table 6) confirmed both first axis ($\tau \approx 0.8$, p < 0.0001) and second axis ($\tau \approx 0.4$, p < 0.0001) for both dimensions. The third axis was not confirmed ($\tau = 0.0383$, p = 0.6767), and for this reason, the three-dimensional GNMDS was not included in further analyses. A weak correlation was observed between DCA axis 4 and the two-dimensional GNMDS axis 2. The DCA plot scores formed a vague tongue shape (Figure 8), often referred to as the "tongue-effect" (Minchin 1987, Økland 1990b), which is, a tongue shaped structure in the DCA ordination diagram that appear when plot positions at one end of the first axis are concentrated around the mean plot score along the second axis. This is a common shortcoming in DCA ordination caused by distortion of the data through the detrending process (Minchin 1987, Økland 1990a). Therefore, in addition to more frequent outliers in the DCA ordination, GNMDS was given more weight than DCA in the ecological interpretation and further discussion.

Table 6: Kendall's correlation coefficient τ with corresponding p-values between DCA and GNMDS axes. Strong correlations $(|\tau| > 0.4, p < 0.0001)$ in bold, other correlations $(|\tau| < 0.4, p < 0.05)$ bold and italicised. Names of GNMDS axes refers to number of dimensions (2 or 3) and axes number (1, 2 or 3).

	DCA1		DCA2		DCA3		DCA4	
	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
GNMDS2_1	0.7909	< 0.0001	0.0792	0.3886	-0.0039	0.9662	0.0052	0.9549
GNMDS2_2	-0.0623	0.4975	0.4338	< 0.0001	-0.0182	0.8431	0.2844	0.0020
GNMDS3_1	0.8078	< 0.0001	0.0779	0.3964	-0.0234	0.7992	0.0039	0.9662
GNMDS3_2	-0.0610	0.5065	0.3909	< 0.0001	-0.0377	0.6819	0.3299	0.0003
GNMDS3_3	-0.0331	0.7185	-0.0435	0.6358	0.0383	0.6767	0.1422	0.1217

DCA diagram - Full dataset

GNMDS diagram - Full dataset



Figure 8: DCA (left) and GNMDS ordination (right) of the species cover matrix. Plot positions are represented as coloured points (upper) and plot numbers (lower). Info on plot numbers and corresponding features and recordings are found in Appendix 2, 9, 10 and 11. Colours represent different locations as shown in legend.

4.5 Relationship between ordination axes and recorded environmental variables

Comparisons of the first axis for both GNMDS and DCA revealed matching correlation patterns with explanatory variables for both ordination methods (Table 7). Six variables – organic soil content (LOI), lime richness (KA), vascular plant cover (TC), running water through plot (RunWater), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and length of growth season (SV) – were strongly correlated ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) with the first axis of both GNMDS and DCA ordinations. Organic soil content, KA and TC were negatively correlated with the first axes, while positive correlations were found between the first axes and RunWater, KI and SV. Several variables showed weak correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) with the first GNMDS axis, including aspect, soil depth and water pH. DCA axis 1 had in addition a weak correlation with Slope and WaterTemp. Both AnimalDrop and algae (TE) were related to GNMDS axis 1, while only TE was related to the first axis of DCA axis 1. Neither GNMDS nor DCA axis 2 had any strong correlations with explanatory variables (Table 7). GNMDS axis 2 was weakly correlated with LOI, WaterTemp and TD, while second axis of DCA had a weak, negative correlation with KI. Second axes had no relationship with binary variables (Table 7).

Figure 9 present a biplot of the GNMDS ordination diagram combined with continuous explanatory variables as vectors and binary variables as optimum points. The biplot shows that plots to the left had higher values of organic soil content (LOI) and vascular plant cover (TC) than plots located to the right, while plots to the right got higher levels of spring-water influence (KI) and length of growing season (SV) than plots to the left, and vice versa.

Table 7: Correlation coefficients τ between ordinations axes (GNMDS and DCA) and single continuous explanatory variables. Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, other correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) bold and italicised. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

	GNMDS2	_1	GNMDS2	_2	DCA1		DCA2	
	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
Alt	-0.1268	0.1681	-0.1724	0.0611	-0.1737	0.0591	-0.0098	0.9156
Aspect	0.2598	0.0049	0.0300	0.7450	0.2729	0.0031	0.1345	0.1452
Slope	0.1709	0.0720	0.1669	0.0790	0.2128	0.0251	0.0277	0.7706
GrainSize	-0.1639	0.1270	0.0442	0.6798	-0.1675	0.1177	-0.0298	0.7808
LOI	-0.5879	< 0.0001	0.1942	0.0346	-0.5762	< 0.0001	-0.0838	0.3619
RunWater	0.4741	< 0.0001	-0.1048	0.3051	0.5103	< 0.0001	-0.1289	0.2071
SoilDepth	-0.3342	0.0003	0.0718	0.4367	-0.3368	0.0003	0.0235	0.7991
SoilPH	0.0569	0.5384	-0.0999	0.2793	0.1313	0.1552	-0.0934	0.3119
WaterPH	-0.3407	0.0003	0.0389	0.6802	-0.3568	0.0002	-0.0013	0.9887
WaterTemp	-0.1842	0.0521	-0.1990	0.0359	-0.2165	0.0224	-0.0519	0.5839
DistTerr	0.0171	0.8586	-0.1099	0.2512	0.0321	0.7376	-0.0526	0.5831
PolyArea	0.0735	0.4354	0.0214	0.8205	0.0882	0.3493	-0.1564	0.0970
KA	-0.4961	< 0.0001	0.0395	0.6930	-0.4647	< 0.0001	0.0903	0.3674
KI	0.4432	< 0.0001	-0.1112	0.2856	0.5335	< 0.0001	-0.2305	0.0269
SV	0.5997	< 0.0001	-0.0730	0.4600	0.5510	< 0.0001	0.1446	0.1434
TC	-0.6447	< 0.0001	0.1784	0.0581	-0.5458	< 0.0001	-0.1196	0.2039
TD	0.0516	0.5764	0.3195	0.0005	-0.0307	0.7396	-0.0438	0.6357



GNMDS diagram - Full dataset

Figure 9: A biplot with GNMDS ordination diagram (axes 1 and 2) and vectors showing the direction of maximum increase for the explanatory variables and optimum points for binary variables (AnimalDrop and TE). Each vector represents a continuous variable. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

All significantly correlated continuous variables presented in Table 8 are represented as isoline diagrams in Figure 10 and Figure 11. These isoline diagrams supplement the biplot by showing how properties of single explanatory variables varied in the ordination space of GNMDS. For instance, length of growing season (SV) was positively correlated with GNMDS axis 1, and the isoline representation of SV (Figure 10) visualise how plots were ordered from early-melting snowbeds to late-melting snowbeds when moving from low to high scores along GNMDS axis 1. The split-plot GLM in Table 9 shows the fraction of variation explained (FVE) by different variables for the first GNMDS axis at two levels of sampling: between locations and plots within locations. Most of the variation was found between locations (0.87), where slope, organic soil content (LOI), amount of running water through plot (RunWater), soil depth, water temperature, lime richness (KA), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and vascular plant cover (TC) explained most of the variation. The variables LOI, KA and KI explained most variation between plots within locations.

Table 8: Relationships between ordination axes (GNMDS and DCA) and binary explanatory variables, showing Wilcoxon-
test-statistics (w) and corresponding p-values. p-values > 0.05 in bold. AnimalDrop = animal droppings and TE = algae.

	GNMDS2_1		GNMI	GNMDS2_2		DCA1		2
	W	р	τ	р	W	р	W	р
AnimalDrop	426	0.0279	247	0.2701	406	0.0695	360	0.3398
TE	499	0.0257	322	0.4496	518	0.0103	349	0.7626

Table 9: Split-plot GLM (ANOVA) for evaluation of each explanatory variable at two levels of sampling: between locations and between plots within locations. Significant p-values in bold. Kendall refers to correlation coefficients between explanatory variables and the two-dimensional GNMDS axis 1. Significant values in bold. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

GNMDS2_1		Locat	ion		Plo	Plot within location			
SS=23.869	SSlocatio	n = 20.77	70, FVE =	0.870	SSplot =	= 3.102, F	VE = 0.1	30	Kendall
df=55		df =	13			df = 4	0		
	SSexp/	Coef.	F	Р	SSexp/	Coef.	F	Р	τ
	SSlocation				SSplot				
Alt	0.037	-0.482	0.501	0.492	0.063	-3.141	2.698	0.108	-0.1268
Aspect	0.220	0.876	3.670	0.077	0.003	0.211	0.131	0.719	0.2598
Slope	0.343	2.105	6.781	0.022	0.039	0.294	1.640	0.208	0.1709
GrainSize	0.151	-2.005	3.139	0.152	0.017	0.173	0.703	0.407	-0.1639
LOI	0.736	-2.148	36.210	<0.0001	0.210	-0.776	10.610	0.002	-0.5879
RunWater	0.605	1.577	19.960	0.001	0.017	0.150	0.708	0.405	0.4741
SoilDepth	0.514	-2.946	13.770	0.003	0.001	0.047	0.042	0.838	-0.3342
SoilPH	0.019	0.490	0.250	0.625	0.035	0.408	1.444	0.237	0.0569
WaterPH	0.121	-0.896	1.788	0.204	0.014	-0.493	0.550	0.463	-0.3407
WaterTemp	0.265	-1.239	4.688	0.050	0.000	0.025	0.001	0.980	-0.1842
DistTerr	0.006	0.239	0.085	0.775	0.004	-0.124	0.157	0.694	0.0171
PolyArea	0.012	0.242	0.163	0.693	1.000	-	-	-	0.0735
KA	0.275	-1.382	4.940	0.045	0.250	-0.935	13.300	0.001	-0.4961
KI	0.487	1.846	12.350	0.004	0.103	0.467	4.588	0.039	0.4432
SV	0.612	1.550	20.490	0.001	0.001	0.152	0.039	0.844	0.5997
TC	0.883	-2.188	97.780	<0.0001	0.060	-0.410	2.536	0.119	-0.6447
TD	0.027	0.357	0.355	0.562	0.026	-0.182	0.355	0.562	0.0516

The main coenocline in the investigated spring-influenced snowbeds, represented by GNMDS axes 1, was related to a complex gradient that expressed variation from early melting snowbeds at the low-score end of the axis to late melting snowbeds at the high-score end (Figure 9). The complex gradient represented correlated changes in many environmental factors and consisted of – moving from low to high scores along GNMDS axis 1 – decreased levels of organic soil content (LOI), vascular plant cover (TC), lime richness (KA), animal droppings and algae (TE) and increased levels of amount of running water through plot (RunWater), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and length of growing season (SV). Aspect, soil depth and water pH were correlated with GNMDS axes 1 as well, but not as strongly as the former variables.

The second coenocline is represented by GNMDS axes 2 and were related to a complex-gradient that expressed organic soil content (LOI), water temperature and algae (TD). As suggested by the Kendall's rank correlation coefficient τ (Table 7) and the biplot in Figure 9, the most distinct variable along the second gradients was TD. This gradient expressed variation from rock-dominated snowbeds with patchy vegetation at the low-score end of the second axis to snowbeds rich on cryptogams (mainly mosses and liverworts) at the high-score end (Figure 8). This gradient was most distinct in the late melting snowbeds (right-hand side of the GNMDS ordination diagram in Figure 8).



Figure 10: Isoline diagrams of selected environmental variables on GNMDS axes 1 and 2, showing patterns of variation in ordination space. Selected environmental variables showed significant correlations with ordination axes. R²-values (measured as sum of squared) quantify the strength of relationship between variables and GNMDS ordination Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.



Figure 11: Isoline diagrams of selected environmental variables on GNMDS axes 1 and 2, showing patterns of variation in ordination space. Selected environmental variables showed significant correlations with ordination axes. R^2 -values (measured as sum of squared) quantify the strength of relationship between variables and GNMDS ordination. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

4.6 Relationship between biotic and environmental variables

Table 10 shows correlations between species richness (both total species richness and species richness divided between groups) and environmental variables and main gradients. Organic soil content (LOI), soil depth, water pH and lime richness (KA) were positively correlated with total species richness, while aspect, amount of running water through plot (RunWater), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and length of growing season (SV) were negatively correlated with total species richness. The environmental variables with the strongest correlation with total species richness were LOI, RunWater, KI and SV ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001). Correlations between environmental variables and species richness for different species groups showed much of the same pattern as for total species richness. Percentage cover of vascular plants (TC) and cryptogams (TD) were included as biotic factors in addition to species richness. Grain size and slope did not correlate with any species groups at all. Distance to terrestrial ecosystems (DistTerr) was only correlated to species richness of graminoids, while soil pH correlated only with species richness of liverworts. The Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test between binary variables and biotic variables indicated that animal droppings were related to vascular plant cover (TC) and algae (TD), while algae (TE) were related to species richness of graminoids and TC (Table 11).

Table 10: Kendall's correlation coefficient and corresponding p-values between biotic variables and environmental variables and GNMDS ordination axes 1 and 2. Vascular plant cover (TC) and cryptogam cover (TD) are species cover variables, while the remaining biotic variables are recorded as number of species in each plot. Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, other correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) bold and italicised. Names of variables abbreviated in accordance with Table 2.

	Total species richness		Woody plants		Seedless vascular plants		Herbs		Graminoids	
Environmental	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
variables										
Alt	0.1009	0.2729	0.0241	0.8128	0.1901	0.0719	0.1932	0.0443	0.3251	0.0007
Aspect	-0.2240	0.0161	-0.1958	0.0552	-0.3677	0.0005	-0.2503	0.0094	-0.1611	0.0951
Slope	-0.1084	0.2578	-0.0790	0.4521	-0.1176	0.2809	-0.1117	0.2600	-0.0477	0.6308
GrainSize	0.1203	0.2653	0.0797	0.5015	-0.0409	0.7400	0.0866	0.4390	0.1571	0.1608
LOI	0.5544	<0.0001	0.6132	<0.0001	0.3707	0.0004	0.4146	<0.0001	0.4918	<0.0001
RunWater	-0.4343	<0.0001	-0.4513	< 0.0001	-0.2324	0.0478	-0.5065	<0.0001	-0.5905	<0.0001
SoilDepth	0.2332	0.0122	0.2548	0.0126	0.2054	0.0526	0.1740	0.0711	0.2664	0.0058
SoilPH	-0.1522	0.1021	-0.1770	0.0832	0.1916	0.0706	-0.1458	0.1304	-0.0682	0.4801
WaterPH	0.2230	0.0189	0.2237	0.0322	0.1751	0.1060	0.2218	0.0244	0.2185	0.0268
WaterTemp	0.1028	0.2824	0.1344	0.2003	-0.0663	0.5428	0.0327	0.7414	0.2539	0.0104
DistTerr	-0.1144	0.2364	-0.1194	0.2600	0.1630	0.1385	-0.0590	0.5555	-0.2253	0.0245
PolyArea	-0.0755	0.4267	-0.0859	0.4099	0.2260	0.0367	-0.0556	0.5720	-0.2192	0.0261
KA	0.2868	0.0045	0.3663	0.0010	0.1929	0.0937	0.2837	0.0067	0.3610	0.0006
KI	-0.4074	<0.0001	-0.4601	<0.0001	-0.1904	0.1120	-0.3489	0.0014	-0.4707	< 0.0001
SV	-0.4514	<0.0001	-0.5578	<0.0001	-0.3915	0.0006	-0.3219	0.0018	-0.5252	<0.0001
GNMDS2_1	-0.4994	<0.0001	-0.6077	<0.0001	-0.4925	<0.0001	-0.3639	0.0002	-0.4690	<0.0001
GNMDS2_2	0.4483	<0.0001	0.2888	0.0045	-0.0711	0.5004	0.2189	0.0225	0.1595	0.0967

(Table 10 cont.)

	Mosses		Liverworts		Lichens		TC		TD	
Environmental	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
variables										
Alt	-0.0235	0.8038	-0.0245	0.7977	0.0931	0.4028	0.0736	0.4349	0.0144	0.8764
Aspect	-0.2692	0.0045	-0.1087	0.2574	-0.0610	0.5846	-0.2955	0.0018	0.0466	0.6155
Slope	-0.0703	0.4709	-0.0927	0.3480	-0.1560	0.1748	-0.1612	0.0976	0.1210	0.2053
GrainSize	0.1335	0.2250	-0.0538	0.6291	0.0529	0.6836	0.1343	0.2212	-0.0538	0.6176
LOI	0.4701	<0.0001	0.3544	0.0002	0.3731	0.0008	0.6295	<0.0001	0.1268	0.1701
RunWater	-0.2774	0.0082	-0.3016	0.0045	-0.2445	0.0483	-0.5544	<0.0001	-0.1926	0.0608
SoilDepth	0.2147	0.0235	0.0868	0.3657	0.2404	0.0313	0.3432	0.0003	0.1478	0.1115
SoilPH	-0.0767	0.4183	-0.2688	0.0051	-0.1333	0.2325	-0.1451	0.1251	0.0118	0.8987
WaterPH	0.2800	0.0039	-0.0541	0.5815	0.3007	0.0084	0.3153	0.0011	-0.0007	0.9943
WaterTemp	-0.0988	0.3106	0.1321	0.1803	0.2407	0.0359	0.0979	0.3139	-0.2091	0.0284
DistTerr	-0.0035	0.9715	-0.0558	0.5755	-0.1081	0.3510	-0.0990	0.3130	-0.0385	0.6897
PolyArea	0.1192	0.2181	-0.0994	0.3105	-0.1823	0.1097	-0.0268	0.7812	0.1190	0.2092
KA	0.1638	0.1113	0.1094	0.2937	0.2007	0.0981	0.3423	0.0009	0.0038	0.9703
KI	-0.2492	0.0198	-0.2979	0.0060	-0.4936	< 0.0001	-0.4311	<0.0001	-0.0073	0.9445
SV	-0.3659	0.0003	-0.1754	0.0879	-0.3168	0.0081	-0.5816	<0.0001	0.0259	0.7942
GNMDS2_1	-0.4157	<0.0001	-0.1809	0.0582	-0.3878	0.0005	-0.6447	<0.0001	-0.0516	0.5764
GNMDS2_2	0.4786	<0.0001	0.3645	0.0001	0.3184	0.0042	0.1784	0.0581	0.3195	0.0005

There was a shift of species composition along the identified main gradient, with a decrease of vascular plants from early-melting snowbeds to late-melting snowbeds. Vascular plant species commonly found in early-melting locations were e.g. *Carex* spp, *Harrimanella hypnoides*, *Hieracium* sp., *Huperzia appressa*, *Koenigia islandica*, *Pedicularis oederi*, *Salix herbacea*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *Selaginella selaginoides* and *Thalictrum alpinum*. While others were more abundant in late-melting areas, such as *Cerastium alpinum*, *Deschampsia alpina*, *Saxifraga ceruna*, we also observed generalist species without an obvious preference for early- or late-melting areas, like *Cardamine nymanii*, *Epilobium anagallidifolium*, *Equisetum variegatum*, *Luzula spicata*, *Micranthes stellaris* and *Poa alpina*. Due to few observations of seedless vascular plants, these results will not be further discussed. Distribution of selected species along main gradients are shown in Figure 12.

Mosses, and especially liverworts, were less affected by snow cover duration than vascular plants, but a species-thinning situation and a shift of species was observed here as well. *Aneura pinguis, Brachythecium turgidum, Fissidens osmundoides, Oncophorus integerrimus, Palustriella falcata, Sanionia uncinata Sarmentypnum sarmentosum, Scorpidium revolvens* agg. and *Tayloria linguata* were observed more frequently in early-melting snowbeds. Moving from early-melting snowbeds towards late-melting and wetter snowbeds, *Anthelia juratzkana, Dichodontium plellucidum, Diobelonella palustris, Jungermannia* spp., *Philonotis* sp., *Pohlia wahlenbergii, Scapania* spp. and *Solenostoma* spp. replaced many of the species found in early-melting snowbeds. *Hygrohypnella ochracea* and *Hygrohypnum styriacum* were only found in location 13, which is a steep, late-melting snowbed with very high spring-water influence. *Haplomitrum hookeri* was only found in locations with very strong spring-water influence (location 5 and 13), while *Blindia acuta* was found in almost all plots and locations. Due to few observations of peatmosses and lichens, these results will not be further discussed.

	AnimalDrop		TE	
Variables	W	р	W	р
Total species richness	235.5	0.1856	258.0	0.0649
Woody plants	214.5	0.0738	282.0	0.1329
Seedless vascular plants	267.5	0.4299	373.5	0.9199
Herbs	261.0	0.3910	278.5	0.1312
Graminoids	279.0	0.6017	243.5	0.0352
Mosses	216.5	0.0930	252.5	0.0519
Liverworts	244.5	0.2408	356.0	0.8514
Lichens	291.0	0.6417	322.0	0.2313
Vascular plant cover (TC)	176.5	0.0153	207.0	0.0066
Cryptogam cover (TD)	175.5	0.0149	389.0	0.7222

Table 11: Reported test statistics (w) and p-values from Wilcoxon signed-rank test for pairs of binary environmental variables and biotic variables. Significant p-values marked in bold (p < 0.05).



Figure 12: Isoline diagrams of selected species showing their pattern of variation in the GNMDS ordination space. Selected species represent different patterns of variation along main gradients of 1) growth season length and 2) disturbance intensity. Colours and sizes of circles represent species cover as shown in legend.

4.7 Spatial structure

All variables were more or less spatially structured up to a distance of 32 m, meaning that variables in plots located close together (plots within the same location or plots between locations placed close together) showed similarity. The total study area was relatively small, with distances between plots ranging from approximately one meter to 1422 meter. Appendix 8 contains variograms of semi-variance for all significant variables and corresponding table. Altitude and aspect showed spatial structure at all scales, while many variables showed spatial structure up to a distance of 64 m, e.g. soil pH, water parameters, polygon area and growth season (Appendix 8). GNMDS and DCA axis 1 had the tendency of being spatially structured up to range 64–250 m, in contrast to GNMDS and DCA axis 2 which had a more irregular pattern and spatial structuring up to about 16 m.

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Main environmental complex-gradients

We found two main environmental complex-gradients explaining the variation in vegetation of springinfluenced snowbeds: 1) length of growth season and 2) disturbance intensity. I will consider each of these two gradients in relation to current theories of vegetation-environment relationships in mid-alpine, spring-influenced snowbed ecosystems.

5.1.1 Growth season length

Our finding that the length of the growth season is a main factor explaining the variation in vegetation composition supports the traditional view that duration of snow cover is the most important factor when it comes to alpine vegetation (e.g. Billings & Bliss 1959, Baadsvik 1974, Gjærevoll 1956, Körner 1999, Vestergren 1902). Prolonged snow cover is a stressing factor that leads to reduction in species diversity from early melting snowbeds with meadow-like vegetation of grass and herbs, via moderate snowbeds dominated by bryophytes and to late melting snowbeds with hardly any vegetation at all (Halvorsen *et al.* 2016). Decrease in vascular plant cover (TC) were one of the most prominent effects of decreased length of growing season (SV).

We also found that early-melting snowbeds were associated with higher levels of organic soil content (LOI) and soil depth. This can be explained by the greater occurrence of vascular plants in early-melting snowbeds, which in turn may increase litter production and litter decomposition as decomposition rates of vascular plants are higher than for bryophytes (Hobbie et al. 2000). Likewise, Seastedt and Bowman (2001) found that the snow cover gradient indirectly controlled organic matter decomposition trough temperature and moisture. Snow acts as insulation from sub-zero air temperatures during winter and prolonged snow cover will prevent spring heating of the soil, which otherwise would have stimulated decomposition (O'lear & Seastedt 1994). Long lasting snow cover may also limit the activity of decomposers (Baptist et al. 2010). We also found that early-melting snowbeds are associated with higher levels of lime richness (KA). Weaver (1974), Weaver and Collins (1977) and Knight et al. (1979) suggest that water flows and excess water from heavy snowpacks reduce certain essential nutrients in the soil. Considering that the late-melting snowbeds were more affected by flowing water, and that all fifteen locations were located on the same type of bedrock, it is reasonable to believe that the nutrients in late-melting snowbeds are subjected to leaching. This pattern can also be seen for water pH, which was higher in early-melting snowbeds compared to late-melting snowbeds. On the other hand, soil pH did not show any relationship with the main gradient at all, suggesting that nutrients supplied to snowbeds by spring-water cause greater variation in species composition than soil nutrients.
The reduction in growing season was also strongly, negatively correlated with strength of spring-water influence (KI) and amount of running water trough plot (RunWater). Although all investigated snowbeds were impacted by spring-water, early-melting snowbeds tended to be less influenced by spring-water than late-melting snowbeds. Previous studies on alpine snowbeds also show that soil moisture is positively related to snowmelt date (Billings & Bliss 1959, Ostler *et al.* 1982). Snowbeds are supplied with moisture from the melting snow, but early-melting snowbeds risk a period of drought late in the season. This is also the case for alpine cold springs, as they are not as stabile and deep as lowland cold springs (Fremstad & Moen 2001). Besides playing a fundamental role for growth, performance and distribution of vegetation, water can also be an important stress factor (e.g. fluvial erosion) that limits vegetation (Kemppinen *et al.* 2019).

Analyses of spatial structure on explanatory variables showed that there was a similarity between plots located close together (Appendix 8). Spatial structure involves both spatial dependence and spatial autocorrelation (Legendre & Legendre 1998). This can also be seen in the split-plot GLM (Table 9), showing that most of the variation explained along the main gradient were found between locations, mainly by organic soil content and vascular plant cover, while not much variation in explanatory variables was found in plots within same location.

5.1.2 Intensity of disturbance

Our findings shows that disturbance intensity, in addition to growth season length, is an important factor explaining variation in vegetation composition in the investigated area. Several studies have presented potential disturbances and their effect on alpine vegetation. Stanton *et al.* (1994) found that soil disturbances, such as landslides, erosion or mammal activity were important factors controlling plant composition in alpine ecosystems. Also, mechanic disturbance caused by moving rock or snow masses (Barbour *et al.* 1991, Freppaz *et al.* 2010), solifluction (Jaesche *et al.* 2003) or periodically strong flows of water may impact establishment of vegetation (Kemppinen *et al.* 2019).

Recovery rates are slow for alpine vegetation. Long term studies from the arctic tundra in Alaska shows that vegetation needs at least two decades to recover from minor disturbances such as vehicle tracks (Jorgenson *et al.* 2010), while larger human impacts such as clear cuts due to pipelines or powerlines need more than 50 years for vegetation to reach pioneer and intermediate succession stages (Harper & Kershaw 1996). Likewise, a study on alpine soil heaps, a by-product of the exploitation of hydroelectricity, estimated that 35–48 years are needed for species composition to become more or less similar to their surroundings (Rydgren *et al.* 2011). Frequent or occasionally disturbances in alpine snowbeds may impact the vegetation for a long period of time, or even keeping it down at low levels.

5.2 Relationship between species richness and environmental variables

A decrease of total species richness was observed along the growth season length gradient. This relationship was most distinctive for groups of vascular plants and mosses, whereas species richness of liverworts where less affected. Similarly, total species richness showed an increase with decreasing intensity of disturbance. This was most noticeable for mosses and liverworts. Species richness and dominance among functional groups, in relation to single environmental variables are discussed below.

Total species richness

The total species richness was higher in early-meting snowbeds compared to late-melting ones. These findings support the well-established understanding of the poor-rich gradient in alpine areas, where areas rich on nutrients, organic soil content, minerals and high pH contain more species (Gjærevoll 1990, Kalliola 1939, Kubešová & Chytrý 2005). Unfortunately, we were not able to analyse soil samples for nutrients such as nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P). Data on soil nutrients would have given a better indication of how environmental variables affect species composition is these areas. The recorded variable of lime richness (KA) is the closest we got to a nutrient variable in this study. It showed that species richness was slightly higher in areas with high lime richness.

On the other hand, exclusion of species in late-melting snowbeds can in this study be related to aspect favourability (Aspect), amount of running water trough plot (RunWater) and strength of spring-water influence (KI). The reason for finding a significant negative effect of aspect is surprising and probably due to a sampling effect related to low representation of plots with low values of aspect favourability. Similar to growth season length, it seems like the amount of running water through the plot (RunWater) and strength of spring-water influence (KI) makes up a stressing factor that contributes to a species-thinning situation. Indeed, on a regional scale, spring-water provide stabile, nutrient and oxygen-rich environments (Dahl 1957) and are often associated with a high biodiversity compared to surrounding areas (Miller *et al.* 2021, Scarsbrook *et al.* 2007). A study by Billings and Bliss (1959) found that soil moisture was positively correlated with snowbed vegetation productivity. However, at a local scale, increased levels of water flow may cause too much stress for plants to establish (Kemppinen *et al.* 2019).

Species richness among functional groups

Reduction in vascular plant cover with shorter growth season is consistent with the generally accepted view that vascular plants dominate in early-melting snowbeds and are being replaced by bryophytes in late-melting snowbeds (Billings & Bliss 1959, Björk & Molau 2007, Gjærevoll 1956). Woody plants, mainly represented by *Salix* spp., were most abundant in plots of early-melting snowbeds. In general, prolonged snow cover restricts plant growth, and woody plants are the first ones to disappear because of their requirements of temperatures and sunlight to perform growth and reproduction (Björk & Molau 2007, Kudo & Ito 1992). Herbs and graminoids showed the same pattern, but they appeared more often in plots of later-melting snowbeds than woody plants.

The observed lack of relationship between cryptogam cover (TD) and the main gradient implies that bryophyte richness is more or less evenly distributed in the recorded ecological space along the main gradient. On the other hand, species richness among all functional groups are predetermined to be negatively correlated with the main gradient of snow cover duration, as the extreme end of this gradient is vegetation free snowbeds (Halvorsen *et al.* 2016). This result assumes data to be collected along the entire gradient, which is not the case in this present study. Mosses and liverworts inhabited the latemelting plots more frequent than vascular plants. This coincides with results of many classic studies on plant distribution in snowbeds in relation to the length of the growing season (Billings & Bliss 1959, Björk & Molau 2007, Gjærevoll 1956, Kudo & Ito 1992). This does not necessarily mean less bryophytes in early-melting snowbeds, but rather an absence of vascular plants in late-melting snowbeds.

In the most spring-water influenced plots, plant growth was restricted to *Pohlia wahlenbergii* and in some cases also *Hygrohypnum styriacum* or *Jungermannia eucordifolia*. Mosses and liverworts were less negatively affected by spring-water influence than for vascular plants. This can be explained by their poikilohydric way of life (Vanderpoorten & Goffinet 2009). A study by Górski *et al.* (2020) on bryophyte niche partitioning in snowbeds of the Tatra Mountains (Western Carpathians) found that mosses and liverworts responded different to environmental variables such as moisture, temperature and snow cover. Compared to mosses were liverworts more dominating in dry, cool habitats with persistent snow cover, and mosses responded positively to elevated ground temperatures rather than snow cover as for liverworts (Górski *et al.* 2020). Another finding of interest in this study, is that mosses and liverworts did not seem to be affected by lime richness (KA). This is not consistent with findings of Kubešová and Chytrý (2005) in the Czech Republic showing that bryophyte diversity was higher on calcareous rocks and cliffs. On the other hand, locations in the present study are all located on calcareous bedrock, and the expected regional pattern may not be visible on a local scale with such small variations as presented here.

5.3 Species-area relationship (SAR)

The linear regression on species richness along \log_2 -transformed data of area showed a clear log-linear relationship expressed by the equation y = 26.387 + 10.597x (R² = 0.5646, p <0.0001). This coincide with the fundamental "law" in ecology saying that the number of species are expected to increase with increasing area of investigation (Arrhenius 1921). This relationship is referred to as the *species-area relationship (SAR)* and is a key biodiversity conservation tool. The SAR have been subject to many studies representing different habitats, species groups and approaches for finding the best function (Dengler 2009, Hopkins 1955, May & Stumpf 2000). Forms and parameters of the species-area relationships vary depending on sampling methods, climate, and spatial scales. Our data showed a logarithmic relationship between species richness and area and was subject to a log₂-transformation in

order to perform a linear regression. Logarithmic relationships are common in studies with strict nested sampling. To begin with, the number of species will rise rapidly as the area increases, but at some point the number of additional species found will diminish and the curve will level off (Archibald 1949, Scheiner 2003).

5.4 Implications and future studies

Data on vegetation composition of mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds are important for conservation of rare mid-alpine species due to the ongoing climate change. In Norway, the mean annual temperature has increased between 0.04 and 0.10°C per decade over the period 1900-2005 (Hanssen-Bauer et al. 2006), while the global annual temperature has increased 0.07°C per decade over the period 1901–2000 (Jones & Moberg 2003). Alpine temperatures are changing faster than lowland temperatures, and precipitation patterns are changing towards less winter precipitation and shorter periods of snow cover (IPPC 2013). As a consequence, many alpine species and ecosystems are now included on lists over threatened species and nature, both in Norway and in Europe (Hodgetts et al. 2019, Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2018, 2021, UICN 2021). Previous studies on alpine vegetation in relation to climate change suggest that warmer temperatures will facilitate the establishment of subalpine and low alpine species at higher elevations (Klanderud & Birks 2003) and lead to an upward shift and homogenization of alpine plant vegetation (Jurasinski & Kreyling 2007). Shimono and Kudo (2003) showed by transplantation experiments that snowbed plants are incapable of invading other plant communities, whereas other plants can grow in snowbed environments. Mid- and high-alpine species will over time, hence, be phased out by sub- and low alpine species. Considering snowbeds and cold springs special importance for species diversity and rare species in alpine areas, and the restricted insight into these areas in Norway, data on vegetation in snowbeds and cold springs are of great importance to gain knowledge of consequences of climate change processes, as well as providing a better basis for red listing of species and nature types and for evaluating their threats.

Data on species composition in spring-influenced snowbeds can also be used for further development of the NiN-system (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019). Species data are used to create generalized species lists (GAD) used to test hypothesises for delineating nature types. Species richness data were recorded according to a nested sampling procedure as suggested by Halvorsen and Bratli (2019), with the intention to contribute with species-area data on spring-influenced snowbeds for the NiN-system. Species-area data are important as a translation "key" in order to translate data collected at different scales to the standard 10×10 m plots used in GADs (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019). Due to steep environmental gradients and high environmental heterogeneity, alpine plant community composition and diversity vary across mountain ranges and regions (Körner & Spehn 2002). The observed SAR in this study represents only the investigated areas and should be used a contribution to already existing data in such habitats. The recorded variables of growth season length (SV), strength of spring-water influence (KI) and lime richness (KA) are based on already established local environmental complex variables (LEC) of the NiN-system (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019). Local environmental complex variables represent the key source of variation (ecological processes) in main vegetation types and are used to separate main vegetation types from each other or to divide main vegetation types into subordinated minor vegetation types. Local environmental complex variables affecting species composition one by one. However, my data show strong intercorrelations between SV, KI and KA, suggesting that they act together on species composition as one complex-gradient rather than one by one. As discussed previously in this chapter, length of growing season is a very influential factor in alpine environments. Date of snowmelt affect the soil moisture and the strength of spring-water influence, as well as soil nutrients through leaching.

In areas where both snowbeds (type code T7) and cold springs (type code V4) appear coincidentally, it could be hard to determine where to draw the line. Snowbeds are classified as a terrestrial ecosystem while cold springs are regarded as a wetland ecosystem. In this case, strength of spring water-influence (KI) is the crucial LEC separating wetland and terrestrial ecosystems. This means that the investigated locations with weak spring-water influence could be determined as snowbeds, while the locations with strong spring-water influence could be regarded as cold springs. The spring-influenced snowbeds investigated in this study share a lot in common with the vegetation type "wet snowbeds and snowbed springs" (type code V6), but the water supply in V6 must come from an overlying snowpack or glacier. This is not the case for the investigated mid-alpine spring-influenced snowbeds in this study, even though they shared a lot of the characteristics as described for wet snowbeds and snowbed springs (Halvorsen *et al.* 2016). According to the current NiN-system (Halvorsen *et al.* 2019) is growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover (SV) not implemented as a LEC when defining cold springs. Based on the observed vegetational pattern in the investigated spring-influenced cold springs in Trollheimen, SV seems to be a major factor for vegetation in alpine cold springs and should therefore be considered as a potential LEC for cold springs in alpine areas.

6.0 Conclusions

Analyses on the data represented in this study shows that the two main gradients explaining species composition in spring-influenced snowbeds are 1) growth season length and 2) disturbance intensity. The main gradient was related to several explanatory variables such as strength of spring-water influence, amount of running water trough plot, lime richness, vascular plant cover and organic soil content, as well as aspect, soil depth and water pH. The second gradient was related to organic soil content, water temperature and cryptogam cover.

Decreasing vascular plant cover were one of the most prominent effects of decreased length of growing season, while the cryptogam cover was more or less stable. Woody plants were the first functional group to disappear along the main gradient, while mosses and especially liverworts inhabited late-melting plots more frequent than vascular plants. Besides playing a fundamental part for growth, performance and distribution of vegetation, water seemed to act an important stress factor (e.g. fluvial erosion) that limited vegetation. Spring-influenced snowbeds form a relatively wetter habitat compared to its surroundings, providing growth conditions for many rare species.

This study showed that the vegetation in the investigated spring-influenced ecosystems were highly affected by growth season length. Regarding the NiN-system, the results suggest that 'growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover' (SV) is a potential local complex-gradient for cold springs, at least in alpine areas where snowbeds and cold springs coincides.

7.0 Literature

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8.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Simplified methods for placing plots within Y-shaped or small locations

1.1) The simplified method for Y-shaped locations

- 1) The location was subjectively delineated with markers.
- 2) A center line and a perpendicular line were drawn as described in the full method. In addition, two additional lines were drawn starting at the top of each 'arm' in the Y-shape towards where the water flow hit the center line (Figure 13). This was not necessarily at the polygon center.
- 3) A nested series of nested plots (A1, B1, C1, D1 and E1) were placed in the polygon centre according to the full method.
- 4) A series of 1×1 m plots (A2–A8) were placed on the drawn lines, except from the vertical line between plot A5 and the top of the polygon. Instead, plot A6 and A8 were placed on the 'arms' of the Y. Plot A2–A8 were analysed only if they were a) located within a buffer of 1 m inside the polygon border <u>and</u> b) the distance to the nested or neighbouring plots was minimum 1 m. Plots was moved along the drawn lines in order to meet the requirements, and if they still did not satisfy the criteria, plots were discarded.



Figure 13: The simplified method for Y-shaped locations (a) and a practical example (b). Plot A1–A8 were analysed only if they met all criteria of distance from polygon border, neighbouring plots and nested plots. In example b) is plot A2 and A4 and nested plots B1, C1, D1 and E1 discarded.

1.2) The simplified method for small locations

- 1) The location was subjectively delineated with markers.
- 2) A center line and a perpendicular line were drawn as described in the full method. Instead of a series of nested plots in the centre of the polygon, a series of 1×1 m plots (A1–A4) were placed on the drawn lines as shown in Figure 14. These plots were analysed only if they were a) located within a buffer of 0.5 m inside the polygon border and b) the distance to the neighbouring plots was minimum 0.5 m and 3) the distance to the opposite plot was minimum 1 m. Plots was moved along the center lines in order to meet the requirements, and if they still did not satisfy the criteria, plots were discarded.



Figure 14: The simplified method for small locations (a) and a practical example (b). Plot A1–A4 were analysed only if they met all criteria of distance from polygon border, neighbouring plots and opposite plots. In example b) is plot A1 discarded, as it could not fit between the polygon line, polygon centre or in relation to neighbouring plots.

Appendix 2 – Methods, realised number of plots and plot coordinates

Location No.	Method	Realised plots	Number of realised 1×1 m plots
1	Full	A1, B1, C1, D1, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7	6
2	Full	A1, B1, A3, A5, A6, A7	5
3	Full	A1, B1, C1, D1, A3, A5, A6, A7	5
4	Small	A6, A7	2
5	Full	A1, B1, C1, D1, A6, A7	3
6	Y-shaped	A1, B1, C1, D1, A5, A6	3
7	Small	A2, A3, A4	3
8	Full	A1, A3, A5	3
9	Full	A1, A6, A7	3
10	Small	A1, A2, A3, A4	4
11	Full	A1, B1, A3, A5	3
12	Full	A1, B1, A3, A5	3
13	Full	A1, B1, A3, A5, A6, A7	5
14	Y-shaped	A1, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8	6
15	Full	A1, B1, C1, A6, A7	3
Total number of	of 1×1 m plots		57

2.1) Details on choice of sampling design method for the different locations, realised number of plot, plot names and number of realised 1×1 m plots within each location.

2.2) Coordinates for all 1×1 m plots.

		_	Decimal	degrees	WGS 1984	UTM zone 33
PlotID	Location	Plot	Latitude	Longitude	East	North
1	1	A1	62.742111	9.289282	208469.65	6969786.92
2	1	A3	62.742166	9.289280	208470.10	6969793.08
3	1	A4	62.742106	9.289158	208463.29	6969786.95
4	1	A5	62.742050	9.289292	208469.55	6969780.10
5	1	A6	62.741946	9.289299	208468.88	6969768.51
6	1	A7	62.742274	9.289257	208469.95	6969805.17
7	2	A1	62.742249	9.288701	208441.41	6969804.94
8	2	A3	62.742298	9.288755	208444.66	6969810.09
9	2	A5	62.742199	9.288646	208438.11	6969799.60
10	2	A6	62.742166	9.288617	208436.31	6969796.09
11	2	A7	62.742346	9.288839	208449.39	6969815.04
12	3	A1	62.742219	9.288277	208419.48	6969803.51
13	3	A3	62.742234	9.288422	208427.02	6969804.45
14	3	A5	62.742204	9.288129	208411.80	6969802.50
15	3	A6	62.742194	9.288034	208406.88	6969801.78
16	3	A7	62.742248	9.288525	208432.44	6969805.54
17	4	A6	62.742988	9.302029	209127.76	6969826.65
18	4	A7	62.742970	9.301969	209124.55	6969824.96
19	5	A1	62.742004	9.302787	209156.70	6969713.91
20	5	A6	62.742008	9.302904	209162.69	6969713.83
21	5	A7	62.741999	9.302676	209150.97	6969713.87
22	6	A1	62.741601	9.302764	209151.51	6969669.25
23	6	A5	62.741626	9.302847	209155.99	6969671.63
24	6	A6	62.741649	9.302859	209156.84	6969674.23
25	7	A2	62.745826	9.294967	208795.93	6970173.84

		_	Decimal	degrees	WGS 1984 U	UTM zone 33
PlotID	Location	Plot	Latitude	Longitude	East	North
26	7	A3	62.745868	9.294950	208796.97	6970176.29
27	7	A4	62.745848	9.294983	208795.48	6970178.59
28	8	A1	62.746566	9.295357	208823.12	6970254.28
29	8	A3	62.746563	9.295246	208817.41	6970254.55
30	8	A5	62.746567	9.295471	208828.91	6970253.97
31	9	A1	62.746401	9.292460	208673.88	6970249.10
32	9	A6	62.746403	9.292531	208677.53	6970249.07
33	9	A7	62.746399	9.292390	208670.29	6970249.17
34	10	A1	62.744864	9.289106	208487.83	6970093.54
35	10	A2	62.744864	9.289157	208490.47	6970093.35
36	10	A3	62.744887	9.289158	208490.74	6970095.89
37	10	A4	62.744886	9.289108	208488.19	6970095.94
38	11	A1	62.742820	9.295681	208802.65	6969836.69
39	11	A3	62.742802	9.295798	208808.44	6969834.22
40	11	A5	62.742839	9.295563	208796.82	6969839.32
41	12	A1	62.742481	9.286858	208349.81	6969839.04
42	12	A3	62.742527	9.286944	208354.64	6969843.76
43	12	A5	62.742439	9.286774	208345.09	6969834.67
44	13	A1	62.744024	9.299762	209022.45	6969952.07
45	13	A3	62.743971	9.299743	209020.97	6969946.21
46	13	A5	62.744073	9.299782	209023.99	6969957.34
47	13	A6	62.744144	9.299819	209026.55	6969965.09
48	13	A7	62.743904	9.299714	209018.81	6969938.87
49	14	A1	62.748388	9.288624	208498.09	6970487.25
50	14	A3	62.748352	9.288529	208492.91	6970483.68
51	14	A5	62.748422	9.288718	208503.25	6970490.53
52	14	A6	62.748445	9.288752	208505.18	6970492.92
53	14	A7	62.748339	9.288480	208490.28	6970482.39
54	14	A8	62.748427	9.288787	208506.79	6970490.82
55	15	A1	62.751342	9.284856	208335.37	6970832.50
56	15	A6	62.751363	9.284939	208339.78	6970834.45
57	15	A7	62.751321	9.284777	208331.14	6970830.45

(Appendix 2, Table 2.2 cont.)

Appendix 3 – Species groups

Aggregation	Species included
Cephalozia ambigua agg.	Cephalozia ambigua Cephalozia bicuspidata
Cetraria islandica agg.	Cetraria islandica Cetraria ericetorum
Cladonia arbuscula agg.	Cladonia arbuscula Cladonia mitis
Jungermannia borealis agg.	Jungermannia borealis Jungermannia polaris Jungermannia pumila
Neoorthocaulis attenuatus agg.	Neoorthocaulis attenuatus Orthocaulis atlanticus
Polytrichum juniperinum agg.	Polytrichum juniperinum Polytrichum strictum
Scorpidium revolvens agg.	Scorpidium revolvens Scorpidium cassonii
Solenostoma hyalinum agg.	Solenostoma hyalinum Solenostoma paroicum

3.1) Overview of species that were merged into species groups or genus.

$\label{eq:appendix 4} \textbf{Appendix 4} - Explanatory variables$

Group	Abbreviation	Variable	Comment
Topographic variables	Alt	Altitude	Meters above sea level, generated from GPS-points. WGS 1984 UTM Zone 33V.
	Aspect	Aspect favourability	The dominant direction the plot faces. Measured from centre of plot with a Silva Compass Expedition S. Converted to aspect favourability on a $0-180^\circ$ scale <i>a posteriori</i> . See Appendix 5 for formulas.
	Slope	Slope inclination	The dominant inclination within a plot. Measured at representative part of the plot with a Silva Compass Expedition S with clinometer. On a 0–90° scale where 0° represent flat ground and 90° vertical drop.
Geological variables	GrainSize	Dominant grain size	Dominant grain size of inorganic material within plot. Derived from Wentwort's logarithmic scale for grain size classes: 1) boulders > 256 mm, 2) cobbles 64-256 mm, 3) gravel 2-64 mm and 4) sand < 2 mm.
Soil/water variables	LOI	Organic soil content	Loss on ignition. Renamed to 'organic soil content'. A proxy for percentage content of organic matter in soil samples. See chapter 3.1.3 for detailed description of sampling method. On a 0–100% scale.
	RunWater	Running water	Amount of running water within plots: $0 = no$ running water, $1 = saturated$, $2 = weak$ running water and $3 = strong$ running water. All plots were considered the 12^{th} of August.
	SoilDepth	Soil depth	Average soil depth (cm), based on five measurements with a 40 cm long stick. Not necessarily depth of <i>organic</i> soil layer, as the soil contained a lot of inorganic material such as sand and gravel.
	SoilPH	Soil pH	Soil pH measured in water. Derived from soil samples. See chapter 3.1.3 for detailed description of sampling method. 1–14 pH scale.
	WaterPH	Water pH	pH in spring-water source(s) within polygons. Measured for each polygon not each 1m ² plot. See chapter 3.1.3 for detailed description of sampling method. 1–14 pH scale.
	WaterTemp	Water temperature	Water temperature (°C) in spring-water source(s) within polygons. Measured for each polygon not each 1m ² plot. See chapter 3.1.3 for detailed description of sampling method.
Plot features	AnimalDrop	Animal droppings	Presence (1) or absence (0) of animal droppings.
	DistTerr	Distance to terrestrial systems	Distance (m) to nearest terrestrial system (NiN). Measured from centre of plot.
	PolyArea	Polygon area	Area (m ²) of polygon, based upon a drawn map of the polygons.

4.1) Details on recorded explanatory variables: group affiliation, abbreviation, variable name and comment on standardised sampling methods.

Group	Abbreviation	Variable	Comment
NiN variables	KA	Lime richness	Variation in levels of lime richness, based on presence of calcicole species. Subjective considerations. Follows elementary segments a-i along LEC in NiN. Converted from segments ('-f' to 'i') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5.
	KI	Strength of spring-water influence	Variation in the extent to which the water supplied to terrestrial systems have characteristics of spring-water. Subjective considerations. Following elementary segments 0, a–f, α along LEC in NiN. Converted from segments ('c' to 'e $\rightarrow \alpha$ ') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5.
	SV	Length of growth season	'Growing season reduction due to prolonged snow cover'. Variation in the extent to which the growing season is constrained by snow cover duration, based on species composition. Subjective considerations. Following elementary segments 0, a–f, ¤ along LEC in NiN. Converted from segments ('0' to 'e') to a numeric and categorical ordered variable as described in Appendix 5.
Species cover	TC	Vascular plant cover	Percentage cover (%) of vascular plants inside plot
variables	TD	Cryptogam cover	Percentage cover (%) of mosses, liverworts and lichens inside plot
	TE	Algae	Presence (1) or absence (0) of algae in plot

(Appendix 4, Table 4.1 cont.)

Appendix 5 – Formulas

5.1) Loss on ignition (LOI)

Loss on ignition is a result of ashing the dry soil in a soil sample and is used as an estimate for the content of organic matter in soil. It is calculated as percentage of dry matter as shown below:

 $\frac{B-C}{B-A} \times 100$

- A = weight of crucible
- B = weight of crucible and dry soil
- C = weight of crucible and ash

5.2) LEC's to numeric categoric ordered variables

The variables lime richness (KA), length of growing season (SV) and strength of spring-water influence (KI) are measured as steps along a gradient, expressed with a mix of number, letters and symbols. A whole letter corresponds to a value of 1, two letters combined corresponds to a value of 0.5 and the signs + and - corresponds to a value of 0.25.

KA		SV		KI	
Elementary	Numeric	Elementary	Numeric	Elementary	Numeric
segments		segments		segments	
f-	0.75	0	0	с	0
f	1	0a	0.5	cd	0.5
f+	1.25	а	1	d	1
fg	1.5	b	2	d+	1.25
g	2	b+	2.25	e	2
g+	2.25	с	3	$e \rightarrow ¤$	2.5
gh	2.5	cd	3.5		
h+	3.25	d	4		
i	4	de	4.5		

5.3) Adjusted aspect

Following formulas were used to adjust the variable Aspect from a circular 0-360° scale to a 0-180° scale where 25° are regarded as least favourable and 205° as most favourable:

205+(180-y)	applied to original values between 205° and 360°
y-25	applied to original values between 0° and 205°

where y represents the original value on a 0-360° scale.

Appendix 6 – Threatened species

6.1) Overview of observed species listed as threatened on The Norwegian Red List for Species 2021 (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2021), The Norwegian Red List for Species 2015 (Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre 2015) and The International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (Hodgetts *et al.* 2019, IUCN 2021). In the table below, UICN (Europe) refers to all European countries and UICN (EU 28) refers to the 28 member states of The European Union. Many species are included on the lists because they have an ongoing or a possible future population reduction the next three generations, mainly because of climate change. Notice the increase of species listed as threatened in Norway from 2015 to 2021. Some species are only included on The Norwegian Red List for Species 2021, while some species are considered as threatened in Europe but not in Norway alone. Categories: LC = least concern, NT = near threatened, VU = vulnerable, IN

			Category				
Group	Scientific name	Norwegian name	Norwegian Red List 2021	Norwegian Red List 2015	UICN (Europe)	IUCN (EU 28)	
Woody	Diapensia lapponica	fjellpryd	NT	LC	LC	LC	
plants	Harrimanella hypnoides	moselyng	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Kalmia procumbens	greplyng	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Salix polaris	polarvier	NT	LC	LC	LC	
Herbs	Cardamine bellidifolia	høyfjellskarse	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Cerastium nigrescens	snøarve	VU	NT	LC	LC	
	Draba alpina	gullrublom	VU	NT	LC	LC	
	Epilobium davuricum	linmjølke	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Koenigia islandica	dvergsyre	VU	NT	LC	LC	
	Micranthes tenuis	grannsildre	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Oxytropis lapponica	reinmjelt	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Ranunculus glacialis	issoleie	VU	NT	LC	LC	
	Ranunculus pygmaeus	dvergsoleie	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Sagina nivalis	jøkelarve	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Saxifraga cernua	knoppsildre	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Saxifraga rivularis	bekkesildre	NT	LC	LC	LC	
Graminoids	Carex lachenalii	rypestarr	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Carex parallela	smalstarr	VU	NT	LC	LC	
	Deschampsia alpina	fjellbunke	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Eriophorum scheuchzeri	snøull	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Juncus biglumis	tvillingsiv	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Kobresia simpliciuscula	myrtust	NT	LC	LC	LC	
	Phippsia algida	snøgras	VU	VU	LC	LC	

			Category				
Group	Scientific name	Norwegian name	Norwegian Red List 2021	Norwegian Red List 2015	UICN (Europe)	IUCN (EU 28)	
Mosses	Aulacomnium turgidum	fjellfiltmose	VU	LC	LC	LC	
	Brachythecium turgidum	fjell-lundmose	VU	LC	LC	LC	
	Cinclidium stygium	myrgittermose	LC	LC	LC	NT	
	Conostomum tetragonum	hjelmmose	VU	LC	LC	LC	
	Drepanocladus angustifolius	snøgulmose	VU	VU	VU	VU	
	Hygrohypnum styriacum	broddbekkemose	CR	EN	EN	EN	
	Kiaeria falcata	sigdfrostmose	NT	LC	LC	NT	
	Kiaeria starkei	snøfrostmose	NT	LC	LC	NT	
	Paludella squarrosa	piperensermose	LC	LC	LC	NT	
	Philonotis tomentella	grannkildemose	LC	LC	LC	NT	
	Pohlia ludwigii	fjellnikke	VU	LC	LC	LC	
	Polytrichastrum sexangulare	snøbinnemose	VU	LC	NT	VU	
	Sciuro-hypnum latifolium	ørelundmose	NT	LC	LC	NT	
	Tomentypnum nitens	gullmose	LC	LC	NT	NT	
Liverworts	Endogemma caespiticia	knoppsleivmose	LC	LC	LC	NT	
	Eremonotus myriocarpus	skvalmose	LC	LC	NT	VU	
	Fuscocephaloziopsis albescens	bremose	NT	LC	LC	NT	
	Haplomitrium hookeri	tussemose	NT	NT	LC	LC	
	Jungermannia borealis agg.	fjellsleivmose agg.	VU	DD	LC	NT	
	Jungermannia polaris	kalksleivmose	LC	LC	LC	VU	
	Scapania obscura	sottvebladmose	VU	LC	LC	LC	

Appendix 7 – Results and analyses for DCA and GNMDS ordination on Subset

The first two axes of the DCA ordination of Subset had gradient lengths of 3.91 and 3.13 S.D. units and eigenvalues of 0.40 and 0.29, respectively (Table 7.1). The first and second axes of the two-dimensional GNMDS ordination of Subset had gradient lengths of 2.45 and 1.81 H.C. units, while the three axes of the three-dimensional GNMDS of Subset had gradient length of 2.22, 1.80 and 1.38, respectively (Table 7.1). Gradient lengths and eigenvalues decreased gradually from first to last axis, regardless of ordination method.

The parallel ordination on Subset confirmed the first axis ($\tau \approx 0.8$) for both methods, but the second axis were not confirmed (Table 7.2). This suggest Subset to be excluded from further analyses. This suggestion is also confirmed by significant correlations between corresponding GNMDS axes across datasets (Table 7.3), indicating that no further structure in the data is found by making a subset. Ordination diagrams for Subset are presented in Figure 7.6, and relationships between ordination axes and explanatory variables in Table 7.4 and 7.5.

Ordination	Characteristics of axes							
method	Dimensions	Axis No.	Gradient length (S.D. units)	Gradient length (H.C. units)	Eigenvalue			
DCA		1	3.9094		0.3996			
		2	3.1246		0.2878			
		3	2.2154		0.1817			
		4	1.9540		0.1494			
GNMDS	2	1		2.4490				
		2		1.8126				
	3	1		2.2206				
		2		1.7964				
		3		1.3774				

7.1) Characteristics of DCA and GNMDS ordination axes for Subset.

7.2) Kendall's correlation coefficient τ with corresponding p-values between DCA and GNMDS axes for Subset. Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, other correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) bold and italicised. Names of GNMDS axes refers to number of dimensions (two or three) and axes number (one, two or three).

	DCA1		DCA2		DCA3		DCA4	
	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
GNMDS2_1	0.7914	< 0.0001	-0.0573	0.5532	0.0651	0.5002	-0.1875	0.0522
GNMDS2_2	0.1592	0.0992	0.1357	0.1600	-0.1812	0.0606	0.1749	0.0701
GNMDS3_1	0.7820	< 0.0001	-0.0761	0.4308	0.0212	0.8264	-0.1843	0.0563
GNMDS3_2	-0.1718	0.0753	-0.2706	0.0051	0.1686	0.0808	-0.1435	0.1372
GNMDS3_3	-0.0628	0.5158	0.0471	0.6260	-0.2056	0.0333	-0.0738	0.4452

7.3) Kendall's rank correlation coefficient and corresponding p-values for GNMDS axes across datasets. Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, other correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) bold and italicised. *full* and *sub* refers to target dataset.

Ordination axes	τ	р
GNMDS2_1 ^{full} ~ GNMDS2_1 ^{sub}	0.7663	< 0.0001
GNMDS2_2 ^{full} ~ GNMDS2_2 ^{sub}	0.3976	< 0.0001
GNMDS3_1 ^{full} ~ GNMDS3_1 ^{sub}	0.7835	< 0.0001
GNMDS3_2 ^{full} ~ GNMDS3_2 ^{sub}	-0.3020	0.0018
GNMDS3_3 ^{full} ~ GNMDS3_3 ^{sub}	0.3107	0.0013

7.4) Correlation coefficients τ between ordinations axes (GNMDS and DCA) for Subset and continuous explanatory variables. Strong correlations ($|\tau| > 0.4$, p < 0.0001) in bold, other correlations ($|\tau| < 0.4$, p < 0.05) bold and italicised.

	GNMDS	2_1	GNMDS	2_2	DCA1		DCA2	
	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р	τ	р
Alt	0.0000	1.0000	0.0110	0.9095	-0.0660	0.4950	-0.0098	0.9156
Aspect	0.1822	0.0605	0.0197	0.8390	0.1617	0.0957	0.1345	0.1452
Slope	-0.0082	0.9347	0.0230	0.8186	0.0560	0.5776	0.0277	0.7706
GrainSize	-0.1504	0.1805	-0.0247	0.8262	-0.1307	0.2446	-0.0298	0.7808
LOI	-0.6182	< 0.0001	0.0706	0.4648	-0.5822	< 0.0001	-0.0838	0.3619
RunWater	0.4312	< 0.0001	-0.1524	0.1595	0.4387	< 0.0001	-0.1289	0.2071
SoilDepth	-0.2885	0.0029	0.0079	0.9352	-0.3027	0.0018	0.0235	0.7991
SoilPH	0.0551	0.5695	-0.0772	0.4259	0.0599	0.5369	-0.0934	0.3119
WaterPH	-0.3338	0.0008	-0.0918	0.3555	-0.3728	0.0002	-0.0013	0.9887
WaterTemp	0.0475	0.6349	-0.1718	0.0856	-0.0196	0.8442	-0.0519	0.5839
DistTerr	0.0501	0.6177	-0.0632	0.5286	0.0238	0.8124	-0.0526	0.5831
PolyArea	-0.0251	0.8005	0.0736	0.4581	-0.0040	0.9675	0.1564	0.0971
KA	-0.4080	0.0001	-0.2133	0.0451	-0.4915	< 0.0001	0.0903	0.3674
KI	0.3779	0.0007	-0.0691	0.5331	0.4307	< 0.0001	-0.2305	0.0269
SV	0.5476	< 0.0001	0.1515	0.1430	0.5872	< 0.0001	0.1446	0.1434
TC	-0.6671	< 0.0001	0.0112	0.9092	-0.5773	< 0.0001	-0.1196	0.2039
TD	-0.2574	0.0081	0.3411	0.0005	-0.1263	0.1935	-0.0438	0.6357

7.5) Relationships between ordination axes (GNMDS and DCA) for Subset and binary explanatory variables, showing Wilxocon-test-statistic (w) and corresponding p-values. p-values > 0.05 in bold.

	GNMI	DS2_1	GNMI	OS2_2	DCA1		DCA2				
	W	р	τ	р	W	р	W	р			
AnimalDrop	369	0.0408	277	0.3837	331	0.2136	349	0.1051			
TE	408	408 0.0765		0.8869	418	0.0492	322	0.9019			

7.6) DCA (left) and GNMDS ordination (right) of Subset (51 plots). Plot positions are represented as coloured points (upper) and plot numbers (lower). Info on plot numbers and corresponding features and recordings are found in Appendix 2, 9, 10 and 11. Colours represent different locations as shown in legend.



GNMDS diagram - Subset





GNMDS diagram - Subset



8.1) Variograms of significant explanatory variables, showing a graph of semi-variance as function of lag distance (log2-scale). A variable is spatially structured in a distance interval in which the semi-variance function is ascending, and especially when the black line is observed outside the envelope (red lines). The vertical line between log-distance 4 and 6 is showing the approximate limit between within and between locations (approximately 32-64 m).







Variables		L	ag class (N	No., upper	bound (m)) and No. (of observa	tion pairs)		
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048
	17	28	33	38	61	55	66	437	696	109
Alt	0.001	0.001	0.006	0.013	0.011	0.082	0.395	1.114	1.336	0.839
Aspect	0.128	0.027	0.056	0.018	0.038	0.182	0.599	0.847	1.426	1.102
Slope	0.310	0.582	0.849	1.021	1.143	1.476	0.860	0.817	1.099	1.116
GrainSize	0.745	0.809	1.081	1.385	1.314	1.134	0.989	0.861	1.041	0.989
LOI	0.161	0.387	0.384	0.699	0.752	1.441	0.786	0.901	1.101	1.380
RunWater	0.186	0.506	0.461	0.841	0.833	1.002	1.167	0.918	1.159	0.780
SoilDepth	0.245	1.303	0.875	1.120	1.217	0.650	1.153	0.909	1.073	0.894
SoilPH	0.233	0.440	0.451	0.490	0.419	1.259	1.427	1.440	0.798	1.067
WaterPH	0.050	0.075	0.105	0.227	0.295	0.672	1.338	0.916	1.332	0.497
WaterTemp	0.009	0.028	0.047	0.084	0.138	0.178	0.736	1.516	1.102	0.346
DistTerr	0.105	0.176	0.484	0.885	0.635	0.474	0.596	1.234	1.069	0.885
PolyArea	0.000	0.000	0.045	0.378	0.500	0.540	0.816	1.507	0.951	0.824
KA	0.280	0.211	0.699	1.061	0.730	0.706	0.568	1.482	0.920	0.525
KI	0.352	0.396	0.260	0.642	0.588	0.848	1.440	0.902	1.233	0.551
SV	0.022	0.027	0.068	0.099	0.146	1.437	0.635	1.416	0.907	1.404
TC	0.278	0.324	0.405	0.413	0.550	0.630	0.699	0.978	1.160	1.357
TD	0.335	0.409	0.902	1.012	1.419	0.900	0.794	0.933	1.021	1.360
GNMDS2_1	0.097	0.210	0.383	0.204	0.206	0.380	0.955	1.108	1.201	0.873
GNMDS2_2	0.340	0.400	0.701	0.454	0.934	0.515	0.518	1.021	1.069	1.585
DCA1	0.071	0.291	0.469	0.171	0.179	0.361	1.350	1.082	1.210	0.679
DCA2	0.134	0.157	0.631	0.590	0.431	0.491	0.629	1.810	0.701	1.066

8.2) Standardised semi-variance for continuous explanatory variables and GNMDS and DCA axes 1 and 2.

PlotID	Location	PlotName	Alt	Aspect	Slope	GrainSize	LOI	RunWater	SoilDepth	SoilPH	WaterPH
1	1	A1	1176.14	15	7	2	5.52	2	0.0	6.07	6.83
2	1	A3	1175.83	27	5	2	12.92	1	3.2	6.14	6.94
3	1	A4	1176.24	17	4	3	2.99	2	32.6	6.18	7.04
4	1	A5	1176.54	15	6	3	5.75	0	26.2	5.92	6.83
5	1	A6	1177.55	41	16	2	5.66	0	3.8	6.21	6.83
6	1	A7	1174.89	31	2	1	21.54	0	6.0	5.73	6.94
7	2	A1	1174.45	21	2	3	2.74	2	17.8	6.47	6.89
8	2	A3	1174.07	7	2	2	17.76	1	6.4	6.35	6.89
9	2	A5	1174.90	5	10	2	8.37	2	2.6	6.13	6.89
10	2	A6	1175.52	5	11	2	9.77	1	1.2	6.02	6.94
11	2	A7	1173.42	7	7	2	9.56	3	6.8	6.25	6.89
12	3	A1	1177.53	43	11	2	7.10	1	7.8	6.31	7.04
13	3	A3	1176.81	43	7	2	8.32	- 1	13.0	6.09	7.01
14	3	A5	1178.40	19	10	- 4	13.49	0	11.6	6.27	7.04
15	3	A6	1179.84	49	8	2	18 31	0	9.2	6.21	6.98
15	3	A7	1175 58	55	4	1	10.31	0	6.0	5.90	7.01
10	3	A7	1160.10	160	10	1	10.24	1	1.0	5.08	6.56
17	4	A0	1150.50	109	10	2	4.07	1	1.0 6.0	5.90	6.56
10	4	A/	1139.30	133	11	2	0.00	0	0.0	6.00	0.50
19	5	AI	1140.97	110	15	2	5.1Z	3	0.0	0.00	0.00
20	5	Ao	1147.81	107	8	2	2.34	3	2.4	0.05	0.00
21	2	A/	1146.19	121	6	2	2.42	3	0.6	6.16	6.75
22	6	AI	1147.99	139	/	4	18.32	2	3.4	6.03	6.62
23	6	A5	1148.24	141	10	2	8.72	2	4.0	5.93	6.62
24	6	A6	1148.64	145	10	4	9.08	2	7.2	5.63	6.21
25	7	A2	1204.89	163	7	2	4.52	2	2.8	6.32	6.50
26	7	A3	1205.12	179	6	2	4.55	2	4.2	6.20	6.50
27	7	A4	1204.98	167	3	2	8.79	0	4.6	5.96	6.50
28	8	A1	1216.16	129	15	2	9.22	0	10.2	6.13	6.90
29	8	A3	1214.80	135	8	2	4.61	0	8.6	6.17	6.90
30	8	A5	1217.77	135	12	2	8.98	2	4.4	6.15	6.90
31	9	A1	1190.45	105	7	2	7.42	1	2.4	5.99	6.55
32	9	A6	1190.97	97	6	2	11.35	0	3.0	5.70	6.55
33	9	A7	1190.25	105	10	2	4.78	1	0.4	5.93	6.55
34	10	A1	1180.49	157	4	3	7.94	0	6.8	5.99	7.09
35	10	A2	1179.66	151	10	2	13.83	0	14.6	5.84	7.09
36	10	A3	1180.92	137	6	4	24.67	0	12.2	5.62	7.09
37	10	A4	1181.16	175	6	2	16.41	0	9.4	5.69	7.09
38	11	A1	1147.36	83	4	2	5.16	1	18.0	5.44	6.82
39	11	A3	1146.54	77	6	2	3.90	1	1.6	5.42	6.82
40	11	A5	1148.34	81	9	2	5.27	0	5.2	5.35	6.82
41	12	A1	1179.60	15	18	1	4.37	0	11.4	6.33	7.10
42	12	A3	1180.59	5	20	2	2.23	2	4.0	6.74	7.08
43	12	A5	1178.41	13	6	2	2.11	2	3.6	6.70	7.10
44	13	Al	1169.49	161	20	2	1.97	- 3	4.0	6.53	6.79
45	13	A3	1167.56	165	28	- 2	1.94	3	0.8	6.21	6.79
46	13	A5	1171.05	151	28	- 2	2 33	3	1.8	6.07	6 79
40	13	A6	1174.95	171	32	2	1.98	3	0.4	6.02	6.79
48	13	A0 47	1164.26	180	30	2	2.14	3	1.4	6.26	6.79
40	13	A/	1104.20	175	50	2 1	2.14	3	1.4	5.05	6.82
49	14	A1	1100.14	1/3	כ ד	1	2.40 4 21	2	10.0	5.95 6 1 5	0.82
50	14	A3	1104.03	103	10	2	4.21	2	3.0	0.13	0.82
51	14	AS	1185.72	145	10	2	3.03	2	2.0	0.05	6.82
52	14	Ao	1180.38	16/	6	2	2.88	2	1.0	6.07	6.82
53	14	A/	1183.65	159	4	2	3.92	2	2.4	6.25	6.82
54	14	A8	1186.20	143	8	2	2.50	2	3.4	6.21	6.82
55	15	Al	1177.43	153	4	2	2.09	1	13.4	6.14	6.82
56	15	A6	1178.13	157	10	2	3.47	0	4.2	5.47	6.82
57	15	A7	1177.03	161	3	2	2.32	2	8.0	5.82	6.82

Appendix 9 – Untransformed values for all 19 explanatory variables for all 1×1 m plots

(Appendix 9, Table cont.)

PlotID	Location	PlotName	WaterTemp	AnimalDrop	DistTerr	PolyArea	KA	KI	SV	TC	TD	ТЕ
1	1	A1	6.20	0	4.4	561.0	g	d	b	6.0	18.0	0
2	1	A3	7.00	0	6.0	561.0	g	d	b	8.0	16.0	0
3	1	A4	7.80	0	11.0	561.0	g	d	b	3.0	8.0	1
4	1	A5	6.20	0	6.0	561.0	g	d	b	43.0	77.0	1
5	1	A6	6.20	0	1.5	561.0	g	с	а	9.0	28.0	1
6	1	A7	7.00	1	4.0	561.0	g	с	b	62.0	88.0	1
7	2	A1	6.70	0	3.0	155.5	f	d	b	3.0	4.0	0
8	2	A3	6.70	0	4.0	155.5	f	с	b	14.0	65.0	1
9	2	A5	6.70	0	2.0	155.5	f-	d	b	9.0	43.0	1
10	2	A6	7.40	0	2.0	155.5	f-	d	b	8.0	18.0	0
11	2	A7	6.70	0	7.0	155.5	f	с	b	4.0	13.0	0
12	3	A1	6.70	1	5.0	276.0	g	d	a	18.0	88.0	0
13	3	A3	6.43	1	6.0	276.0	g	d	a	30.0	90.0	0
14	3	A5	6.70	1	5.0	276.0	g	d	a	25.0	99.0	1
15	3	A6	6.50	0	3.0	276.0	g	d	a	10.0	99.0	1
16	3	A7	6.43	1	6.0	276.0	gh	d	a	60.0	80.0	0
17	4	A6	7.90	0	1.5	25.5	f	d	b	6.0	45.0	0
18	4	A7	7.90	1	1.0	25.5	g+	с	b	8.0	18.0	0
19	5	A1	9.00	0	4.0	126.0	g	e	b+	0.5	1.0	0
20	5	A6	9.00	0	3.0	126.0	f	e	b+	2.0	0.5	0
21	5	A7	9.05	0	3.0	126.0	g	e	b+	0.5	0.5	0
22	6	A1	7.90	1	1.0	109.0	g+	d	b	15.0	85.0	0
23	6	A5	7.90	0	1.0	109.0	g	d	b	15.0	60.0	0
24	6	A6	7.50	1	1.0	109.0	f	e-¤	b	9.0	95.0	1
25	7	A2	9.20	0	1.0	30.0	f+	d	d	2.0	87.0	0
26	7	A3	9.20	0	1.0	30.0	g	d	cd	2.0	98.0	0
27	7	A4	9.20	0	1.0	30.0	g	с	с	7.0	85.0	0
28	8	A1	10.20	0	2.0	63.0	h+	с	0	10.0	50.0	0
29	8	A3	10.20	0	2.5	63.0	h+	с	а	6.0	50.0	0
30	8	A5	10.20	0	2.0	63.0	h+	d	0	6.0	25.0	0
31	9	A1	8.70	0	3.0	46.5	g	d	а	3.0	10.0	1
32	9	A6	8.70	0	1.5	46.5	g+	с	а	31.0	16.0	1
33	9	A7	8.70	1	3.0	46.5	g	d	b	2.0	7.0	1
34	10	A1	9.40	0	0.5	21.0	i	с	0a	33.0	20.0	1
35	10	A2	9.40	0	1.0	21.0	i	с	0a	7.0	5.0	1
36	10	A3	9.40	0	0.5	21.0	i	с	0a	51.0	20.0	1
37	10	A4	9.40	1	0.5	21.0	i	с	0a	26.0	25.0	1
38	11	A1	7.47	1	3.5	100.0	g	cd	de	1.0	73.0	1
39	11	A3	7.47	0	2.0	100.0	g	cd	de	3.0	53.0	1
40	11	A5	7.47	1	3.0	100.0	f	с	de	1.0	72.0	0
41	12	A1	6.20	1	4.0	117.0	g	с	d	27.0	93.0	0
42	12	A3	6.05	1	5.0	117.0	g	d	d	1.0	50.0	1
43	12	A5	6.20	1	7.0	117.0	f	d+	d	3.0	14.0	1
44	13	A1	4.40	0	3.0	205.5	fg	e	d	0.0	72.0	0
45	13	A3	4.40	0	4.0	205.5	fg	e	d	0.0	66.0	0
46	13	A5	4.40	0	3.0	205.5	fg	e	d	0.0	89.0	0
47	13	A6	4.40	0	2.0	205.5	fg	e	d	0.0	71.0	0
48	13	A7	4.40	0	2.0	205.5	fg	e	d	0.0	87.0	0
49	14	A1	7.47	0	2.5	124.0	f	d	d	0.0	0.0	0
50	14	A3	7.47	0	2.0	124.0	f	d	d	2.0	4.0	0
51	14	A5	7.47	0	1.5	124.0	f	d	d	1.0	2.0	1
52	14	A6	7.47	0	1.5	124.0	f-	d	d	0.0	80.0	0
53	14	A7	7.47	0	4.0	124.0	g	d	d	0.0	8.0	0
54	14	A8	7.47	0	1.5	124.0	6-	d	d	0.0	47.0	0
55	15	A1	7.47	0	5.0	68.5	g	d	de	0.5	19.0	0
56	15	A6	7.47	0	3.0	68.5	ø	d	de	2.0	97.0	0
57	15	A7	7.47	0	9.0	68.5	Б g	d	de	0.0	1.0	0
		••/		0	2.5	00.0	Б			0.0		5

PlotID	Location	PlotName	Alt	Aspect	Slope	GrainSize	LOI	RunWater	SoilDepth	SoilPH
1	1	A1	0.443	0.020	0.468	0.471	0.493	0.685	0.000	0.462
2	1	A3	0.439	0.047	0.347	0.471	0.791	0.352	0.413	0.513
3	1	A4	0.445	0.024	0.265	0.775	0.239	0.685	1.000	0.543
4	1	A5	0.449	0.020	0.412	0.775	0.509	0.000	0.941	0.357
5	1	A6	0.463	0.083	0.759	0.471	0.503	0.000	0.451	0.565
6	1	A7	0.426	0.057	0.000	0.000	0.957	0.000	0.558	0.231
7	2	A1	0.419	0.033	0.000	0.775	0.197	0.685	0.837	0.769
8	2	A3	0.414	0.004	0.000	0.471	0.895	0.352	0.574	0.673
9	2	A5	0.426	0.000	0.594	0.471	0.644	0.685	0.369	0.506
10	2	A6	0.434	0.000	0.628	0.471	0.697	0.352	0.229	0.427
11	2	A7	0.405	0.004	0.468	0.471	0.689	1.000	0.589	0.596
12	3	A1	0.463	0.089	0.628	0.471	0.586	0.352	0.623	0.642
13	3	A3	0.453	0.089	0.468	0.471	0.642	0.352	0.754	0.477
14	3	A5	0.475	0.029	0.594	1.000	0.805	0.000	0.724	0.611
15	3	A6	0.495	0.107	0.515	0.471	0.905	0.000	0.664	0.565
16	3	A7	0.435	0.126	0.265	0.000	0.713	0.000	0.558	0.343
17	4	A6	0.212	0.867	0.594	0.000	0.446	0.352	0.201	0.399
18	4	A7	0.202	0.719	0.628	0.471	0.574	0.000	0.558	0.573
19	5	A1	0.012	0.422	0.737	0.471	0.259	1.000	0.137	0.413
20	5	A6	0.025	0.355	0.515	0.471	0.114	1.000	0.353	0.448
21	5	A7	0.000	0.442	0.412	0.471	0.132	1.000	0.137	0.528
22	6	A1	0.028	0.576	0.468	1.000	0.905	0.685	0.426	0.434
23	6	A5	0.032	0.592	0.594	0.471	0.658	0.685	0.463	0.364
24	6	A6	0.038	0.627	0.594	1.000	0.672	0.685	0.603	0.167
25	7	A2	0.834	0.801	0.468	0.471	0.416	0.685	0.385	0.650
26	7	A3	0.837	0.987	0.412	0.471	0.419	0.685	0.474	0.558
27	7	A4	0.836	0.844	0.157	0.471	0.661	0.000	0.495	0.385
28	8	A1	0.980	0.498	0.737	0.471	0.677	0.000	0.691	0.506
29	8	A3	0.962	0.544	0.515	0.471	0.424	0.000	0.647	0.535
30	8	A5	1.000	0.544	0.659	0.471	0.668	0.685	0.484	0.521
31	9	A1	0.642	0.343	0.468	0.471	0.601	0.352	0.353	0.406
32	9	A6	0.649	0.300	0.412	0.471	0.748	0.000	0.399	0.211
33	9	A7	0.639	0.343	0.594	0.471	0.438	0.352	0.098	0.364
34	10	A1	0.505	0.739	0.265	0.775	0.625	0.000	0.589	0.406
35	10	A2	0.493	0.681	0.594	0.471	0.813	0.000	0.784	0.303
36	10	A3	0.510	0.560	0.412	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.737	0.161
37	10	A4	0.514	0.938	0.412	0.471	0.869	0.000	0.670	0.205
38	11	A1	0.018	0.233	0.265	0.471	0.468	0.352	0.840	0.052
39	11	A3	0.005	0.207	0.412	0.471	0.356	0.352	0.277	0.040
40	11	A5	0.033	0.224	0.557	0.471	0.476	0.000	0.524	0.000
41	12	A1	0.492	0.020	0.800	0.000	0.403	0.000	0.719	0.657
42	12	A3	0.506	0.000	0.837	0.471	0.087	0.685	0.463	1.000
43	12	A5	0.475	0.016	0.412	0.471	0.054	0.685	0.439	0.965
44	13	A1	0.348	0.780	0.837	0.471	0.010	1.000	0.463	0.819
45	13	A3	0.320	0.822	0.954	0.471	0.000	1.000	0.171	0.565
46	13	A5	0.371	0.681	0.954	0.471	0.112	1.000	0.298	0.462
47	13	A6	0.426	0.890	1.000	0.000	0.014	1.000	0.098	0.427
48	13	A7	0.272	1.000	0.978	0.471	0.062	1.000	0.254	0.603
49	14	A1	0.569	0.938	0.347	0.000	0.141	0.685	0.686	0.378
50	14	A3	0.562	0.801	0.468	0.471	0.388	0.685	0.439	0.521
51	14	A5	0.577	0.627	0.759	0.471	0.245	0.685	0.317	0.448
52	14	A6	0.586	0.844	0.412	0.471	0.221	0.685	0.201	0.462
53	14	A7	0.549	0.759	0.265	0.471	0.358	0.685	0.353	0.596
54	14	A8	0.584	0.609	0.515	0.471	0.150	0.685	0.426	0.565
55	15	A1	0.462	0.700	0.265	0.471	0.048	0.352	0.761	0.513
56	15	A6	0.471	0.739	0.594	0.471	0.306	0.000	0.474	0.070
57	15	A7	0.456	0.780	0.157	0.471	0.109	0.685	0.629	0.290

Appendix 10 – Ranged values for 17 continuous explanatory variables for all 1×1 m plot	ts

(Appendix 10, Table cont.)

PlotID	Location	PlotName	WaterPH	WaterTemp	DistTerr	PolyArea	KA	KI	SV	тс	TD
1	1	A1	0.556	0.275	0.648	1.000	0.558	0.457	0.444	0.528	0.222
2	1	A3	0.708	0.407	0.765	1.000	0.558	0.457	0.444	0.583	0.198
3	1	A4	0.886	0.545	1.000	1.000	0.558	0.457	0.444	0.399	0.102
4	1	A5	0.556	0.275	0.765	1.000	0.558	0.457	0.444	0.924	0.816
5	1	A6	0.556	0.275	0.281	1.000	0.558	0.000	0.222	0.607	0.336
6	1	A7	0.716	0.407	0.613	1.000	0.558	0.000	0.444	1.000	0.910
7	2	Al	0.640	0.356	0.510	0.587	0.152	0.457	0.444	0.399	0.051
8	2	A3	0.640	0.356	0.613	0.587	0.152	0.000	0.444	0.695	0.709
9	2	A5	0.640	0.356	0.372	0.587	0.000	0.457	0.444	0.607	0.495
10	2	A6	0.716	0.475	0.372	0.587	0.000	0.457	0.444	0.583	0.222
11	2	A7	0.640	0.356	0.824	0.587	0.152	0.000	0.444	0.451	0.163
12	3	Al	0.886	0.356	0.696	0.770	0.558	0.457	0.222	0.746	0.910
13	3	A3	0.838	0.313	0.765	0.770	0.558	0.457	0.222	0.850	0.927
14	3	A5	0.886	0.356	0.696	0.770	0.558	0.457	0.222	0.813	1.000
15	3	A6	0.781	0.323	0.510	0.770	0.558	0.457	0.222	0.628	1.000
16	3	A7	0.832	0.312	0.765	0.770	0.697	0.457	0.222	0.993	0.842
17	4	A6	0.253	0.562	0.281	0.050	0.152	0.457	0 444	0.528	0.515
18	4	A7	0.253	0.562	0.164	0.050	0.631	0.000	0 444	0.583	0.222
19	5	Al	0.352	0.764	0.613	0.521	0.558	0.834	0 499	0.140	0.013
20	5	A6	0.352	0 764	0.510	0.521	0.152	0.834	0 499	0.329	0.007
20	5	A7	0.454	0.774	0.510	0.521	0.558	0.834	0.499	0.140	0.007
22	6	A1	0.306	0.562	0.164	0.475	0.631	0.457	0.444	0.709	0.885
23	6	A5	0.311	0.562	0.164	0.475	0.558	0.457	0.444	0.709	0.662
24	6	A6	0.000	0.492	0 164	0.475	0.152	1 000	0 4 4 4	0.607	0.968
25	7	A2	0.200	0.802	0.164	0.094	0.278	0.457	0.889	0.329	0.902
25 26	, 7	A3	0.200	0.802	0.164	0.094	0.558	0.457	0.777	0.329	0.992
20	, 7	A4	0.200	0.802	0.164	0.094	0.558	0.000	0.666	0.527	0.885
28	, 8	A1	0.655	1 000	0.372	0.308	0.865	0.000	0.000	0.628	0.565
20	8	A3	0.655	1.000	0.372	0.308	0.865	0.000	0.000	0.528	0.565
30	8	A5	0.655	1.000	0.372	0.308	0.865	0.457	0.000	0.528	0.302
31	9	A1	0.055	0.708	0.510	0.218	0.558	0.457	0.000	0.320	0.126
32	9	A1	0.244	0.708	0.210	0.218	0.550	0.000	0.222	0.377	0.120
32	9	A0 47	0.244	0.708	0.201	0.218	0.558	0.000	0.222	0.329	0.190
34	10	A1	0.244	0.708	0.010	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.111	0.327	0.007
35	10	42	0.980	0.841	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.111	0.557	0.064
36	10	A2 A3	0.980	0.841	0.104	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.111	0.960	0.004
37	10	A3	0.980	0.841	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.111	0.900	0.243
38	10	A1	0.500	0.487	0.565	0.000	0.558	0.000	1 000	0.223	0.781
30	11	43	0.542	0.487	0.303	0.449	0.558	0.241	1.000	0.223	0.595
40	11	A5	0.542	0.487	0.572	0.449	0.152	0.000	1.000	0.377	0.575
40	12	A1	1.000	0.487	0.510	0.447	0.558	0.000	0.889	0.828	0.951
42	12	A3	0.951	0.273	0.696	0.497	0.558	0.457	0.889	0.223	0.565
42	12	A5	1.000	0.231	0.824	0.497	0.152	0.557	0.002	0.223	0.175
43	12	A3	0.503	0.275	0.824	0.477	0.152	0.834	0.889	0.000	0.173
45	13	A1 A3	0.503	0.000	0.510	0.676	0.384	0.834	0.889	0.000	0.712
45	13	A5	0.503	0.000	0.015	0.676	0.384	0.834	0.889	0.000	0.710
40	13	A5	0.503	0.000	0.310	0.676	0.384	0.834	0.889	0.000	0.763
47	13	A0 47	0.503	0.000	0.372	0.676	0.384	0.834	0.889	0.000	0.703
40 /Q	13	A1	0.505	0.000	0.372	0.516	0.152	0.054	0.889	0.000	0.002
50	14	A1 A3	0.542	0.487	0.372	0.516	0.152	0.457	0.007	0.000	0.000
51	14 1 <i>1</i>	A5	0.542	0.407	0.372	0.510	0.152	0.457	0.009	0.529	0.001
57	14 1 <i>1</i>	A5 16	0.542	0.407	0.201	0.510	0.152	0.457	0.009	0.225	0.020
52	14	A0 A7	0.542	0.407	0.201	0.516	0.558	0.457	0.009	0.000	0.042
55 54	14 1 <i>1</i>	A1/	0.542	0.407	0.013	0.516	0.558	0.457	0.009	0.000	0.102
54	14	A 1	0.542	0.407	0.201	0.310	0.000	0.457	1 000	0.000	0.550
55	15	A1 A6	0.542	0.407	0.090	0.333	0.550	0.457	1.000	0.140	0.234
50 57	15	A0	0.542	0.407	0.010	0.333	0.550	0.457	1.000	0.329	0.964
57	13	A/	0.542	0.40/	0.921	0.555	0.550	0.407	1.000	0.000	0.015

Appendix 11 – Registered species in all plots, nested plots and polygons

PlatD	-				•	•		-			-			•	10			10				10
Plotid	1				2	3	4	5	0		7	-	8	9	10		-	12				13
Di-AN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 2	- 2			- 4	- 2	- 2	3	3	3	3	3
PlotName	Al	BI	CI	DI	A3	A4	A5	A6	A 7	Р	Al	BI	A3	A5	A6	A 7	Р	Al	BI	CI	DI	A3
Anaromeaa polijolla				•						-		•										
Betula nana suosp. nana				•								•	•									
Calluna vulgaris	•				•	-	•	•	•	х					•		•		•			
Diapensia lapponica	•				•	-	•					-			•							
Dryas octopetala	•				·	-		·												-		
Empetrum nigrum subsp.																						
hermaphroditum	•			-	•	-	•	·		х		-	-		·	•	х			-	-	
Harrimanella hypnoides	·		х			-	·	1					1		·	·						
Kalmia procumbens	·	·		-	·	-		·		х				·					·			
Phyllodoce caerulea				-		-				Х		-										
Salix arbuscula			-		-	-				-		-		-	-		-		-			
Salix glauca subsp. glauca				x		-						x										
Salix herbacea	1				1		1		1		1		1			1			x			1
Salix lanata																	x					
Salix Jannowaw		v																				
Salix myreinitee		A								v												
Saux myrsiniles						-				A V	-	•						-				
Saix phylicijolia								1		л	-					÷.						
Salix polaris	1		-		-	-	1	1	-		-	х	1	-	1	1	-	1	-			
Salix reticulata	•			х	•	-	•	•	1				1		•	•				x		1
Vaccinium uliginosum				-		-														-	-	
Athyrium distentifolium						-		·	-		-			-			х					
Equisetum arvense subsp. alpestre	1				1	1	1		1	-	1		1	1	1	1		1				
Equisetum variegatum	1				1		1	1		-		х							х			1
Huperzia appressa										х							х					
Phegonteris connectilis																						
Polystichum lowchitis																						
sologinalla sologinoidos	,		-		,	,			1		,			-	-	•	v			v		1
setaginetia setaginotaes									1			•					A		•	Å		1
Alchemilla alpina										-		•					Х					-
Alchemilla cf. glomerulans										-		•										
Alchemilla sp.										-												
Angelica archangelica subsp.																						
archangelica			-			-					-			-			-	-				
Arabis alpina			-			-	-	1									х	-	-			
Astragalus alpinus			-			-																
Bartsia alpina						-								-			-					
Bistorta vivinara	1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1			1				1
Campanula rotundifolia	1				1	1	-	1	-		1		-	-	1			-				1
Campanula Iolunaijolia	-		-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-		
Caraamine bellaljolla		-	-	-		-			-			-				÷	-		-	-	-	
Cardamine nymanii	1		-		1	-	1	•			1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-			1
Cerastium alpinum			-		-	-	-	•	-	Х	-	х		-			-	-				
Cerastium cerastoides	1		-		1	1	1	1	-		1		1	1	1		-	1	-			1
Cerastium nigrescens			-		-	-	-		-		-				-		-	-	-			
Draba alpina		-	-								-			-			х	-				
Epilobium anagallidifolium									-	Х	-			1	1			-				
Epilobium davuricum										х	-							-				
Epilobium hornemannii																						
Episotan nornanin Frigaron horaglis																						
Erigeron obreans																						
Euphrasia weitsteinit var-										v												
wettsteinti	•	-			•		•	•	-	х			-	•			•	-		•	-	•
Gentiana nivalis	•				•	-															-	
Hieracium sp.						-								1				1			-	1
Koenigia islandica	1	-	-		1	1	1		-		1		1	-				-				
Micranthes stellaris	1	-	-			1	1		-		1			1	1			1	-			1
Micranthes tenuis				-		-		1	1				-	1	1				Х		-	
Minuartia biflora										х												
Omalotheca supina		-	-				1										x	-				
Oxvria digvna																	x					
Oxytropis lapponica																						
Pedicularis oederi										y							y		y			
Pinguicula vulgaris				v			1		1								v		v			
Potentilla crantzii		-	-	<u>л</u>						-	-						, ,	-	<u>^</u>			
Pupola rotundifolia subar			-			-		-	-	-	-			-			-	-	-			-
1 yroia roianaijoila suosp.																						
Permaning												•	•								•	
Ranunculus acris subsp. acris				•				•			-	•			•	•		-	•			-
kanuncuius glacialis	•			•			•	•	-	х	-	•	•	-	•	·		-		•		-
Kanunculus pygmaeus	•	-					-				-		•			•		-		•	•	
Kanunculus subborealis subsp.																						
pumilus	•	-	-		•		-			-	-	·	•	-	-	·	х	-		•	•	-
Rhodiola rosea		-	-			-	-	-	-	х	-			-	-			-				-
Rumex acetosa var. acetosa	•	-	-						-		-		-					-		•	-	
Rumex alpestris subsp. lapponicus									-		-						х	-			-	
Sagina nivalis																						
Sagina saginoides								1				х			1			1				
Saussurea alnina										x									x			1
Saxifraga aizoidos	1				1		1	1	1		1		1	2	1	1		3				2
Saxifraga carma														2	1			د .				2
Saxifraga oppositifolia	1	-	-		1	÷	1	1	1				1			1			v			
Sarihaga vivulari-	1	-	-		1		1	1	1	-	-		1			1	v	-	л			-
Suhiji aga rivularis Sihhaldia procumban										v	-						v	-		÷		
Silona acculi-				•						л	-	•	·				л v	-				
Shene acauls	•							1				·					л			v		
1 uraxacum sp.				•						X	-	•	·	1	1	·		-	v	х	·	1
I nalictrum alpinum								•		х	-	•	·	-	•	·	X	-	х		·	1
Toffelala pusilla				х			-		-		-	•	·	-		·	X	-		X		-
veronica alpina subsp. alpina	•	-	-		•				-	X	-					·	X	-		х	-	-
viola biflora	•		-		•				-	х	-					·	х	-		•		-
viscaria alpina	•	-	-	-			-	•	-	-	-	•			-		-	-		•	-	-

(Appendix 11, Table cont.)

PlotID	14	15	16		17	18		19				20	21		22				23	24		25
Location	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
PlotName	A5	A6	A7	Р	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	C1	Dl	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	C1	Dl	A5	A6	Р	A2
Andromeda polifolia																						
Betula nana subsp. nana									-		-				-						-	
Calluna vulgaris		-					х			-												
Diapensia lapponica																						
Drvas octopetala										-			-									
Empetrum nigrum subsn																						
hermanhroditum							x							x			x					
Harrimanella hypnoides				x			x							x	-	x						
Kalmia procumbens																						
Phyllodoce caerulea							v															
Salix arbuscula							Λ			v												
Salix algues subsp. glaues				v	1					v											v	
Salix giauca suosp. giauca				л	1					л				v							л	
Salix nerbacea	2	1	1		1	-		•		-	-		-	х	1			•	1	-		
Salix lanata									-	-									:		-	•
Salix lapponum		-	-			-				-	-				1				1	1		
Salix myrsinites		-	-	·				·	-	-			-	·	-						-	·
Salix phylicifolia	-	-	-			-			-	-	-		-							1		•
Salix polaris		1	1		1	1				X	-	-	-		1				1			
Salix reticulata	-	-	-			-	х		-	-	-		-		-	-	x	-	-	-	-	
Vaccinium uliginosum	-	-				-				-												
Athvrium distentifolium										-	-		-	х	-					-	х	
Eauisetum arvense subsp. alpestre							x			-	-			x	1				1			1
Fauisatum variagatum	1	1	1				x							x							x	1
Hunerzia annressa	÷						v							v								÷
Phagontaris connectilie				·			л	-						v								
Palastialaun Inclus				•		-	•		•		-			X	-						•	•
Folysticnum lonchitis				•										X								•
selaginella selaginoides		1	1	•		1		•							-			•	1			•
Alchemilla alpina	-	-	-			-				-	-		-	Х						-	Х	
Alchemilla cf. glomerulans				х		-	х				-				-				1	1	-	
Alchemilla sp.			-			-	х			-	-			х	-							
Angelica archangelica subsp.																						
archangelica										-			-	х	1							
Arabis alpina	-	-				-				-	-		-						-	-		
Astragalus alpinus															-							
Bartsia alnina										-											x	
Bistorta vivinara	1	1	1			1			v						1				1	1		1
Campanula rotundifolia	1	1	1			1			л						1				1	1		1
Campanula rotunaljotta				·											-							
Caraamine belliaijolia			-			-		•		-	-		-		-	-					-	÷
Cardamine nymanii	1	1	-			-		•		-	-		-				х		1	-		1
Cerastium alpinum	1	-	1		-	-	х		x	-	-	-	-		-						х	
Cerastium cerastoides	-	1	1	·	1	-		·	-	-	x		-	·		-	х			-	-	1
Cerastium nigrescens	-	-	-			-		1		-	-		1							-		
Draba alpina	-	-				-				-	-		-						-	-		
Epilobium anagallidifolium	-		-			-	х		-	-	-		-	х	1	-	-	-	-	1		
Epilobium davuricum						-				-	-		-									
Epilobium hornemannii					-					-			-	х								
Erigeron horealis				x						-	-		-									
Eunhrasia wattstainii var-																						
wattstainii					-		x							x								
Gantiana nivalis				x			x															
Higracium sn		1	1																			1
Variation in landian		1	1																			1
Koenigia isianaica					-	-				-	-			A	1				1			1
Micranthes stellaris	-			•		-	A	1		-	-		1		•				1	1		•
Micranthes tenuis										-	-		-	х			-	-	-	-	х	•
Minuartia biflora	1				-	-		•		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	х	-
Omalotheca supina						-	х			-	-		-	х					-	-	х	
Oxyria digyna						-	·			-	-		-	х	•					-	х	·
Oxytropis lapponica	•		•		-																	
Pedicularis oederi		1					х														Х	
Pinguicula vulgaris	-					-	х			-	-		-	х		x	-	-	-	-		
Potentilla crantzii					-																	
Pyrola rotundifolia subsp.																						
rotundifolia					-	-				-	-	-	-							-	х	
Ranunculus acris subsp. acris						-	х			-			-	Х						-		
Ranunculus glacialis						-							-							-		
Ranunculus pygmaeus										-			-									
Ranunculus subborealis subsp.																						
pumilus				х		-	х			-	-		-							-	х	
Rhodiola rosea							x															
Rumex acetosa var acetosa														x								
Rumex algestris subsp langanious																						
Saging nivalie					-	-		-			-	-	-							,		· ·
Sagina nivalis	•	•	•												•	•					•	
sagina saginoides	•		•	-	-	-	X	•	•	-	х	-	-	•	-	•			-	-	-	
saussurea alpina		•	•				х								•							
Saxifraga aizoides	2	1	2		1	1			Х				-		1	•			1			
Saxifraga cernua				х	-	-	х			-	-	-	-							-		
Saxifraga oppositifolia					-	1								х	1				1			
Saxifraga rivularis				х						-												
Sibbaldia procumbens							х							х							х	
Silene acaulis				х																		
Taraxacum sp	1	1	1		1	1			x						1					1		
Thalictrum alninum	1	1	1		÷	1								x	1				1			
Tofialdia nusilla	1	1	1	,		1	v							v							v	_
Voronica alnina suban alnine			1				л v							л v	•						v	
r eronica aipina suosp. aipina Viola hiflori-		•	•	v	-	-	A V	•	•	-	-	-	-	A V	•	•				-	A V	
viola bijiora		•	•	х			х					-		х	•				-		х	
viscaria alpina		•			-	-	•	•	•	-	-		-	•		•	•		-	-	-	-

(Appendix 11, Table cont.)

PlotID	26	27		28	29	30		31	32	33		34	35	36	37		38		39	40		41	
Location	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
BlotName	42		p	A1	4.2	45	p	Á1	16	47	p	41	10	4.2	4.4	<u>р</u>	41	D1	4.2	11	 	41	D1
PlotName	A3	A4	r	AI	A3	AS	P	AI	A0	A/	r	AI	A2	A3	A4	P	AI	ы	AS	Ap	r	AI	BI
Anaromeaa polijolla		-	-	-	-	-	x	-	•	-		-	-		-		-			-		-	
Betula nana subsp. nana		-	-		-		х	-		-		-	-	1	1		-			-	•	-	
Calluna vulgaris			-		-			-		-		-			-					-			
Diapensia lapponica			-					-				-	-		-	x				-		-	
Drvas octopetala			-				x					1	-		1					-			-
Empetrum nigrum subsp																							
harmanhroditum							x							1	1								
Harrimanalla huppoides				1		1					v				1					1			
Maluta manena hypholaes			-	1	-	1				-	л		-		1				·	1	·		•
Kaimia procumbens		-	-		-	-	x	-		-			-	-	-		-		·	-		-	-
Phyllodoce caerulea		-	-		-	-	x	-		-		-	-		-		-			-	•	-	
Salix arbuscula		-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-			-		-	
Salix glauca subsp. glauca			-		-			-							-					-			
Salix herbacea			x	1	1	1					x		1	1			-		1	1			-
Salix lanata					-								-							-			
Suit iunuu																							
Salix lapponum		-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-	-		-		-	
Salix myrsinites		-	-					-							-					-		-	
Salix phylicifolia	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	·	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	·	-	
Salix polaris		1	-	1		1		1	2	1			1									1	
Salix raticulata				1		-			-	-			-	1	1								
Vassinium disinasum				1			v							1	1								
vaccinium uiiginosum							л				•			1	1	•					•		
Athyrium distentifolium		-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-			-		-	-
Equisetum arvense subsp. alpestre	1	-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-		-		-			-		1	
Equisetum variegatum	1	1	-	1	1			1		-							-						
Huperzia appressa			x	1		1					x										x		
Phagontaris connectilis				÷																			
Debutiekuw I			-	•			•					•	-		-				•	-	•		-
Polysticnum lonchitis				•			•				•	•							•		•		
Selaginella selaginoides			Х		-	1	•		1							•					•		
Alchemilla alpina			-							-													
Alchemilla cf. glomerulans			х								х												
Alchamilla sn																							
Augalian av-1 12- 1				•			•												•				
Angelica archangelica subsp.																							
archangelica			-	•	-			-	•	-			-		-	•	-			-		-	-
Arabis alpina			-		-	-		-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	•	-		-	-
Astragalus alpinus																х							
Bartsia alnina							x																
Pintorta vivinara	1	1			1	1			1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1		1	
Bisiona vivipara	1	1	-	1	1	1		1	1	1	·	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	·	1	-
Campanula rotundifolia	-	-	-		-	-		-		-		-	-	-	-	х	-		•	-		-	-
Cardamine bellidifolia			-		-			-		-		-			-		-			-		-	
Cardamine nymanii	1	1	-		-			1	1	-							-						
Cerastium alninum			x				x				x					x							
Congetium agreetaidee		1			1			1	1	1	22					21	1		1			1	
Cerasilum cerasionaes	÷	1			1			1	1	1							1		1			1	
Cerastium nigrescens	1	-	-		-			-		-		-	-		-		-			-	•	-	
Draba alpina		-								-		-							-		-		-
Epilobium anagallidifolium											x										-		
Epilohium davuricum																							
Epitobium davaricum																							
Epilobium hornemannii	-	-	-	-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Erigeron borealis		-		-	•	-	х	-		-		-			-	-	-		-		-	•	-
Euphrasia wettsteinii var-																							
wettsteinii												1							-		-		-
Gentiana nivalis							x														-		
Higracium sp		1		1	1			1	1														
meracium sp.	-	1		1	1			1	1	-		-				-	-		-		-		-
Koenigia islandica	-	-	-	1		1		-	1	-		-	1	1	1	-	-		-		-	•	-
Micranthes stellaris	1	1						1		1		-					-		-		х	1	-
Micranthes tenuis			х									-				х		х	1		-	1	-
Minuartia hiflora		-	x								x		1		1	-	-				-		
Omalothaca supina											v		-		-			v	1	1		1	
Ovaria diama	-		v		-				,		~~						1	~		•			
Oxyria algyna		-	л	-					1			-					1		-		-		-
Oxytropis tapponica			•				x											•			-	•	
Pedicularis oederi			х		-		х				х	1		1	1			·	-		х	·	
Pinguicula vulgaris		-				1					х	1		1	1		-				-		
Potentilla crantzii							х			-											-		х
Pvrola rotundifolia subsp.																							
rotundifolia																							
Rammenlus acris suber acris																							
Pannanculus acris subsp. acris					•			-						-	-	-					-		-
Nanuncuus giaciaiis			х		•	-	·			-							1	·	1	1	-	•	-
Ranunculus pygmaeus	-	-	-			-	·		·	-	·	•	•	-	-	-	-	·	-	•	-	·	-
Ranunculus subborealis subsp.																							
pumilus																					-		
Rhodiola rosea																							
Rumer acetosa var acetosa			x																				
Parmar almostria - Lan Januaria	·		л										·										
numex aipestris subsp. lapponicus					÷	-				-											-	·	
Sagina nivalis					1		·						·					·		·	-	·	
Sagina saginoides		1						1	1									х	1	1	-	1	
Saussurea alpina				1							х			1							-		
Savifrana aizoides	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1							2	
Sarihaga s	1	1	•	1	1	1	•	1	1	1	•	1	1	1	1	•	-	•			-	2	v
suxijraga cernua	-	-	-		•	-	·			-	•		-			-	-	•	-	•	-	:	X
Saxifraga oppositifolia		1		1	•			1				1	1	1	1						-	1	
Saxifraga rivularis																			-				
Sibbaldia procumbens			х								х									1			
Silene acaulis			x	1							v					x		x	1	-		1	
Trues actually	·	·	л 37	1							A V		·			Λ	1	А	1			1	
1 araxacum sp.			х		•					-	х			:			1		1	•	-	1	-
Thalictrum alpinum		1	•	1		1	•	1	1	•		•		1				·	-	•	-	•	
Tofieldia pusilla			х	1		1					х	1		1							-		
Veronica alpina subsp. alpina			х								х										х		
Viola biflora							x				x												
Viscaria alnina							v																
+ isourne aspirite	-	-	-	-	-		Λ		-		-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	-
BlatID	12	42		44		45	46	47	49		40	50	51	52	52	54					= 6	57	
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	----	---------
	42	43		44		45	40	4/	40		49	50	51	34	33	54		33			50	3/	
Location	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
PlotName	A3	A5	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	A3	A5	A6	A7	A8	Р	Al	B1	Cl	A6	A7	P
Andromeda polifolia	-			-		-					-			-	-					-			
Betula nana subsp. nana	-	-		-		-					-			-						-		-	
Calluna vulgaris	-	-		-		-		·			-			-						-		-	
Diapensia lapponica	-	-		-	·	-	÷			-	-	÷	-	-	-	·		·	-	-	÷	-	
Dryas octopetala	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-		-			-			
Empetrum nigrum subsp.																							
hermaphroditum	-	-		-	-			-			-			-			-		-				
Harrimanella hypnoides	-			-							-			-			х						
Kalmia procumbens	-																						
Phyllodoca caerulea																							
Calin antique la	-			-	-	-		-			-		-	-		-				-		-	
Salix arouscula	-						•				-			-			-						
Saitx giauca subsp. giauca	-	-		-						х				-			-	-					
Salix herbacea	-	-		-	-	-			-	x	-	-		-	1	-	-	-	·				-
Salix lanata	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-	
Salix lapponum	-	-		-	-	-			-	x	-	-		-		-	-	-		-	-		-
Salix myrsinites	-			-					-			-		-			-						-
Salix phylicifolia																							
Salix polaris	1									x							x						
Salix reticulata																							
Vassinium ulisinesum	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinium uliginosum	-	•					•				-			-							•		· ·
Athyrium distentifolium	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	х	-	-	-	-	-	•
Equisetum arvense subsp. alpestre	1	1	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	х	•	-	-	-	-	•
Equisetum variegatum	-		х	-					-		-	-		-		-	-	-	-		•		-
Huperzia appressa																	Х						
Phegopteris connectilis																							
Polystichum lonchitis										х													
Selaginella selaginoides																							
Alchamilla alpina										v							-						
Alahamilla of -l	-	•				•	•			л	-	•		-		-	-		-		•	•	v
Aichemilia cj. glomerulans	-		•		-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-		-	-			A
Alchemilia sp.	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-				-
Angelica archangelica subsp.																							
archangelica	-			-		-	-	-	-	х	-	-		-			-			-			
Arabis alpina	-		Х	-		-	-		-	х	-	-		-			х			-			
Astragalus alpinus	-			-					-		-	-		-			-			-			
Bartsia alpina	-													-			-						
Bistorta vivipara	1									x		1		-	1		-				1		
Campanula rotundifolia												-											
Candamina kallidifalia																	v						v
Caraamine bellaljolla		-		-	-	-			-		-			-			л						л
Caraamine nymanii	1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1		-	1	1	-	1		-	1	-	
Cerastium alpinum	-			-		-	-		-	x	-	-		-			-			-	-	-	
Cerastium cerastoides	1	1		-		-	-		-	х	-	1		1	1	1	-			х	1		
Cerastium nigrescens	-			-		-	-		-	х	-	-		-			х	1		-	1	1	
Draba alpina	-									-			-				-					-	
Epilobium anagallidifolium	-	1			х		1	1														-	
Epilobium davuricum																							
Enilohium hornamannii																							
Epitobium normemunini Evizence hereelie	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-		-	-	-	-	-
Erigeron borealis		-	·	-	-	·		-							·			•		-			
Euphrasia wetisteinii var-																							
wettsteinii	-	-	•	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	•	-	-	-	-	
Gentiana nivalis	-	-	•	-	-		-	-		-			-			-	-		-	-	•	-	-
Hieracium sp.	-	-	·	-	-	•	-	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	·	-	-	-	-	-
Koenigia islandica	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-			-		-	
Micranthes stellaris	-	1		-	-		-	1	-			1						1	-	-	1	1	
Micranthes tenuis		1			х	1		1				1	1		1						1		-
Minuartia hiflora																							
Omalotheca supina										v							v				1		
Orania dimma			v							v							Α				1		
Ontrania lannania a	-	-	л	-	-		-	-	-	л	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	-
Oxytropis tapponica		-	·	-	-	·		-	•			•			·	-		·		-			-
Fealcularis oeaeri			•			•									•	-							-
Pinguicula vulgaris	-	-	•	-	-		-	-	-	х	-	-	-	-			-	•	-	-	-	-	
Potentilla crantzii	-		·			•			•			•				-					•	-	
Pyrola rotundifolia subsp.																							
rotundifolia			·			·			·		·	·		·	•	-		·			·		-
Ranunculus acris subsp. acris						•								·		-					·		
Ranunculus glacialis										Х							х		Х				
Ranunculus pygmaeus										х													
Ranunculus subborealis subsp.																							
pumilus																							
Rhodiola rosea																							
Rumar acatosa var acatosa			v							v							v						
Rumar almostris subar 1			л							л			•		•		л	•					
Sames uspestris suosp. lapponicus			·			•																	
sagina nivalis	-		•			•			•							-			-			-	-
Sagina saginoides	-	-	·	-	-	•		1	•		-	1			1	-	-	1		-	1	-	-
Saussurea alpina			•			·			÷		÷	÷		÷		-					÷		-
Saxifraga aizoides	1	1								х							х						
Saxifraga cernua		1					1	1							1								
Saxifraga oppositifolia	1									x							x						
Savifraga rivularia	÷			,						v									,				-
Sibhaldia moannhana										v							v						v
Stooululu procumbens										A V							л						л 7/
silene acaulis			•			•			•	X		•			1			•					х
Taraxacum sp.	-		·	-		·	-			х					•	-	х			-	1	-	-
Thalictrum alpinum		-		-	-			-	•		-	•		-		-	-			-	-		-
Tofieldia pusilla					-			-													-		
Veronica alpina subsp. alpina	-		х							х						-	х		х			-	
Viola biflora										х													-
Viscaria alnina																							

PlotID	1				2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9	10	11		12				13
Location	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
PlotName	Al	B1	Cl	D1	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	Cl	Dl	A3
Agrostis mortonsii							1	1														
Agrostis sn																						
Anthoranthum ninnonicum																	x					
Carex atrata										v												
Carex atrofuses										v												
Carex higalowii	1				1		4		1	<u>л</u>							v		v			1
Carex capillaris	1				1		- T															1
Carex capillaris																	·					
Carex aloica												•										
Carex lachenalli	1			•	1	1	2	1			1		1	1	1			1			-	1
Carex nigra	-	-				•	•				•	•	•			-					-	-
Carex norvegica	-	-		х		•	-		-		•					-	•	•	-	•	-	-
Carex pallescens	-	-		•	-	•	-			-	•	-	-	-		-	•	•	-	•	-	-
Carex parallela	-	-		-	-	•	•	•	4		•	-	•	-		-					-	-
Carex rupestris	-	-		•	-	•	-		-	-	•		-	-		-		•	-		-	-
Carex saxatilis	-	-				•	•		2		•	-	•	-		-	х	1	•		-	3
Carex vaginata	-	-			-	•	-	-	-		•	-	-	-		-		·			-	-
Deschampsia alpina	-	-				1		1			•	х		1	1	-		1			-	-
Deschampsia cespitosa subsp.																						
cespitosa	-	-				·				х	1		•	1	1	-					-	-
Eriophorum angustifolium	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		-		-	х	1	1	-	-				-	-	-
Eriophorum scheuchzeri	-									х							х				-	-
Festuca rubra								1														
Festuca vivipara			-																			
Juncus biglumis		х			1		1	1			1		1	1	1	1		1				1
Juncus castaneus				-						х		х										
Juncus trifidus										x			-									
Juncus triglumis							1	1				х	1		1	1			х			
Kobresia simpliciuscula							-															
Luzula sn								1														
Luzula spicata								÷		x							v	1				1
Mandua striata										v							v	1				1
Naraus stricia Phinneia algida	-					•	•		•	л	•		•			-	л		•	·	-	-
Phippsia algiaa	-					•	•					v	·				·			·		
Prileum alpinum	-						•			•	÷	л	÷	1	÷		•	÷			-	
Poa alpina	-			•		•	•	1			1		1	1	1	-	•	1			-	1
Iricnopnorum cespitosum	-									X												
Andreaea rupestris	-	-				•	•						•			-					-	-
Aongstroemia longipes	-	-				•	•				•	х	•			-	•				-	-
Aulacomnium palustre	-	-				•	•				•		•			-					-	-
Aulacomnium turdigum	-	-				•	•				•		•	-		-					-	-
Bartramia ithyphylla	-	-				•		1			•	х	•			-				Х	-	-
Blindia acuta	1	-			1	•	2	1	1		1	-	1	1	1	1		1			-	1
Brachythecium rivulare	-			•	-	•	-		-	-	•		-			-		·	-	•	-	-
Brachythecium salebrosum	-	-											-			-					-	-
Brachythecium turgidum	-						1													Х	-	
Bryum sp.	-	-														-					-	-
Campylium stellatum	-							1	1			х	1	2	1	-		1			-	1
Ceratodon purpureus	-																		Х			
Cinclidium stygium									1													
Conostomum tetragonum		х					1					x	1									
Dichodontium pellucidum	-											x		1	1			1				1
Dicranella sp	-																					
Dicranum fuscescens	-	x																				
Dicranum scoparium							-			x												
Dicranum spadicaum	-											x							v			
Diohelonella palustris										x		x		2	1	1						
Distichium capillaceum														-								
Distichium inclinatum																						
Drepanocladus angustifolius																						
Drepanocladus trifarius	1				1	1	1									1				x		
Encalvata alaina								1														
Fissidans osmundoidas													1						x			
Flavitrichum flavicaula																						
Floritrichum gracile														Ċ.	Ċ.	Ċ.						
Hugrohymolia ochracoa																	·					
Hygronyphena ochracea									-													
nygronypnum styriacum				-		•					•	•	•									
nylocomiastrum pyrenaicum	-		-	-											-	-	х	•	-			-
Hylocomium splendens	-		-		•	-			1		-	•		•					•		•	
Hymenoloma crispulum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	•	•		-	-	х	-	-		-	-
Kiaeria blytti			-	-	-	-			-		-											
Kiaeria jaicata																:		:				
Kiaeria starkei																1	·	1				
Lescuraea incurvata						•					•		•									-
Loeskypnum badium	1		-	-	÷		÷		1												Х	-
Meesia uliginosa	1		-	-	1	-	1	1	2		-	х	1			1		1	-		-	-
Manual marginatum						•		•	-		•	•	•									-
Myurena tenerrima	-					•			-	•							•	•		-		
Oncophorus aemetrii		•										•	1	,		,	•	•	v			1
Deludella aquarres	1				1	•	1	1	1	•	1	•	1	1		1	•		A			1
Faluatua Squarrosa	1				1				-				1			1	v		-			-
Falustriella falcata			-						-	•		v		,	,	,	Ā	5				
Philopotic m			v				1	1				л v	1	1	1	1		1				1
1 monous sp.			л				1	1				л	1	1	1		-	1				1

PlotID	14	15	16		17	18		19				20	21		22				23	24		25
Location	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
PlotName	45	46	47	P	46	47	7 P	41	 	<u> </u>		46	47	p	41	191	C1	<u>л</u> і	45	46	p	47
Agreatis westensii	AS	AU	A /	r	Au	1	r	л	DI	01	v	AU	A /	r	AI	DI	UI	I	AS	AU	v	A4
Agrostis mertensti	-	-		-	-	1		-	-	-	л	-		-	-				-		л	-
Agrosus sp.		-		v			v							v							v	
Aninoxaninum nipponicum	•		·	л	-		A V				•	-	·	л		•					л	
Carex atrata		-	•		-		х		л		•		•			•	-	•	1	1	•	-
Carex atrofusca		-		х	-	1							•	x	1		-					
Carex Digelowii	1	-	1		-	•	X				х		•		2				1	1		
Carex capillaris	•	-	•	х	-	•	х				•	-	•	•		•					•	
Carex dioica		-	•		-	•	•			-	•	-		•			-				•	
Carex lachenalii	1	1	·		1	•			х		•	-	1								х	•
Carex nigra	-	-	·	-	-					-		-	·		-	х	-	•	-		•	-
Carex norvegica		-	•		-	•		-		-	•	-			-		-	-		-	•	•
Carex pallescens		-	-		-	·			-	-	-	-	-		1		-	-	-	-		-
Carex parallela				х	-					-		-						-	-	-		-
Carex rupestris										-							-		-			-
Carex saxatilis	1	1	4		-									х								1
Carex vaginata				х															-			
Deschampsia alpina	1	1	1																-		x	1
Deschampsia cespitosa subsp	-	-	-																			-
cesnitosa				x					x			1	1		1					1		1
Frionhorum anaustifolium	1				-									x	1				-			
Eriophorum schauchteri																	-					-
Enophorum scheuchzen																						
Festuca rubra		-		v	-					-		-										
Festuca vivipara			÷	х		•	•				•		•									
Juncus biglumis	1	1	1		1	•		1			•		•								х	1
Juncus castaneus	•	-	·		-	•					•	-	•								х	•
Juncus trifidus		-	·	х	-	•				-	•	-	·	х			-				•	
Juncus triglumis		-	·	-	-		х			-		-	·	х	-				-		х	-
Kobresia simpliciuscula		-			-	-			-	-		-					-		-			-
Luzula sp.					-					-												
Luzula spicata		1			1						x						-		1			-
Nardus stricta				x		1			x							x			1	1		
Phinnsia algida						÷																
Phlaum alminum																v						
Prileum alpinum			·				·				•		·			л	•				V	•
Poa aipina	1	1			1	1			л	-	-	-					-		-		A	-
Trichophorum cespitosum	-	-	•	•	-	•	•			-	•	-	•			•	-	•	•	•	•	· ·
Andreaea rupestris	-	-	•		-					-		-	-	x			-	-	-	-	-	-
Aongstroemia longipes	-	-		х	-					-	-	-		-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Aulacomnium palustre		-	•		-							-	•	х		х					•	
Aulacomnium turdigum	-	-			-					-	-	-					-	-	-	1		-
Bartramia ithyphylla		-									-						-			-	х	-
Blindia acuta		-			4	2		1				1			1				2			5
Brachvthecium rivulare		-			-							-		х								-
Brachythecium salehrosum												-									x	
Brachythecium turgidum	2	2	1				x							x					1	1		
Provine crum turgidum	2	2	1				л							л					1	1		
Gammilium stellatum	2	2	2		1				v						4				2	1		
Campylium sieliaium	2	5	5		1				л						4				2	1		
Ceratoaon purpureus		-	•			•		-			•	-									•	•
Cinclidium stygium			•		-	•	•					-							•		•	•
Conostomum tetragonum					-	•					х	-						х				•
Dichodontium pellucidum	1	1	1		-	•	Х				Х	-				х			1	1		•
Dicranella sp.		-	•		-	•		-		-		-				-			•	-		•
Dicranum fuscescens		-	•		-	•		-	•	-		-				-			•	-		•
Dicranum scoparium		-			-			-				-										
Dicranum spadiceum		-			-			-		-		-		х	-			х		-		
Diobelonella palustris		-			-		х	1		-		1	1		-	х		-	1	1		1
Distichium capillaceum		-		х				-				-										
Distichium inclinatum		-		х				-														
Drepanocladus angustifolius								-														
Drepanocladus trifarius																						
Encalvnta alnina																						
Fissidans osmundoidas			1												1							
Flavitrichum flavicaula				v											÷							
Flexibiohum mensile				л																		
Flexinfichum gracile		-	•		-	·	•	-								•			·		•	·
Hygronyphelia ochracea			•	•	-	•	•	-				-	•				•		•		•	•
Hygronypnum styriacum		-	•		-	•		-	•	-	•	-	•		-	-		-	•		•	•
Hylocomiastrum pyrenaicum	1	-	-			•	X	-	•	-	-	-	-	х	-		х	•	•	1	-	•
Hylocomium splendens	1	-	-			•	х	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		•			•	-	•
Hymenoloma crispulum		-					-	-		-		-		-	-						-	•
Kiaeria blytti								-														
Kiaeria falcata				х				-						х	1							
Kiaeria starkei														х							х	
Lescuraea incurvata							х	-														
Loeskypnum badium														х		х						
Meesia uliginosa	1		1												1							
Mnium marginatum														x								
Mvurella tenerrima								-														
Onconhorus dometrii		1	1					_							1							
Oncophorus integerrimus	1		1				v	-						v	1				1			
Daludella severenza-	1	-	1		-		л	-		-	-		-	л	1				1	-		
Paluatuialla desiria			1					-							1							
Faiustrieud aecipiens						•	·															
Paiustriena jaicata	4	2	د	•		•	X	-											1	1		•
Philonotis sp.	1	1	1				X	-	х	-			1		-	х			1	1		•

PlotID	26	27		28	29	30		31	32	33		34	35	36	37		38		30	40		41	
Location	7	7	7	20			•	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
DistName				0			0 D	,,,	,	,-	, ,	10	10	10	10	10 D		- 11	11	11	n	12	12
Plotiname	A3	A4	P V	AI	A3	AS	r	AI	A0	A7	P	AI	A2	A3	A4	P	AI	BI	A3	AS	P V	AI	BI
Agrostis mertensii	•	•	х		-		•	-		•	-	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	•	-	х	÷	
Agrostis sp.														•								1	
Antnoxantnum nipponicum		•		÷	•		•				X						•		•		•		
Carex atrata	-	•	X	1	-		•	-			х					х	•	-	•	-			
Carex atrojusca		÷	х	1		1			1	-		2	1	4	1		•	-		-		2	
Carex bigelowii		1	•	1	1	1	•	1	1								•	-			х	1	
Carex capillaris	-			1		1								1									
Carex dioica	-				-		х	-	-	-		-	-		-		·	-		-			
Carex lachenalii	-	1	•	•	1	1	•	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		x	1	1	-	2	
Carex nigra					-	-		-	-	-			-		-			-		-			
Carex norvegica		•		•	•		•			•		•					•		•			•	
Carex pallescens	-	•		•						•		·				-	·		•			•	
Carex parallela	-	-		•	-	-	·	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-	-		•	
Carex rupestris		•		1								1		•					•				
Carex saxatilis	-	1			-	-		-	3	-		-	-		-			-		-			
Carex vaginata	-			1	-	1		1	-	-			-		-		•	-		-			
Deschampsia alpina	-	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1		1		1			1	
Deschampsia cespitosa subsp.																							
cespitosa	1				1													Х		1			Х
Eriophorum angustifolium		1									х												
Eriophorum scheuchzeri	-					-		-	-	-		-	-		-			-		-		-	
Festuca rubra						-		-	-						-			-					
Festuca vivipara				1											1								
Juncus biglumis	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1			1	
Juncus castaneus									-	-					1								
Juncus trifidus						1																	
Juncus triglumis		1						1	1			1	1	1	1								
Kohresia simpliciuscula												1		Ĵ.	÷								
Luzula sp																							
Luzula sp.	1	1		1				1	1			1	1	1	1						v		
Nardus striate	1	1	v	1			v	1	1		v	1	1	1	1			v	1	1	л		
Phinneia alaida			A.				<u>л</u>												1	1			
Phippsia algiaa		·	v	·		·	•			•	·	·					·		·		v		
Prileum alpinum			л		-				-	-			-		-			-		-	л		
Poa aipina	1		•			1	•	1	-	-		1					1	-			•	1	
Iricnophorum cespitosum				1	1	1	•	-	-		X												
Andreaea rupestris		·						-	-	•		·							·		х		
Aongstroemia longipes	-	-		•	-	-	·	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		•	-	-	-	•	1	
Aulacomnium palustre	-				-	-		-	-	-			-		-			-		-			
Aulacomnium turdigum	-									•		1		1	1								
Bartramia ithyphylla	-			·	-	-		-	-				-		-			х		-		·	
Blindia acuta		2		2	2	1	-	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	-	1		1	1	-	-	Х
Brachythecium rivulare																							
Brachythecium salebrosum																							
Brachythecium turgidum			х					-	-	-	х			1	-							1	
Bryum sp.								-	-	-		-		-	-				-				
Campylium stellatum			Х	1	-	1		1	1	-		1		1	1				-				
Ceratodon purpureus								-		-		-		-					-				
Cinclidium stygium								-							-								
Conostomum tetragonum								1	-	-		-			-				-		х		
Dichodontium pellucidum			х				х				х											1	
Dicranella sp																	1						
Dicranum fuscescens																							
Dicranum sconarium							x	-		-					-								
Dicranum spadiceum			x			1					x	1		1	1								
Dichelonella nalustris	1	2					x	1	1	1					1								
Distichium capillaceum								÷	÷	÷					÷								
Distichium inclinatum							x																
Drepanocladus angustifolius																							
Drenanocladus trifarius																							
Encalvata alaina																							
Eissidans osmundoidas				1		1						1		1	1								
Flavitrichum flavicaula							v				v	1		-	1			v	1				
Floritrichum gracila											<u>л</u>	1		1					1				
Hugrohymalla ochracoa														1									
Hygronyphelia ochracea		·		·		·	•				·		·	•	•	•		·		·			•
Hygronypnum styrtacum					-			-		-		-		-	-	•			-				•
nylocomiastrum pyrenaicum		•		•			х										-	•					
nylocomium spiendens							•				•	1		1	1	•	-	•			A V		
nymenoioma crispulum	•	·	-	•			•	-	•		•	-	•			•	-	•	-		х		
Kiaeria blytti		•	-		-			-		-	·	-		-	-	•	2		-	•	-	-	
Kiaeria jaicata		•		1								-			-		1						
Kiaeria starkei			х				х		1		·	1					1	•		1			
Lescuraea incurvata	-		-	•			•		•	•	·	-	•	•	-		-	•					
Loeskypnum badium	-	·	-	•				-		-	·			•	1	·	-	·		•		-	•
Meesia uliginosa	-	•		1								1											
Mnium marginatum	-																						
Myurella tenerrima	-	·	-	•								1					-	•	-				
Oncophorus demetrii	-						х	-		-		1			-							-	
Oncophorus integerrimus			х	1	-				1			-		-		х	-	х	-			2	
Paludella squarrosa			-								х	-					-						
Palustriella decipiens			-					-				-					-		-				
Palustriella falcata	-	1	-					-	-	-	х	-			-		-		-			-	-
Philonotis sp.	1				-			-	1	-		1		-	-				-			2	

BlafID	42	42		44		45	16	47	49		40	50	51	52	52	54					= 6	57	
PlottD	42	43		44		45	40	4/	48		49	50	51	52	53	54	• •	55			50	5/	
Location	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
PlotName	A3	A5	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	A3	A5	A6	A7	AS	Р	Al	B1	Cl	A6	A7	Р
Agrostis mertensii			-	·						х	-				1				-	-	1		
Agrostis sp.	-		-	·	·	-	•		-	·	-				•			•	-	-	-		-
Anthoxanthum nipponicum	-	•	-			-	•		-		-	•	•						-	-	-		
Carex atrata	-		-	•	•	-	•		-	•	-		-		•	-		•	-	-	-	•	-
Carex atrofusca	-		-			-			-		-					-			-	-	-		
Carex bigelowii	1		-			-			-		-									-			
Carex capillaris	-		-			-			-		-									-			
Carex dioica	-		-			-			-		-					-			-	-	-		
Carex lachenalii	-		-			-			-	х	-	1				-			-	-	-		х
Carex nigra	-		-			-	÷		-	÷	-		-			-			-	-	-		
Carex norvegica			-								-									-			
Carex pallescens			-			-					-								-	-			
Carex parallela			-								-									-			
Carex rupestris			-								-									-			
Carex saxatilis			-								-									-			
Carex vaginata			-								-									-			
Deschampsia alpina	1	1	-							x	-	1	1	1	1	1		1		-	1		
Deschampsia casnitosa subsp	-	-										-	-	1	1	-		-			-		
cosnitosa	1									v							x				1		
Frionhorum angustifolium																							
Eriophorum schauchzari																							
Enophorum scheuchzeri Fostusa mikra																							
Festuca vivinara			-							v	-				-			•	•		•		-
resiuca vivipara										A V				-			-	•					
Juncus orgiumis	1		-	•	•	-	•	-		х	-		•	-	1		-	•		х	1	•	-
Juncus castaneus	•	•	-	·			•	-		•	-	•	•	-			-			-			
Juncus trifidus	•	•	-				•				-	•	•				-			-			
Juncus triglumis										•				-			-						-
Kobresia simpliciuscula																							
Luzula sp.																							
Luzula spicata	-		-			-			-	Х	-	1	1		1	1		1	-	-	1		
Nardus stricta			-			-				х	-								-	-	1		
Phippsia algida			x		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-			-		-	
Phleum alpinum	-		-			-			-	х	-					1				-			х
Poa alnina		1	-		x										1				x		1		
Trichophorum cespitosum			-								-									-			
Androgog rupostris																							
Anureueu rupestris	1		-								-									-			
Aulgoommium nalustro	1		-								-												
Autacomnium patustre	-		-			-			-		-		-	-		-	-			-	-		-
Autacomnium turalgum	-		-			-					-									-	-		
Bartramia itnypnyila			-				÷	÷			-	1			1		•		-	-		÷	х
Blindia acuta	-	3	-			1	1	1	-		-	1	1	1	1	1		2		-	1	1	
Brachythecium rivulare																							
Brachythecium salebrosum	-		-			-							-			-	•			-			
Brachythecium turgidum			-													-	•			-			
Bryum sp.	-		-			-										-	х			-	-		
Campylium stellatum	-	-	х			-			-	х	-		-			-	х		-	-	-		х
Ceratodon purpureus	-	-	-			-			-		-		-			-				-	-		
Cinclidium stygium	-		-													-				-			
Conostomum tetragonum			-													-	х						
Dichodontium pellucidum		1	-							х		1			1			1			1		
Dicranella sp																-							
Dicranum fuscescens			-													-				-			
Dicranum scongrium																							
Dicramum spadicaum								1				1											
Diobalonalla nalustris																					1		
Distichium canillacoum																							
Distichium inclination		·	ţ,	ċ																			•
Drananocladus anaustifoliu-	1																						
Drepanocladus angustijoitus	1		-							•								-	•		•		
Encolumna - luin -		•				-									•			-		-			-
Encalypta alpina			-							•					•	-	•			-			•
r issiaens osmundoides																			•				
Flexitrichum flexicaule	-	•		•								1	-						•				х
Flexitrichum gracile		•	-	-				-				-		-		-	-						
Hygrohypnella ochracea	-	-	-	1		1		1	1	·		·	-	·	·	-				-			
Hygrohypnum styriacum				1	-		1	3										-		-		-	
Hylocomiastrum pyrenaicum																							
Hylocomium splendens																							
Hymenoloma crispulum								1									х						
Kiaeria blytti								1															
Kiaeria falcata			-			-		-		х						-	х	-				-	
Kiaeria starkei								1									х	1			1		
Lescuraea incurvata																							
Loeskupnum hadium																							
Moosia uliainosa		÷	v																				
Maina marainati		÷	л	÷															÷				
Mangalla tenening			-					-										-	•		•		
Myureua tenerrima		-			-	-	-											-		-		-	•
Oncophorus aemetrii		•															•						v
Oncopnorus integerrimus	1									х									•				х
Paludella squarrosa		•															•				•		
Palustriella decipiens		•		•		•	1											-	•		•		-
Palustriella falcata		•	х	-		•		1				•	•				•		•		•		•
Philonotis sp.		-	-	1		1	1	1	-			1	-			-			х	-	1		

PlotID	1				2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9	10	11		12				13
Location	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
PlotName	Al	B1	Cl	D1	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	Cl	D1	A3
Philonotis tomentella																						
Platyhypnum smithii																						
Pleurozium schreberi																						
Pohlia drummondii										х	1		1		1	1						
Pohlia filum																						
Pohlia ludwigii																					x	
Pohlia wahlenbergii								1			1			1	1	1			x			
Polytrichastrum alninum				x			1	1					1			1				x		1
Polytrichastrum sevenaulare								1				v										
Polytrichum juniporinum and													1									
Physician jumper inum agg.													1									
Piychostomum patiens	1	·	•		1	1	1	1	1	·	1		1	1	1			1	·			
Piychostomum pseudotriquetrum	1				1	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1		v	1				2
Ptychostomum weigelii			•			-							-				л				•	
Racomitrium canescens					-	-			-				-									
Racomitrium elongatum	•	•				-				•					•	•			•			
Racomitrium ericoides			•		-	-			-			-	-		•	•						
Racomitrium fasciculare		•			-	-	-	-	-		-	-			•	•						
Racomitrium lanuginosum						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•					-	
Racomitrium sudeticum	-			-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-			-		-	-	
Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum	•	х		-		-	1	-	-	•	•	x	1	-	·	1	-	-	•	•	-	
Sanionia uncinata	•			х	-	-	-	-	1		-	х	2	-	1	1	•			•	-	
Sarmentypnum exannulatum	1							-		-	-	х	2			1						1
Sarmentypnum sarmentosum	1	•	-		1	1	1		1		1	-	-	1	·	1			·	х	-	-
Sciuro-hypnum latifolium	-					-		-					-				х			-	-	
Scorpidium revolvens agg.	2				2	2	4	1	5		-	х	1	1	1	1		1				1
Splachnum sphaericum								-									х					
Splachnum vasculosum			х																			
Stereodon callichrous						-									1							
Stereodon hamulosus																						
Stereodon holmenii																						
Straminergon stramineum			x									x		1								
Tavloria lingulata		x			1		1				1		1			1		1				
Timmia austriaca																						
Tomantina austrata																						
Tortalla fragilis																						
Torrena fragilis Torrena homosena								1														
Toriula noppeana Toisles deu seliu duisus		·						1							·							
1 richoaon cylinaricus		•	•			-							-		· ·		•					
Aneura pinguis		•			1			1	1						1			1			•	1
Anthelia juratzkana	1			-		-	2	2	1	•	1		3			1	•	-	•			
Barbilophozia hatcheri	•					-				•			-		•	•			•	•	-	
Barbilophozia lycopodioides	-	•		-	-	-	-	-	1	•		-	-	-	•	-	х	-	•	-	-	-
Barbilophozia sudetica	-	•		-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	-	-
Blepharostoma trichophyllum		х			1	-	1	1	-		·	x	1	-	-	1	-		-	х	-	
Calypogeia sphagnicola					-	-			-		·				-	-	-		-		-	
Cephalozia ambigua agg.		х			1	-	1					х	1		1	1	-			Х		1
Endogemma caespiticia						-										-	-					-
Eremonotus myriocarpus					-	-						х		1	1						-	
Fuscocephaloziopsis albescens					-	-	1		-				1									
Haplomitrium hookeri						-			-													
Harpanthus flotovianus		Х						1							1				Х			
Hvgrobiella laxifolia															1							
Jungermannia atrovirens															-							
Jungermannia horealis agg												x	1	1		1		1				
hungarmannia of polaris																						
Jungermannia eucordifolia																						
Lophozia sp													1					1				
Lophozia ventricosa s lat										v								1	v			
Lophozia veniriosa s.iai. Lophozia venirelii		x		-		_	1						1						а			
Marchantia polymorpha subsp							*						4									
mantivagans						-																
Marchantia avadrata										x										x		
Masontuckia hantriansis																		1				1
Mesontuchia heterocolnos															-							
Mesophycnia nelerocolpos Navdia seglaris	1						1						1			1						
Necertheanulis attenuatus and	1						1						1			1						
Neoorinocaulis allenualus agg.	·	•	•	·			·	•		v	·				•		v					
Neoortnocauis jioerkei	•	v		•		-	•	•		л		•		•			л				А	
Daontoschisma elongatum	•	л			1		•	•	•	•		•		•		1						
Peula neesiana	•						•	•				•	•		1		-		-			
Piagiochila porelloides	•	•	•						•		•	•	•		-	-	-			-	-	
Phildium ciliare									•	х	•					:	-		-	-		
Saccobasis polita							1	1	1			х	1	1	1	1	-	1				1
Scapania curta	•		•				•	-	•		•		•		-	-	-		-	-		•
Scapania hyperborea		х						1	•			х		1	-	1	-		-			
Scapania irrigua		-			-				-	х	•	х	1	1	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Scapania obcordata		-			-				-	х	•	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Scapania obscura				-											-				-			
Scapania paludicola				-	-	-									-					-	-	
Scapania paludosa		-			-				-					-	1	-	-			-	-	
Scapania sp.				-	-	-									-							
Scapania subalpina				-	-										-	-	-		-	-		
Scapania uliginosa					-									-	1	-	-		-	-	-	
Schistochilopsis opacifolia					-					х		х			-	-	-		-	-	-	

PlotID	14	15	16		17	18		19				20	21		22				23	24		25
Location	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
PlotName	45	16	47	p		47	P	A1	191	<u>C1</u>	<u></u>	16	47	P	A1	10	C1	ni Di	45	46	p	42
Philomotis tomantalla	Ab	A0	A/	r	A0	A/	r	AI	DI	01	<u>D1</u>	A0	A/	r	AI	DI	01	D1	Ab	AU	r	_A2
Platika ministra					·																•	
Platynypnum smitnii	-			•	•				•	•	•	•	•	х		•	•		•			
Pieurozium schreberi Dahlia dummun dii	-		-				A V				•							•				
Ponita arummonati	-		-	х	•	•	х			х	-	•		-	1				1	1		
Pohlia filum	-	-	-		•	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
Pohlia ludwigii	-	-	-		•		-			•	-	·	•	-			x	-	•	-	-	
Pohlia wahlenbergii		1	-		1	-							-	х		x			1			-
Polytrichastrum alpinum	1	1	-	х	•		х				-	•		х	1			-	·	-		
Polytrichastrum sexangulare			-		•		-			•		•	•	Х		•			·		Х	
Polytrichum juniperinum agg.	-		-				Х							-								
Ptychostomum pallens	-		-				-							-								
Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum	2	3	1		1	1	-	1			-		1	-	1		-		1	-		
Ptychostomum weigelii		-	-			-	х				-		-					-	-		х	-
Racomitrium canescens	-		-	х			-				-			-				-				
Racomitrium elongatum									х													
Racomitrium ericoides							x							x								
Racomitrium fasciculare																						
Racomitrium Januginosum																						
Racomitrium sudaticum																					v	
Rucominium sudericum														v							л	
Knizomnium pseudopunciaium	-	1	-			-								л	1				1	1	•	-
Sanionia uncinata	-	-	-	х	1	•	-		X	•	-	•	1	-	1		•	-	•	1	-	
Sarmentypnum exannulatum	-	-	-		1		-		x	•		·	•	-	:	х			:	1		
Sarmentypnum sarmentosum			-		1		-		х	•	•	•	•	-	1	•			1	1		
Sciuro-hypnum latifolium		-	-	х	•																	-
Scorpidium revolvens agg.	1	1	1		•		-		х	•		•		-	1	•			1	1		
Splachnum sphaericum	-	-	-	х		-	Х	-					-		-	-		-	-		Х	-
Splachnum vasculosum	-	-	-	х		-		-					-					-			х	-
Stereodon callichrous						-							-						-			
Stereodon hamulosus																					х	
Stereodon holmenii							x															
Straminargon straminaum							v		v												v	
Tayloria lingulata	1	1							v						1							
Tuyioria ingulala Timmia austriaca	1	1		v					л						1							
Timmia austriaca				X	•		-			•		•	•	-		•			•			
1 omentypnum nitens	-	-	-	х	•	-					•			-		-	•					-
Tortella fragilis	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Tortula hoppeana		-	-		•	-	-		-				-	-		-		-	-			-
Trichodon cylindricus	-	-	-	х			-			•		•	•	-				-	•			
Aneura pinguis		-	-		1	1	-						-	х		x		-	1	1		
Anthelia juratzkana		-	-	х			Х		х				-		1							
Barbilophozia hatcheri				х		-																
Barbilophozia lvcopodioides				х												х						
Barbilophozia sudetica														x								
Blepharostoma trichophyllum			1											x							x	
Calvnogeja sphagnicola			Ē																			
Canhalozia amhiana aga		1			1									v	1				1	1		
Endogoning accomiticia		1			1					·		·		л	1	·			1	1		
Enaogemma caespilicia			-			•					•											
Eremonotus myriocarpus	-		-		1	•			х										•			
Fuscocephaloziopsis albescens	-		-	-	•	•	-				•	•		х				-			х	
Haplomitrium hookeri	-	-	-		-	-	-	•	x	•		·	-	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harpanthus flotovianus	-	-	1				х	-	-					х	1	-		-	1	1		-
Hygrobiella laxifolia	-	-	-			-		-	-				-	х	-	-		-	-			-
Jungermannia atrovirens		-	-					1				1	-			-				1		-
Jungermannia borealis agg.			1		1	1			х											1		
Jungermannia cf. polaris				х																		
Jungermannia eucordifolia							x													1		
Lonhozia sn			1																			
Lophozia vantricosa s lat													_		1							
Lophozia ventelii	1													v	1							
Marchantia nolymorpha suber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	л	1	-	-	-	-	-		-
marchania polymorpha suosp.																					v	
Manchantia avaduata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	v	-	-	-	-	1	-	л	-
Marchanila quadrala				·										A V					1			
Mesoplychia baniriensis	1	1	1		•									х		-					•	-
Mesoptychia heterocolpos		-	-		•								-		-	-		-	-			-
Nardia scalaris	-	-	-		•	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	-	х	-	-		-	-	•	х	-
Neoorthocaulis attenuatus agg.	-	-	-		·	-		-	-	-			-		-	-		-	-			-
Neoorthocaulis floerkei	-	-	-				х	-	-	-		-	-		-	х		-	-	1		-
Odontoschisma elongatum															1					1		-
Pellia neesiana							Х							х						1		
Plagiochila porelloides																						
Ptilidium ciliare																						
Saccobasis polita	1	1	1		1				х				1		1				1			
Scapania curta					î.																	
Scapania hyperborea									x						1				1			
Scanavia irrigua		-	-	v			v		A .				1	-	1	-			1	-		-
Scapania in rigua		-	-	л		-	л					•	1	-	1			·	·			-
Scapania obcoraata	•				•	•					•							•	•			
Scupania obscura				•	-	•	х	-	•			•	•	х	-		х	•	•	•	•	
scapania paiuaicola		-	-		•	•						•							÷			-
Scapania paludosa				х		•	Х				Х					Х			1			
Scapania sp.																						
Scapania subalpina														х								
Scapania uliginosa		-		х	1		-	1				1	1	-	1				1	5		-
Schistochilopsis opacifolia				х			х							х							х	

PlotID	26	27		28	29	30		31	32	33		34	35	36	37		38		39	40		41	
Location	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
BlotName	42	. Á.A	p	A1	4.2	15	p	Á1	16	47	- p	A1	42	10	4.4	D D	A1	- TI	4.2	45		41	D1
PlotName Disilografia tono metallo	A3	A4	r	AI	AS	AS	r	AI	A0	A/	r	AI	A2	A3	A4	r	AI	ы	A3	Ao	r	AI	BI
Philonotis tomentella				•	•		•	-		-			-	•		-	•	-	•	-			
Platyhypnum smithii								-		-			-					-		-			
Pleurozium schreberi			•		-			-					-					-		-			
Pohlia drummondii			х	1				-	1			·	-		·		1	-	1	1		1	
Pohlia filum	-		-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Pohlia ludwigii	1		-		-	-		-	-		-		-		-		-	-		-		1	-
Pohlia wahlenbergii	1						х	-	1								1	-					
Polytrichastrum alpinum			х		1	1		-			х		-		1			-				1	
Polytrichastrum sexangulare						1		-			x	1					1	-	1	2		1	
Polytrichum iuninerinum agg												1			1					1			
Phichostomum nallans																					v		
Dt. chesterium parendetri eveture			-		1	1	-	-	1	1	-			1		-	-	-	-	-	v	2	-
Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum	1		-	1	1	1			1	1	-	1	1	1	1			-			Ā	3	-
Ptychostomum weigelii		•	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Racomitrium canescens					-			-					-					-		-			
Racomitrium elongatum			-			-		-	-		-		-		-			-		1		-	-
Racomitrium ericoides			-			-					-		-		-	-					-		
Racomitrium fasciculare			-			-		-	-		-					-	-	-	-	2	-		-
Racomitrium lanuginosum												1		1	1					1			
Racomitrium sudaticum																				î.	v		
Phinamium paudanum statum	-			-	-	1	-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-		-		-	-	л	-	
Knizomnium pseudopunciaium		·		·		1	•		1		-					•		-					
Sanionia uncinata			-			1	•	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1		-	-	-	-	х	1	-
sarmentypnum exannulatum		1					•			•	Х							Х	•				
Sarmentypnum sarmentosum	-		Х	2	2	1		1	1	1		1			1	-							
Sciuro-hypnum latifolium	-																						
Scorpidium revolvens agg.			х	1	1	1					х	1		1	1								
Splachnum sphaericum							х				x					х					х		
Splachnum vasculosum			x				x														x		
Staraodon callichrown	-		<u>^</u>				~			÷													
Sterre Jan 1 1	-	·	-	·		-			·	•							·		•	•			
Stereodon hamulosus			-			-	•	-	-	-	-	1	-		-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Stereodon holmenii			-			-		-			-		-		-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Straminergon stramineum			-			-		-	1		-		-		-			-				-	-
Tayloria lingulata			х	1		-					х				-			-				1	
Timmia austriaca								-								-					-		
Tomenturnum nitens												1		1									
Tortella fragilis												1		1									
Toriella hannama																							
Tortula noppeana			-			-	•	-			-		-		-		-	-		-		-	-
Trichodon cylindricus					•	-	•	-	-	-	X			•			-	-		-			
Aneura pinguis			-			1		1			-	1	1	1	1			-				-	-
Anthelia juratzkana		2		1				1	1	1	-				1	-	5		5	5	-	1	-
Barbilophozia hatcheri			-					-			-		-					-				-	-
Barhilophozia lycopodioides								-										-					
Barbilophozia sydetica																							
Blepharostoma trichophyllum	-	-		1	1			-	-		-		-	-	1	•	-	•	-	-	х	1	-
Calypogeia sphagnicola	-	-		-	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	•	-	-	·	-	-
Cephalozia ambigua agg.	-	-	х	1	1	1		1	1	-	-	1		-	-		-		-	1	·	-	-
Endogemma caespiticia	-	-		-				-			-						1		-			-	-
Eremonotus mvriocarpus		3		1	1			1												1			
Fuscocephaloziopsis albescens		-	x				x	-			x			-	-					1		-	-
Hanlowitrium kookari																							
Hamanthun flotonianus			v				v																
Harpaninus jiotovianus	-	-	х	-			X	1	1	1	-	•		-		•	-		1	1	•		-
Hygrobiella laxifolia	-	-	•	-	-		х	-			-	•	-	-			-	•	-	-	·	-	-
Jungermannia atrovirens	-	-	-	-	-	-	х	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	•	-	-
Jungermannia borealis agg.	-	1		1	1			1		1	-		-	-	-		1		1	1		3	-
Jungermannia cf. polaris																							
Jungermannia eucordifolia		-						-			-											-	-
Lophozia sp.							х													1			
Lophozia ventricosa s lat			x			1					y					y				1			
Lonhozia wanzalii	-				,						<u>^</u>	,	,			<u>,</u>				1			
Manahanatia na hananaha auhan																				1			
marchania polymorpha suosp.																							
monuvagans	-	-					-	-		•				-	-			•	•		•	-	-
marchantia quadrata	-		•								х							•					
Mesoptychia bantriensis			•								х										х		
Mesoptychia heterocolpos	-		·			·	х		·	·		·	÷	÷				·					
Nardia scalaris	-						х				Х					х	1		1	1			
Neoorthocaulis attenuatus agg.				1																			
Neoorthocaulis floerkei							x				x					x							
Odontoschisma elonaatum						1		1	1			1			1					1			
Pallia naosiana	-		v						÷		v									Ť.			
Diagiochila			л							•	л	•						•					
Plaglochila porelloides	-		•				X		•			÷			÷	х		•					
Ptilidium ciliare	-	•					х			•	-	1		1	1							-	
Saccobasis polita	-	1		1	1	1		1	1	1			·		1							1	
Scapania curta			х																				
Scapania hyperborea							х		1					1	1		1						
Scapania irrigua	1	1							1					-	-	x						1	
Scanania obcordata									÷								1						
Scapania obcorratita	-		v														*		1				
Campuna obscura			л							•								•	1		•		
scapania paluaicola	-									•													
Scapania paludosa	-		х						•	•	-	•			•			·					
Scapania sp.	-							1															
Scapania subalpina	-										-												
Scapania uliginosa	5	3						1		1													
Schistochilopsis opacifolia		-			-			-			х		-							-		-	

PlotID	42	43		44		45	46	47	48		49	50	51	52	53	54		55			56	57	
Location	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
PlotName	A3	A5	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	A3	A5	A6	A7	A8	Р	Al	B1	Cl	A6	A7	P
Philonotis tomentella	-		-	-	-								-	-		-	-	-					
Platyhypnum smithii			-										-										
Pleurozium schreheri			-										-			-							
Pohlia drummondii								1	1			1			1			1			1		
D-lil-Alim								1	1			1			1			1			1		
Ponila filum			-							х			-	-		-					-		
Pohlia ludwigii	-	1	-	-	-	-				-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pohlia wahlenbergii		3	-	5		5	5	5	5			1	-			-							
Polytrichastrum alpinum			-										-										
Polytrichastrum sexangulare										v		1		1	1	1					1		
Debatei elum innin minum en										A		1		1	1	1					1		
Polytrichum juniperthum agg.	-	-	-	-	•		•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		•	-	•	•	•	-
Ptychostomum pallens			-										-			-	-	-					
Ptychostomum pseudotriquetrum	1	1	-				1						-	-		-	-	1			1	1	
Ptvchostomum weigelii										х													
Pacomitrium canascans																							
Racomitrium canescens																							
Kacomitrium elongatum		-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Racomitrium ericoides		-	X				•		-		-	-	-	-		-			-		•	•	х
Racomitrium fasciculare	-		-		-					-			-	-		-	-	-					
Racomitrium lanuginosum																	x						
Beesmithing and stiene										77							Α						
Racomitrium suaeticum	1	-	-				•	-	-	A	-		-	-		-			-	•	•		-
Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum			-							х		1	-	-	1	-	-	-					
Sanionia uncinata	1	-	-	-	-					x			-		-	-	х	-	x	-	-		
Sarmentypnum exannulatum																	х						х
Sarmentunnum sarmantosum		1																					
Saino honor latitali		1															v						
Sciuro-nyprum iaiyoitum		-		-		-						-	-	-	-		Ă		-	-	-		
Scorpidium revolvens agg.	-	-	-	-								-			-					·	•	·	
Splachnum sphaericum	-	-	-									-											х
Splachnum vasculosum													-										
Staraodon callichroup																							
Siereouon cuitchrous		-	-				•	•	•	•	•	-	-		•	-		-			•		•
stereodon hamulosus	-	-										-					•			•	•		
Stereodon holmenii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-
Straminergon stramineum		1																					
Tayloria lingulata	1																						
Tayloria iingulala	1																						
1 immia austriaca		-	-	-						-	-	-	-		-	-							
Tomentypnum nitens	-	-	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-			-		•		
Tortella fragilis			-										-										
Tortula hoppeana																							
Tuishe den sulin duisus																							
1 richoaon cylinaricus			-				•		•				-	-		-	•		•		•		•
Aneura pinguis		-	X	-	-					х			-			-	х	-		-			
Anthelia juratzkana			-		-					x		1	-		1	-	-	-		x	4		
Barbilophozia hatcheri																							
Parhilanhazia haanadioidan																							
Barbilophozia lycopouloides																							
Barbilopnozia suaetica			-										-			-							
Blepharostoma trichophyllum			-					-	-						-	-	х						-
Calypogeia sphagnicola	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-		-	
Cephalozia ambigua agg.			х					1							-		х		х		1		
Endogamma caespiticia								-															
Encogemma caespinera			v																				
Eremonolus myriocarpus			л		•			1		•		1			1			1	•		1		•
Fuscocephaloziopsis albescens	-	-	-			-		-	-	-	•	•			-	-	x	-		-			x
Haplomitrium hookeri			-					-	-	х					-	-	-						-
Harpanthus flotovianus	-					-		1								-	х						-
Hygrobialla lavifolia								-		v										v			
Tiygroblena laxijona										л										л			
sangermannia airovirens	-		•	•		•		-	-		•					-	-	2		•		÷	
Jungermannia borealis agg.		1	•		•	•				х	•	1	•		1				Х	·	2	1	•
Jungermannia cf. polaris		-							-						-	-							
Jungermannia eucordifolia	-			2		2	3	1	3								Х						
Lophozia sp																	x						
Lonhozia vantriceza - lat										v													
Lopnozia veniricosa s.iai.	-	-								х	•		•						•	•			•
Lophozia wenzelii	-	-	•		•	-	•	-	-	•			·	•	-		-	-		•	•	•	
Marchantia polymorpha subsp.																							
montivagans	-	-				-		-	-			-			-		-	-					
Marchantia auadrata																							
Masontuchia hantriansis	_	_		-					-		-	_			-								
Mesophychia bann lensis	-	-	•		•	-	•	-		•	•	-	•	•	-	•	-	-	•	•		•	
Mesoptycnia heterocolpos		-	•							•	•		•						•	•	•	•	
Nardia scalaris	-	-		-		•			-		•						-	-		•	•		х
Neoorthocaulis attenuatus agg.																							
Neoorthocaulis floerkei						-		-															
Odontorshipma clausetur																							
Dell'e second elongatum			•	•		•				•	•		•						•	•	•	•	
Pellia neesiana	-	-				•		-	-		•	-			-	-	Х	-		•	•		
Plagiochila porelloides	-	-							-	х					-					•			
Ptilidium ciliare	-	-		-		-		-									-						
Saccobasis polita	-		,	,						,							v		,	v	1		
Saccousis point		-				-	-	-	-			-			-		л	-	-	л	1		
scapania curta	-	-	•			•		-	-		•	-				-	-	-	•	•	•		
Scapania hyperborea			Х							х		1			1			1			5	1	
Scapania irrigua		-								х		1								х			
Scapania obcordata												-					x						x
Scanania observa										v		1			1			1					~*
scapania ooscura	-	-	•	•		•		-	-	А	•	1			1	-	-	1	•	•	•		
scapania paludicola		-	•		•	•				•	•		•						·	·	•	•	•
Scapania paludosa	-	-	•			-		-	-	х	•	1	·		1		-	-	х	•			
Scapania sp.	-								-								Х						
Scapania subalpina																							
Scanavia uliainona	-					-		_		v			n	5		5	-	1					
Scupunia aliginosa	-	-	•	•	•	•			-	л	•		4	2	-	2		1	•	•	•	•	
ochistochilopsis opacifolia	-		-				-	-	-					-	-	-	X			-			-

PlotID	1				2	3	4	5	6		7		8	9	10	11		12				13
Location	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
PlotName	Al	B1	Cl	D1	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	B1	Cl	Dl	A3
Schljakovia kunzeana										х										Х		
Schljakovianthus quadrilobus						-											х				х	
Solenostoma confertissimum																						
Solenostoma gracillimum																	х					
Solenostoma hyalinum agg.																						
Solenostoma obovatum	-														1							
Solenostoma sp.	-					-					-	-	1			-					-	-
Solenostoma subellipticum	-										-					-					-	
Sphenolobus minutus																						
Trilophozia quinquedentata									1													
Sphagnum teres										х							х					
Sphagnum warnstorfii			Х														х					
Cetraria islandica agg.										х												
Cetrariella delisei		х							1				1			1						
Cladonia acuminata																						
Cladonia arbuscula agg.	-									х		-									-	
Cladonia rangiferina	-	х									-							-				
Cladonia sp.	-												1									
Cladonia trassii																						
Cladonia uncialis										х												
Flavocetraria cucullata																						
Flavocetraria nivalis																						
Lepraria glauca																						
Massalongia carnosa																						
Ochrolechia sp.	-									х							х					
Peltigera aphthosa	-					-					-	-				-					-	
Peltigera leucophlebia	-																					
Solorina crocea	-																					
Thamnolia vermicularis										х												

PlotID	14	15	16		17	18		10				20	21		22				23	24		25
Location	14	10	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
PlotName	A5	A6	A7	P	A6	A7	P	Al	Bl	Cl	D1	A6	A7	P	Al	Bl	CI	D1	A5	A6	P	A2
Schliakovia kunzeana																						
Schliakovianthus quadrilobus																						
Solenostoma confertissimum							х															
Solenostoma gracillimum							х							х				х				
Solenostoma hyalinum agg.																						
Solenostoma obovatum							х		Х						1				1	1		
Solenostoma sp.																						
Solenostoma subellipticum														-								
Sphenolobus minutus																						
Trilophozia quinquedentata				х			Х							х							х	
Sphagnum teres			-	х						•		-	-	х		х			1	-		
Sphagnum warnstorfii							х							х		х						
Cetraria islandica agg.																					Х	
Cetrariella delisei				х																		
Cladonia acuminata																						
Cladonia arbuscula agg.																х						
Cladonia rangiferina																					х	
Cladonia sp.														-								
Cladonia trassii			-			-								-	-							
Cladonia uncialis														-							х	
Flavocetraria cucullata										·												
Flavocetraria nivalis																						
Lepraria glauca														-								
Massalongia carnosa																						
Ochrolechia sp.														-							х	
Peltigera aphthosa				х										-								
Peltigera leucophlebia														-								
Solorina crocea						-				-	-		-	-				-	-		-	
Thamnolia vermicularis																					х	

PlotID	26	27		28	29	30		31	32	33		34	35	36	37		38		39	40		41	
Location	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
PlotName	A3	A4	Р	Al	A3	A5	Р	Al	A6	A7	Р	Al	A2	A3	A4	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	Р	Al	B1
Schljakovia kunzeana							Х																
Schljakovianthus quadrilobus			х	1				-	-							х							
Solenostoma confertissimum				-				-		-							-						
Solenostoma gracillimum			Х				Х	1										Х		1			
Solenostoma hyalinum agg.				-				-															х
Solenostoma obovatum			х	-				-		-							-					3	
Solenostoma sp.					1			1										Х					
Solenostoma subellipticum							х																
Sphenolobus minutus				-				-		-						х	-			1			
Trilophozia quinquedentata			Х			1					Х											1	
Sphagnum teres																							
Sphagnum warnstorfii				-			х	-		-	х					х							
Cetraria islandica agg.							Х					1			1								
Cetrariella delisei				-			х	-				1			1		-						
Cladonia acuminata				-			х	-															
Cladonia arbuscula agg.				1		1						1		1	1								
Cladonia rangiferina				-		1		-	-														
Cladonia sp.				-				-				1		1	1								
Cladonia trassii						1																	
Cladonia uncialis				-				-	-						1								
Flavocetraria cucullata				-				-				1											
Flavocetraria nivalis												1		1									
Lepraria glauca				-				-	-												х		
Massalongia carnosa				-				-		-											х		
Ochrolechia sp.							Х							1						1			
Peltigera aphthosa	-																-						
Peltigera leucophlebia							х										-						
Solorina crocea																				1			
Thamnolia vermicularis															1								

PlotID	42	43		44		45	46	47	48		49	50	51	52	53	54		55			56	57	
Location	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
PlotName	A3	A5	Р	Al	B1	A3	A5	A6	A7	Р	Al	A3	A5	A6	A7	A8	Р	Al	B1	Cl	A6	A7	Р
Schljakovia kunzeana	-	-		-		-			·		-	·	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	•	-	·	-
Schljakovianthus quadrilobus		-	·	-	-		-	-	•		-			·		-				-			
Solenostoma confertissimum		-		-	-		-	-			-	-				-				-			
Solenostoma gracillimum		-		-			-	-			-	-				-							
Solenostoma hyalinum agg.	·	-				-				-		·				·	-						
Solenostoma obovatum	-	1		-		-		1	·		-	·	-	•	1	•	-	1	-	•	1	·	-
Solenostoma sp.		-	·	-				-			-	-		•		-				-			
Solenostoma subellipticum																	-						
Sphenolobus minutus		-		-				-			-												
Trilophozia quinquedentata	•	-				-						•		•		•	Х		-				
Sphagnum teres		-															-		-				
Sphagnum warnstorfii																	-						
Cetraria islandica agg.																							
Cetrariella delisei																	-						
Cladonia acuminata	-	-		-		-					-					•	-		-			÷	
Cladonia arbuscula agg.		-		-							-	-				-						-	
Cladonia rangiferina		-		-				-			-	-				-							
Cladonia sp.																•							
Cladonia trassii		-					-													-			
Cladonia uncialis	-	-		-		-				-	-			-			-	-	-			•	
Flavocetraria cucullata																	-		-				
Flavocetraria nivalis																							
Lepraria glauca																							
Massalongia carnosa		-					-													-			
Ochrolechia sp.	-	-	-	-		-	-			-	-			-			х	-	-	-		•	
Peltigera aphthosa																	-		-				
Peltigera leucophlebia																							
Solorina crocea																							
Thamnolia vermicularis																	-						