

5.5. Key to vegetative sedges

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|---|--|------------------|-------|
| 1 | Species of coastal meadows and seashores | Group I | p 114 |
| 2 | Species of quagmires and other <i>Sphagnum</i> -rich habitats (edges of bog-pools and mires, hollows in forests) | Group II | p 117 |
| 3 | Species of dry and mesic habitats (including $\pm$ dry forests) ... | Group III | p 119 |
| 4 | Species of forests (excluding $\pm$ dry forests) | Group IV | p 122 |
| 5 | Medium size (up to 60 cm) species of mires, paludified and wet meadows, lakeshores and riverbanks | Group V | p 127 |
| 6 | Tall (60–120 cm) species of mires, paludified and wet meadows, lakeshores, riverbanks and forests | Group VI | p 135 |



C. hirta



C. dioica
C. arenaria



C. arenaria *C. disticha*



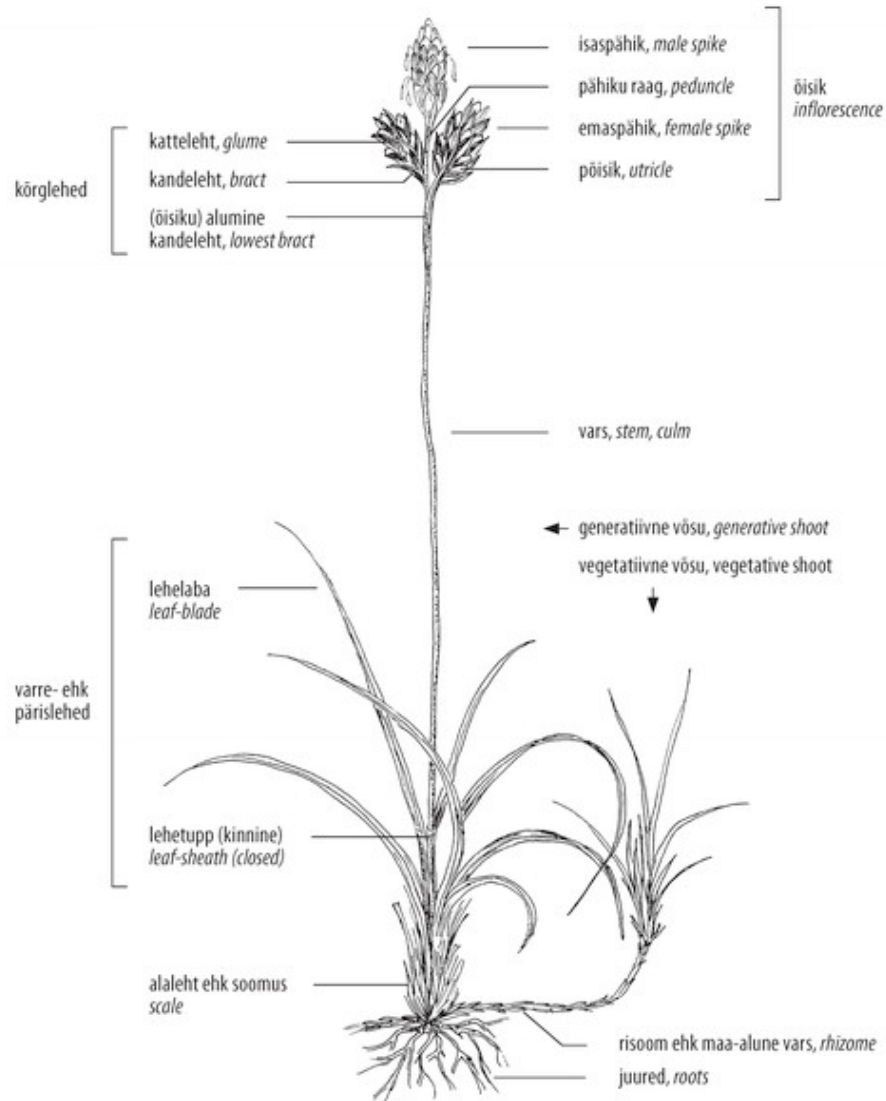
C. elata subsp. *omskiana*

GROUP I Species of coastal meadows and seashores

- 1 **Plants** usually completely **hairy**. Leaves 2–6 (8) mm wide, grey- or mid green. Basal leaf-sheaths and scales red-brown, becoming cross-fibrillose upon splitting. Rhizomes far-creeping. H. 15–60 cm
Carex hirta (p 210)
- Plants $\pm$ hairless 2
- 2 **Leaves** 0.5–1 mm wide, channelled or **semicircular** in transverse section, usually **smooth**. **Stems terete, glabrous**. Basal leaf-sheaths and scales pale brown. Rhizomes slender (ca 1.5 mm in diameter), short-creeping. H. 10–30 cm
Carex dioica (p 178)
- Leaves 1.5–4 (5) mm wide, flat, keeled or plicate 3
- 3 Rhizomes far-creeping, shoots arising usually at regular intervals singly or in pairs; secondary conditions are: **a)** inner face of leaf-sheaths hyaline only around apex, otherwise herbaceous; **or b)** hyaline inner face dark yellowish around apex ... 4
- Rhizomes short or creeping, shoots usually tufted, plants without above mentioned secondary conditions 5
- 4 **Hyaline inner face of leaf-sheaths dark yellowish around apex**. Leaves 1.5–3.5 mm wide, flat or channelled, grey-green, **rigid**. Leaf-blades at base somewhat wider than stems, leaf-sheaths much lighter (pale greyish) than leaf-blades. H. 15–50 cm. **Sandy** plains, acid dunes
Carex arenaria (p 150)
- **Inner face hyaline only around apex, otherwise herbaceous**. Leaves 2–4 (6) mm wide, flat or keeled, mid or grey-green, **spreading**. H. 30–80 (100) cm. Suprasaline wet coastal meadows
Carex disticha (p 184)
- 5 (3) Rhizomes short, forming dense tussocks. Stems 4–10 mm in diameter at base. Roots thick, 1.5–2 (3) mm in diameter. Basal leaf-sheaths and scales usually straw-coloured or brownish, thick and stiff when young, **shiny**, persistent; mid-vein of hyaline inner face branched (usually obscure). Leaves 3–5 mm wide, grey-green, rough, rigid, with **cross veins**. H. 40–120 cm
Carex elata* subsp. *omskiana (p 190)

vähem kui vanemad jne. Mõnel stepiliigil arenevad kevadeti või vihma-perioodidel peale normaalsete, kauem püsivate juurte veel lühiealised, nn efemeersed juured. Nende juurekeste eluiga piirdub tavaliselt paari nädalaga (Нечаева, Ищенко 1966).

Luht- ja mätastarnal on mõnikord täheldatud omapäraseid spiraalselt keerdunud juurelõike. Uuritud isenditel oli keerdunud piirkond lühike



Joonis 4. Tarna üldine morfoloogia.

Figure 4. Genaral morphology in *Carex*.



C. chordorrhiza



C. pulicaris



C. pauciflora



C. dioica



C. davalliana

5.3. Key to generative sedges

- 1 Plants with a single, terminal spike or compact terminal cluster of spikes that appears as if one 2
- Plants with multiple spikes 6
- 2 Stems **far-creeping**, usually buried in *Sphagnum*-moss. Shoots arising **singly** from the nodes of old cord-like culm, becoming prostrate when mature and sometimes rooted at the nodes. **Inflorescence very compact, 0.5–1 (1.5) cm long**, ovoid-head. **Utricles ascending**. Leaves 2–3 mm wide
Carex chordorrhiza (p 168)
- Plants have another growth form (short or short-creeping rhizomes), utricles patent or deflexed at maturity 3
- 3 Solitary terminal spike bisexual (plants monoecious), androgynous, utricles 3–8 mm long 4
- Solitary terminal spike often unisexual (plants dioecious), utricles 2.5–4 mm long 5
- 4 Solitary terminal spike of 5–10 utricles. Utricles 3–5 mm long, **dark brown and shiny**, deflexed at maturity. **Males flowers more than 3**. Leaves 1 mm wide, setaceous
Carex pulicaris (p 256)
- Solitary terminal spike of 2–4 (5) utricles. Utricles 5–8 mm long, **light brown** or straw-coloured, deflexed at maturity. **Males flowers 1–3**. Leaves 1–1.5 mm wide, channelled
Carex pauciflora (p 248)
- 5 (3) Utricles 2.5–3.5 mm long, **broadly ovoid**, brown, **compressed**, patent when mature. Leaves up to 1 mm wide, usually **semicircular** in transverse section, usually **smooth**. Basal leaf-sheaths and scales pale brown, **persistent**. Rhizomes **short-creeping**. **Transitional mires**, swampy meadows, occasionally boggy forests
Carex dioica (p 178)
- Utricles 3–4 mm long, ellipsoid or lanceoloid, **dark brown**, **shiny**, patent or deflexed at maturity. Leaves up to 1 mm wide, **triangular** in transverse section, usually **rough**. Basal leaf-sheaths and scales mid brown, **becoming fibrous**. Rhizomes short, shoots tufted. **Calcareous fens**, eutrophic wet meadows
Carex davalliana (p 170)
- Note:** *C. dioica* and *C. davalliana* are occasionally bisexual!
- 6 (1) Most spikes bisexual (androgynous, gynecandrous or mixed), $\pm$ similar to each other 7
- Spikes $\pm$ unisexual, plants have at least one terminal spike only with male flowers and some lateral spikes only with female flowers 32
- 7 Cord-like stems far-creeping, usually buried in *Sphagnum*-moss, **inflorescence very compact, 0.5–1 (1.5) cm long**
Carex chordorrhiza (p 168)
- Plants have another growth form (short or creeping rhizomes), at least lower spikes separate 8

Carex chordorrhiza L.f., Suppl. Pl. 414: (1782).

Vigna chordorrhiza (Ehrh. ex L.f.) Reichen.; *Carex chordorrhiza* var. *genuina* Trautv.

ALSSTARN. Sarnaspähikuline, 3–5 üksteisest peaaegu eristamatu pähi- kuga ning seetõttu ühepähikulisena näiv õõtsikute, rabaservade ja rabastunud metsade liik. Õisik 0,5–1,5 cm pikk, munajas, meenu- tab veidi alssi. Vars osaliselt turbakihiis lamav, peaaegu sile, mõnikord sõlmekohtades juurduv; lamava varre alumise osa sõlmedest arenevad ühekaupa uued, püstised varred.

Õisik sarnaspähikuline, 0,5–1,5 cm pikk; kandleht kattelehetaoline, pisut suurem. **Pähikud** varre tipus väga lähestikku, vahel peaaegu eris- tamatud; alumised emasõied, ülemised isasõied; piklikmunajad; 0,5–1,5 cm pikad, 3–5 tk. **Põisik** 3–4 mm pikk, munajas, lamekumer; pruun kuni roostepruun; paljas, läikiv; sooned tugevad; asend pähi- kus poolpüstine; NOKK lõhestumata, lühike (1 mm); JALG lühike; EMAKASUUDMEID 2; KATTELEHT umbes põisiku pikkune, laimunajas, terav; pruun, heledama kesktriibu ja kileja servaga. **Leht** 3–15 cm pikk, tavaliselt varrest lühem; 1,5–2 (3) mm lai, alus varrest pisut laiem; ren- jas või lame; rohi- või hallikasroheline; TIPP suhteliselt pikalt teravnev, kolmekandiline 5–20 mm; KARETUS ülaosas servadest kare, pealt ja alusel servadest peaaegu sile; KESKROOD tavaliselt hele; KÕRVALROOD kummaldi pool keskroodu (3) 4–5; ANASTOMOOSID lühikesed, võrd- lemisi selged; LEHETUPE KILE torujas, ülaserb nurkjas või nõgus, sageli kiiljas, kesksoon harunemata; KEELEJÄLG tõmpterav kolmnurk, kõr- gus/laius 1,5:1 või väiksem; ääris 0,5–2 mm. **Vars** püstine või tõusev, rulljas, lapik või pisut kandiline, Ø alusel 1–3 mm; SÕLMED üksteisest tavaliselt 1,5–5 cm eemaldunud. **Alumised lehetuped** pruunikad või kollakad; ALALEHED umbes 4 tk, (hele)pruunikad, keskmise tugevu- sega; lihtkiud peaaegu puuduvad; võrkkiud puuduvad. **Juured** valkjad või pruunikad, Ø 0,5–1 mm.

ÖKOLOOGIA JA LEVIK EESTIS. KASVAB hõremurusalt turbasambblas, püstised harud lamaval varrel mõne sentimeetri järel ridamisi; KÕRGUS 10–40 cm; ÕITSEMINE mai lõpp, juuni; VILJUMINE juuli, august; KASVU- KOHT rabaservad, rabametsad, siirdesood, õõtsikud; hajusalt, peami- selt mandril.



TÕENDEKSEMPLARID. TU255291, TU258498, TU262061, TU262062.

VARIEERUVUS. Vähevarieeruv.

HÜBRIIDID. × *C. canescens*.

SARNASED LIIGID. Puuduvad.

String sedge. Spikes bisexual, often the terminal cluster of spikes appears as if one. Inflorescence very compact, 0.5–1.5 cm, actually of 3–5 spikes, ovoid-head. Leaves 1.5–2 (3) mm wide, mid or grey-green, comparatively short. Stolons far-creeping, usually buried in Sphagnum-peatmoss; shoots arising singly from the nodes of old cord-like culm, becoming prostrate when mature and sometimes rooted at the nodes. H. 10–40 cm. Sphagnum bogs, boggy forests, paludified lakeshores.

Carex digitata L.

Sörmtarn

