



<b>Scientific name</b>	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> – <i>Festuca rubra</i> duneland
<b>Common name</b>	Marram – Red Fescue duneland
<b>Community code</b>	DU2A

### Vegetation

Tall tussocks of *Ammophila arenaria* are the striking feature of this duneland community, but *Festuca rubra* is usually co-dominant. Amongst the dune grasses, *Galium verum* with its tiny yellow flowers is a constant and can form reasonable patches. Frequently found are *Lotus corniculatus*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Senecio jacobaea*, *Taraxacum officinale* agg. and *Trifolium repens*.

### Ecology

This assemblage mainly represents a transition between marram dune and fixed dune vegetation, occurring on sands which are still somewhat mobile. Also included here are rank, ungrazed fixed dune swards with *Arrhenatherum elatius*, *Holcus lanatus* or *Dactylis glomerata*.

### Sub-communities

No sub-communities are described.

### Similar communities

*Ammophila arenaria* can also be abundant in the DU1B *Ammophila arenaria* duneland, but there *Festuca rubra* is far less abundant and fixed dune species are scarce.

### Records and distribution

#### Number of records (all)

Clearly assigned:	320
Transitional:	25
Total:	345

#### Number of records (mapped)

2001-2017:	108
1986-2000:	191
1971-1985:	36
Pre-1971:	10
Total:	345

#### Number of hectads (most recent records)

2001-2017:	24
1986-2000:	29
1971-1985:	1
Pre-1971:	0
Total:	54

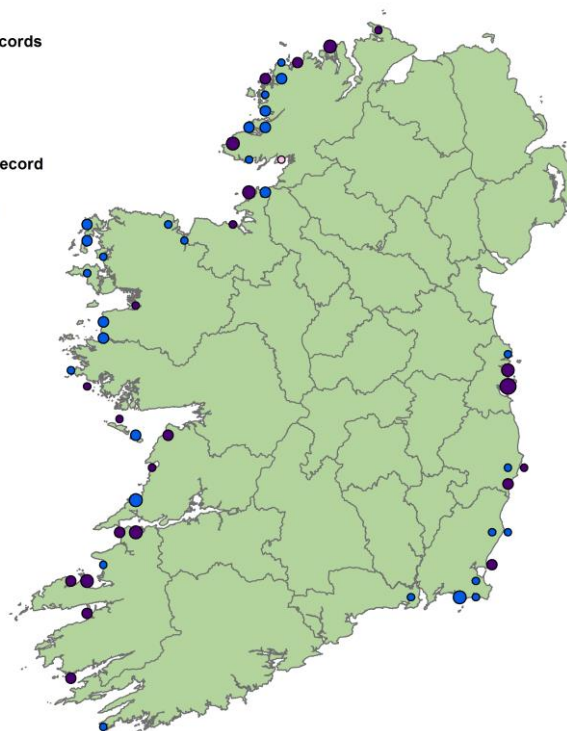
#### Number of hectads (all mapped records)

2001-2017:	24
1986-2000:	43
1971-1985:	5
Pre-1971:	4

#### Number of records



#### Most recent record



**Synoptic table (n = 298)**

Species	Frequency	Cover	Species	Frequency	Cover
	(from I-V)	min (med) max		(from I-V)	min (med) max
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	V	3-(7)-10	<i>Daucus carota</i>	I	+-(3)-7
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	V	3-(7)-9	<i>Homalothecium lutescens</i>	I	+-(3)-8
<i>Galium verum</i>	IV	+-(4)-9	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	III	+-(3)-8	<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	III	+-(3)-6	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	III	+-(2)-7	<i>Syntrichia ruraliformis</i>	I	+-(3)-7
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	III	+-(3)-8	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	I	+-(2)-4
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	III	+-(2)-5	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	I	+-(2)-4
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	II	+-(2)-7	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	I	1-(3)-7
<i>Poa pratensis/humilis</i>	II	+-(3)-7	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i> agg.	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	II	+-(3)-7	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	I	+-(3)-5
<i>Carex arenaria</i>	II	+-(3)-8	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	I	+-(2)-3
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	II	1-(3)-7	<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	I	+-(2)-4
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	I	+-(3)-6	<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	I	+-(3)-5
<i>Rhynchospora squarrosus</i>	I	+-(4)-7	<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	I	+-(2)-7
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	I	+-(3)-8	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	I	+-(2)-5
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	I	+-(4)-8	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	I	+-(2)-4
<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	I	+-(4)-8	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	I	+-(2)-7
<i>Ononis repens</i>	I	1-(3)-9	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	I	+-(1)-3
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	I	+-(2)-4	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	I	+-(4)-7

**Affinities**

GHI: CD2 Marram dunes / CD3 Fixed dunes

ZM: CM Molinio-Arrhenatheretea (62.8%)

EUNIS: B1.411 Crested-hairgrass dune communities

NVC: SD7c *Ammophila arenaria* – *Festuca rubra* semi-fixed dune community *Ononis repens* sub-community (71.0%)

Annex I: 2120 Marram dunes (white dunes) / \*2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes)

**Proxy environmental data**

Light: 7.9    Reaction: 6.0    Wetness: 4.5    Fertility: 3.8    Salinity: 1.6

**Conservation value**

Vegetation from semi-fixed dunes typically corresponds to EU HD Annex I priority habitat \*2130 Fixed dunes (grey dunes) but where cover of *Festuca rubra* and other fixed dune species is lower and the cover of bare sand is higher, it corresponds to habitat 2120 Marram dunes (white dunes). Examples of rank dune swards are likely to represent habitat \*2130.

**Management**

Semi-fixed dunes are unstable habitats and part of the dynamic duneland system. They may be naturally removed by storms and high tides. Anthropogenic impacts include recreation and modification of the coastline. Rank dune swards develop in areas of fixed dune due to undergrazing or abandonment.

**Key references**

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

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

Long, M.P., Brophy, J.T. (2019) Monitoring of sites and habitat for three Annex II species of whorl snail (*Vertigo*). *Irish Wildlife Manuals*, No. 104. National Parks and Wildlife Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin.

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**Synopsis author(s):** P.M. Perrin





Photo 1. DU2A *Ammophila arenaria* – *Festuca rubra* duneland, Rossbehy, Kerry (A. Delaney, September 2011)



Photo 2. DU2A *Ammophila arenaria* – *Festuca rubra* duneland, Brittas Bay, Wicklow (A. Delaney, August 2011)