



# Hydrology and vegetation of floodplain meadows in UK

David Gowing, Hilary Wallace and Mike Dodd

Floodplain Meadows Partnership

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# Structure

- Research on UK floodplain meadows
- Database of results
- Quantifying the water regime
- Sub-communities within MG4
- Community response to water regime and soil fertility





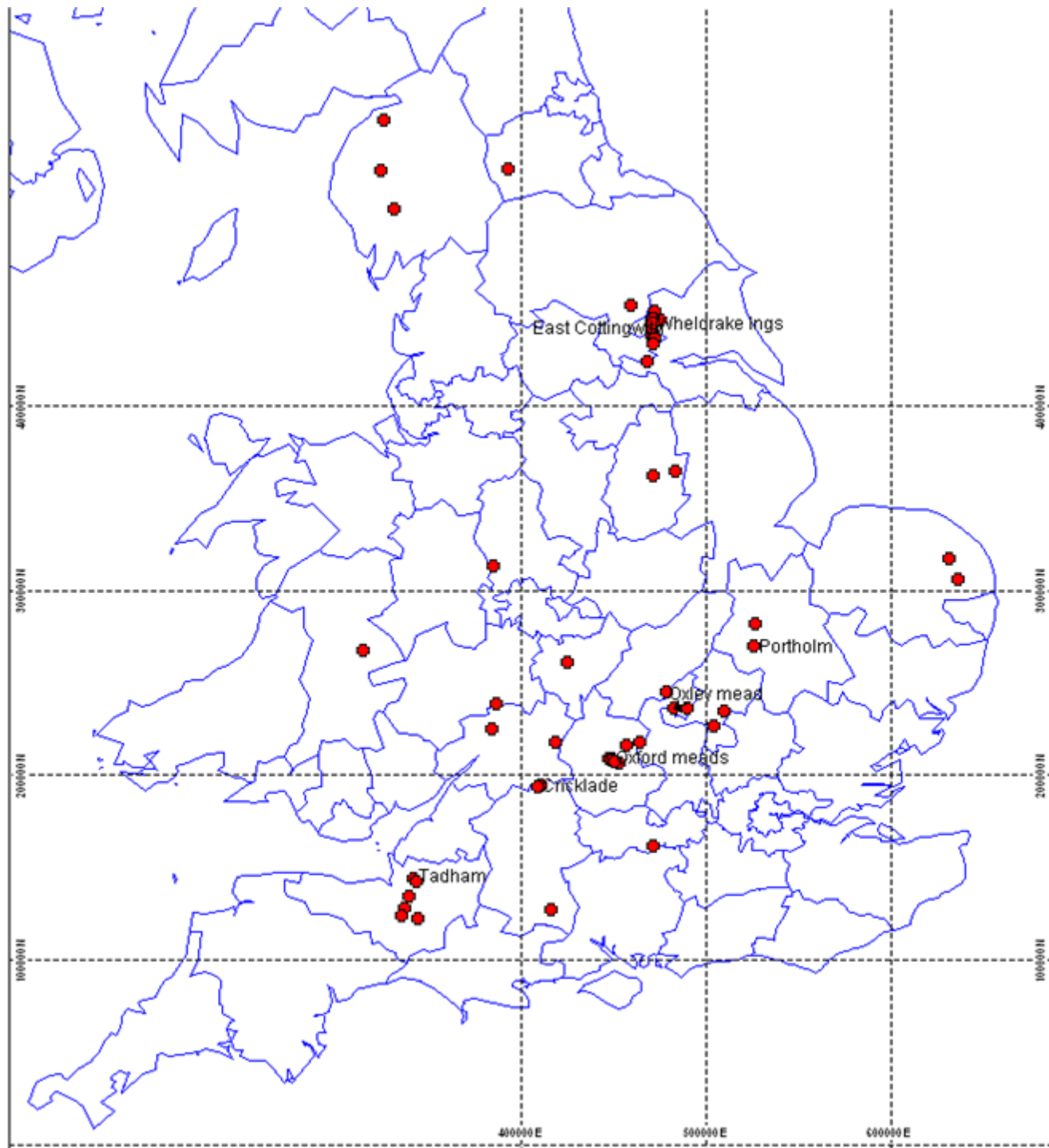
# The UK Floodplain Meadows database

- 58 sites across England and Wales
- >17,000 quadrats
- 2 million modelled weekly water-table depths
- >400 analyses of soil and plant-tissue nutrient status
- Botanical data spans 1986 to 2009



## Data collection sites

Those with long-term data sets are named







# Quantitative hydrology

- Water-table depth is easiest variable to measure
- It can reflect soil-water status throughout profile
- It controls water availability to plant
- It controls oxygen status of soil
- It controls nitrogen mineralisation rate
- Influences soil temperature
- Influences intensity of grazing/management

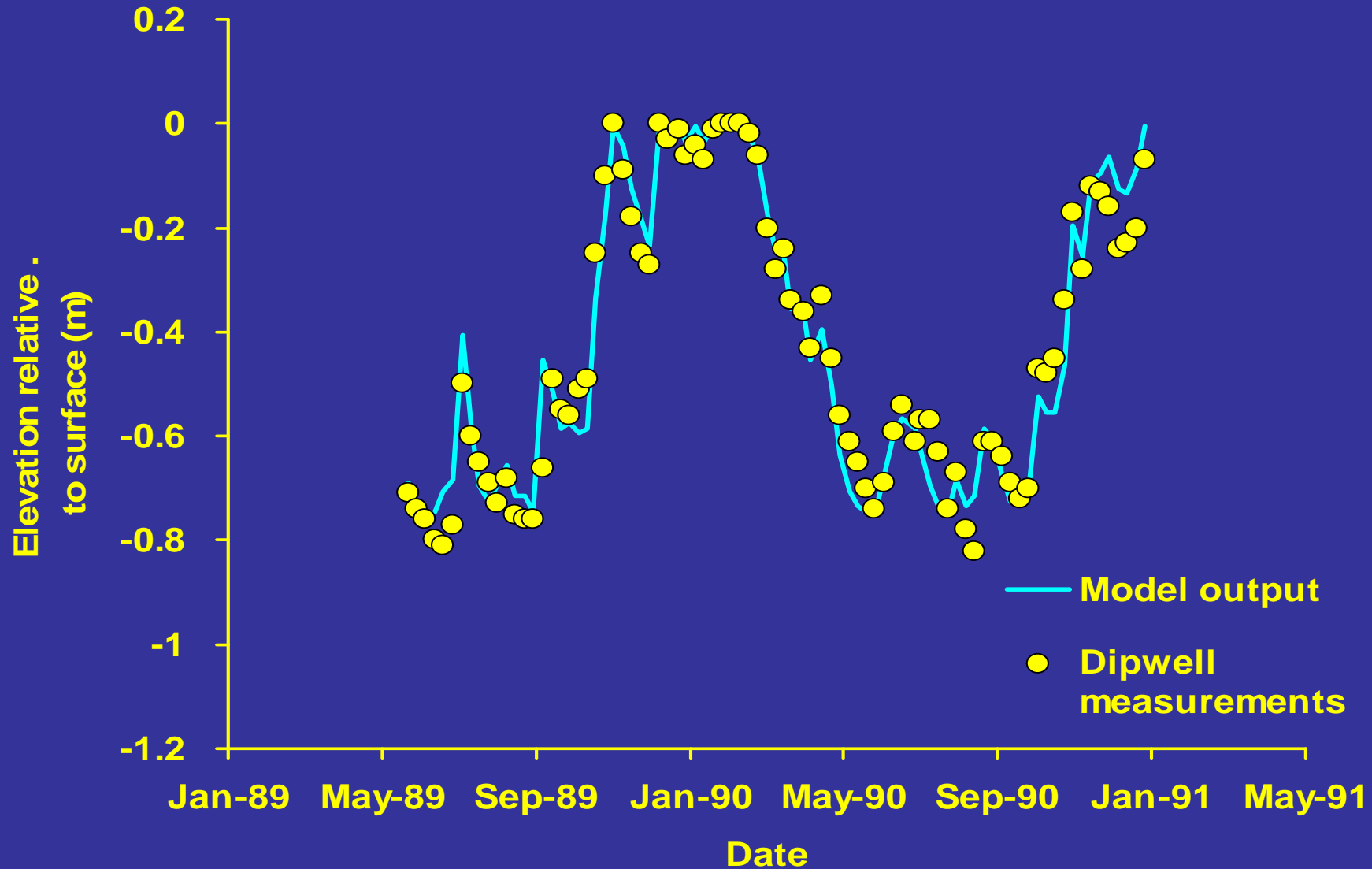


Hydrological fieldwork





# Validation of hydrological model





# Parameters of water-table depth

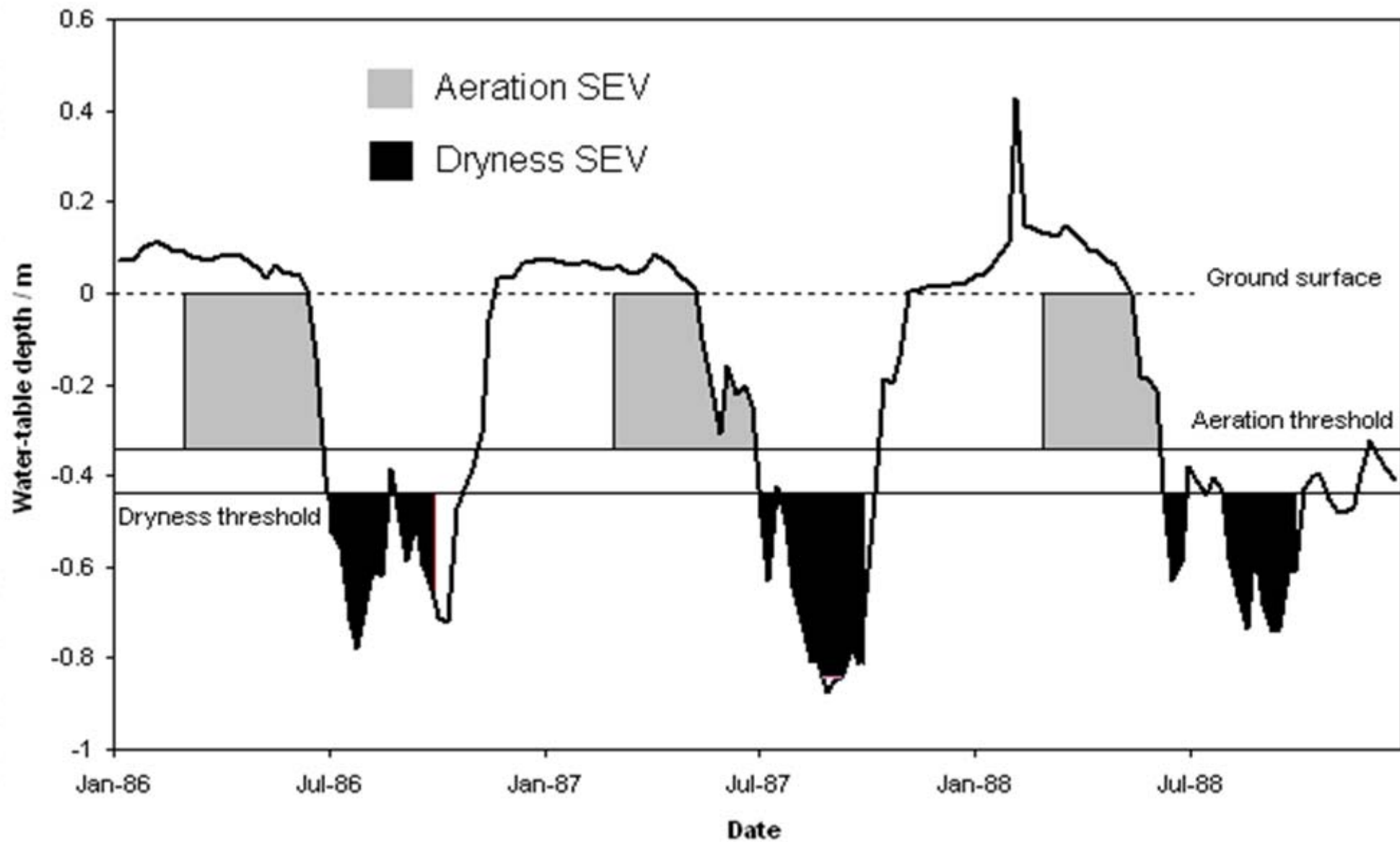
- as previously used in the literature

- Mean depth
- Median depth
- Duration above or below critical thresholds\*
- Exceedence above or below critical thresholds
  
- Any of the above at specific seasons

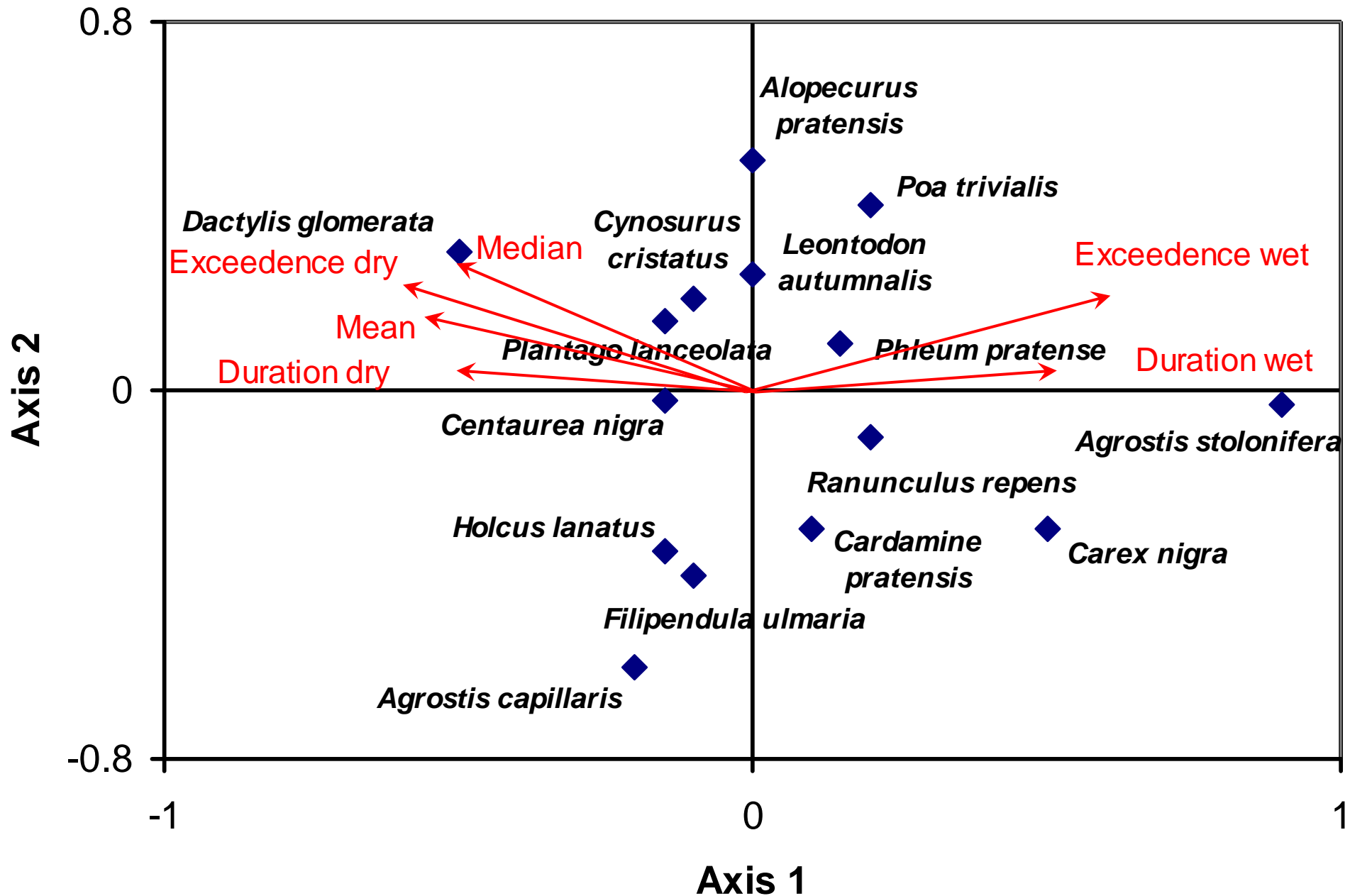
\*Threshold for wetness is when oxygen can no longer freely diffuse

Threshold for dryness is when capillary rise no longer matches evaporative demand

# Quantifying episodes of potential stress



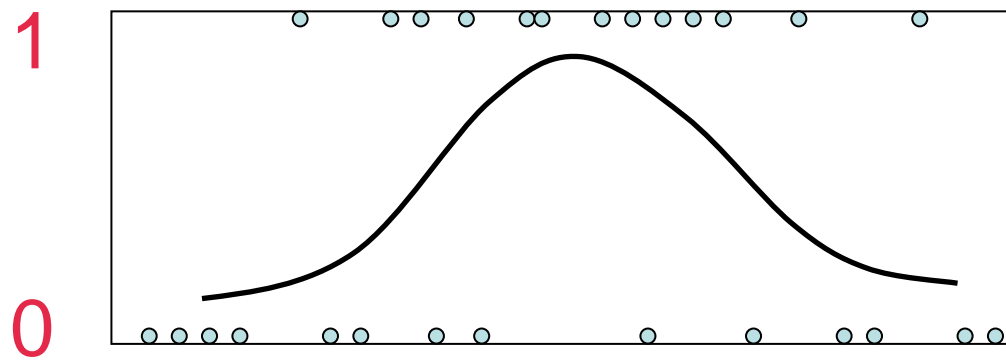
# Ordination plot (CANOCO)



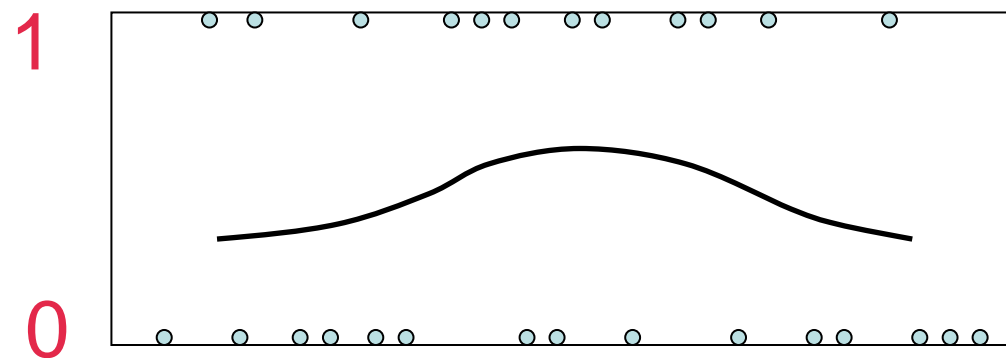
# Data analysis



- Logistic regression using presence/absence data ranked according to parameter  $X$



Wald statistic = 70



Wald statistic = 7

Increasing value of  $X$  →



# Which variable has most explanatory power?

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>No of species</b>
SEV waterlogging	6
Median depth	2
Mean depth	1
SEV soil drying	1
Duration soil drying	0
Duration waterlogging	0

# The floodplain-meadow community



- UK National Vegetation Classification
  - *Alopecurus pratensis*- *Sanguisorba officinalis* grassland
  - MG4 (Mesotrophic Grassland number 4)
- Continental phytosociology
  - Fritillario-Alopecuretum (Westhoff & den Held)
- European Habitats Directive
  - Habitat 6510 Lowland Hay Meadow (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

... but is it a single entity?



# Data analysis

- 4746 quadrats from across 58 sites
- Pre-selected to conform to MG4 or MG8 categories
- Subjected to TWINSpan analysis
- 511 end groups recombined to give 4 putative sub-communities for MG4 (plus a possible 6 for MG8)



# MG4 Typical

- Species occurring at their highest frequency within this community:
  - *Ranunculus acris*
  - *Rumex acetosa*
  - *Leontodon autumnalis*
  - *Lychnis flos-cuculi*

# MG4 Dactylis

- Species occurring at their highest frequency within this community:

- *Dactylis glomerata*
- *Trisetum flavescens*
- *Cynosurus cristatus*
- *Plantago lanceolata*
- *Leucanthemum vulgare*
- *Arrhenatherum elatius*
- *Ranunculus bulbosus*
- *Leontodon hispidus*

# MG4 Carex

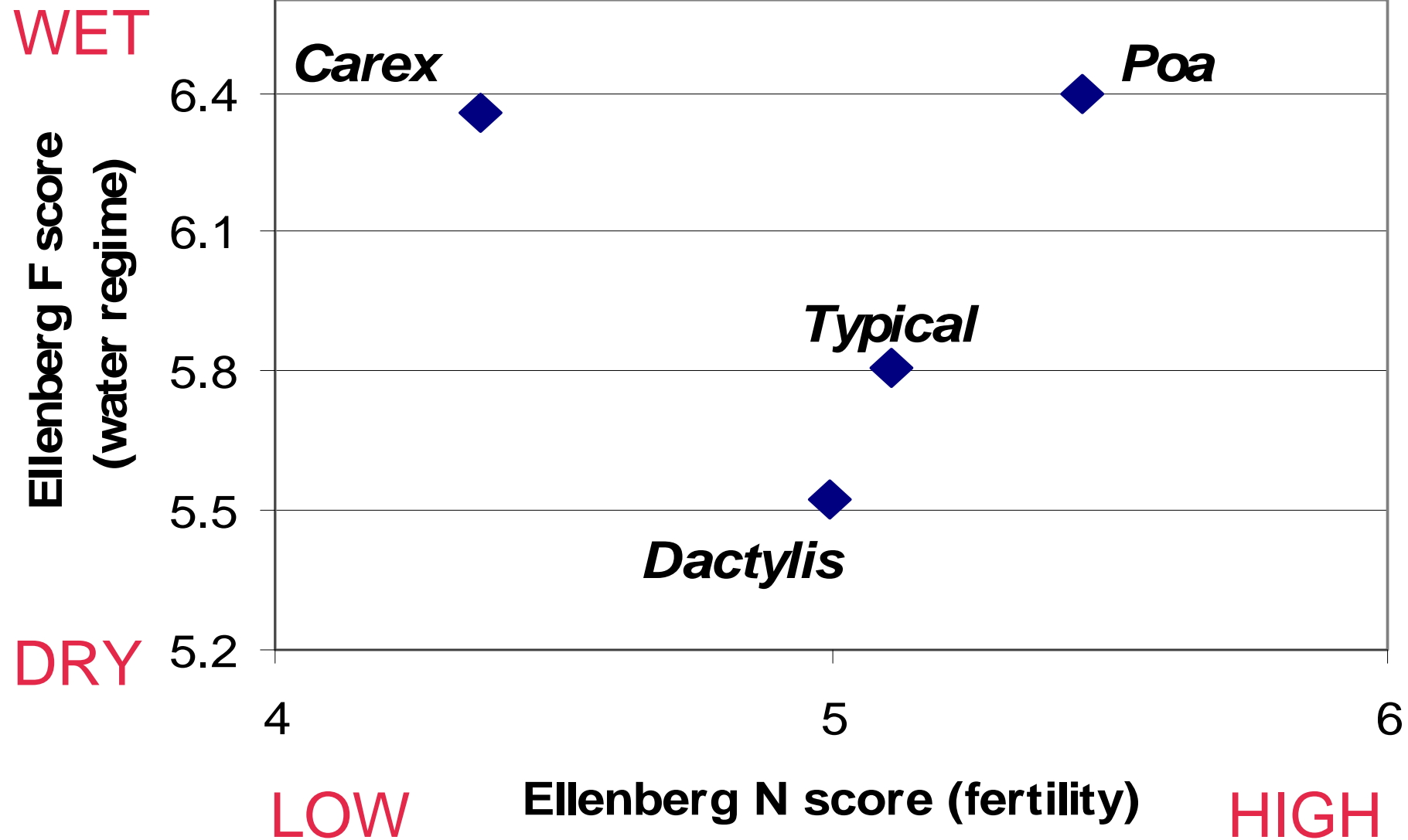


- Species occurring at their highest frequency within this community:
  - *Carex panicea*
  - *Juncus acutiflorus*
  - *Succisa pratensis*
  - *Carex nigra*
  - *Carex flacca*
  - *Equisetum palustre*

# MG4 Poa

- Species occurring at their highest frequency within this community:
  - *Poa trivialis*
  - *Cardamine pratensis*
  - *Agrostis stolonifera*
  - *Carex acuta*
  - *Phleum pratense*
  - *Ranunculus repens*

# MG4 mean Ellenberg scores by sub-community



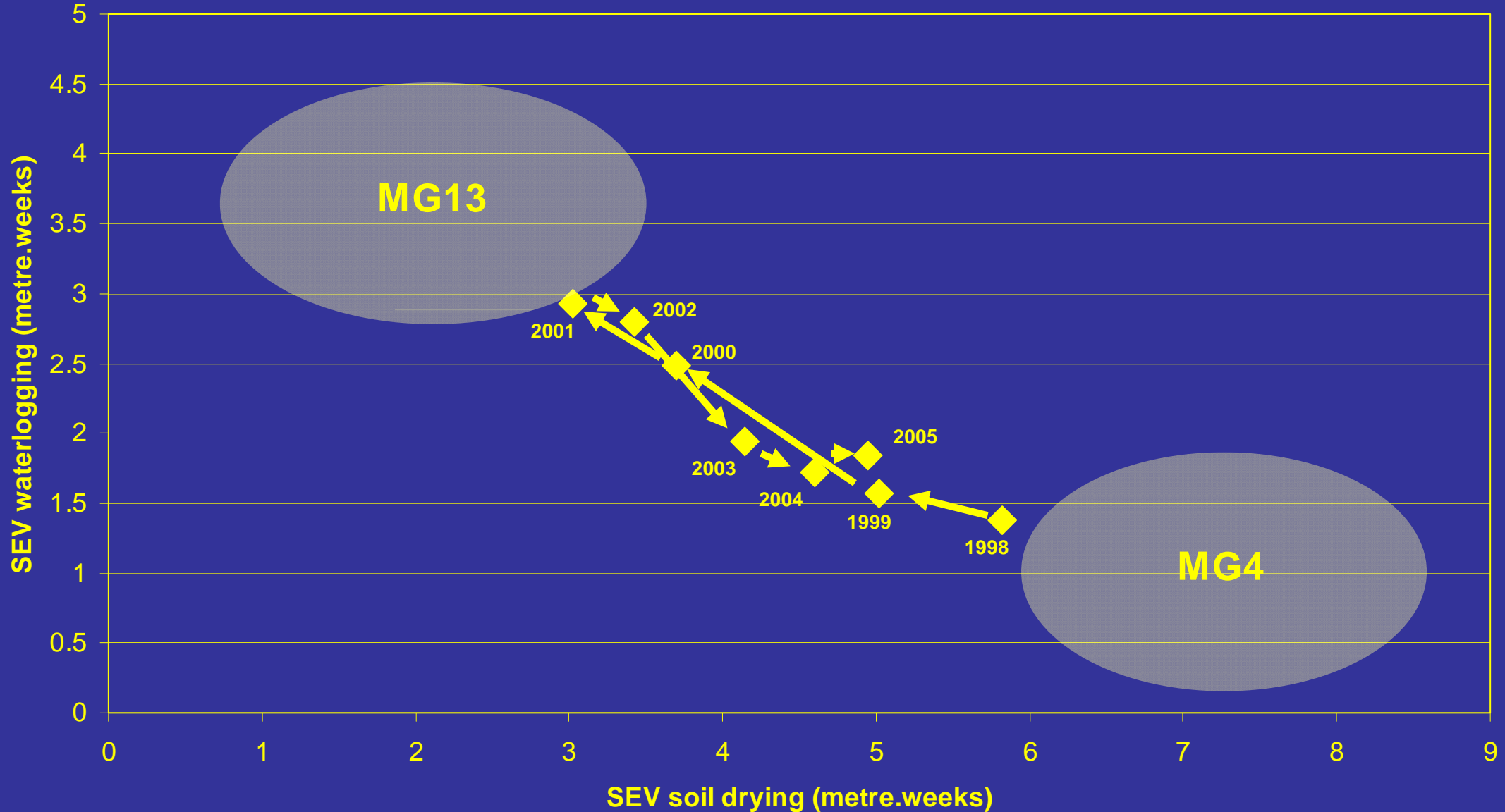
# Dynamism driven by water regime



2004

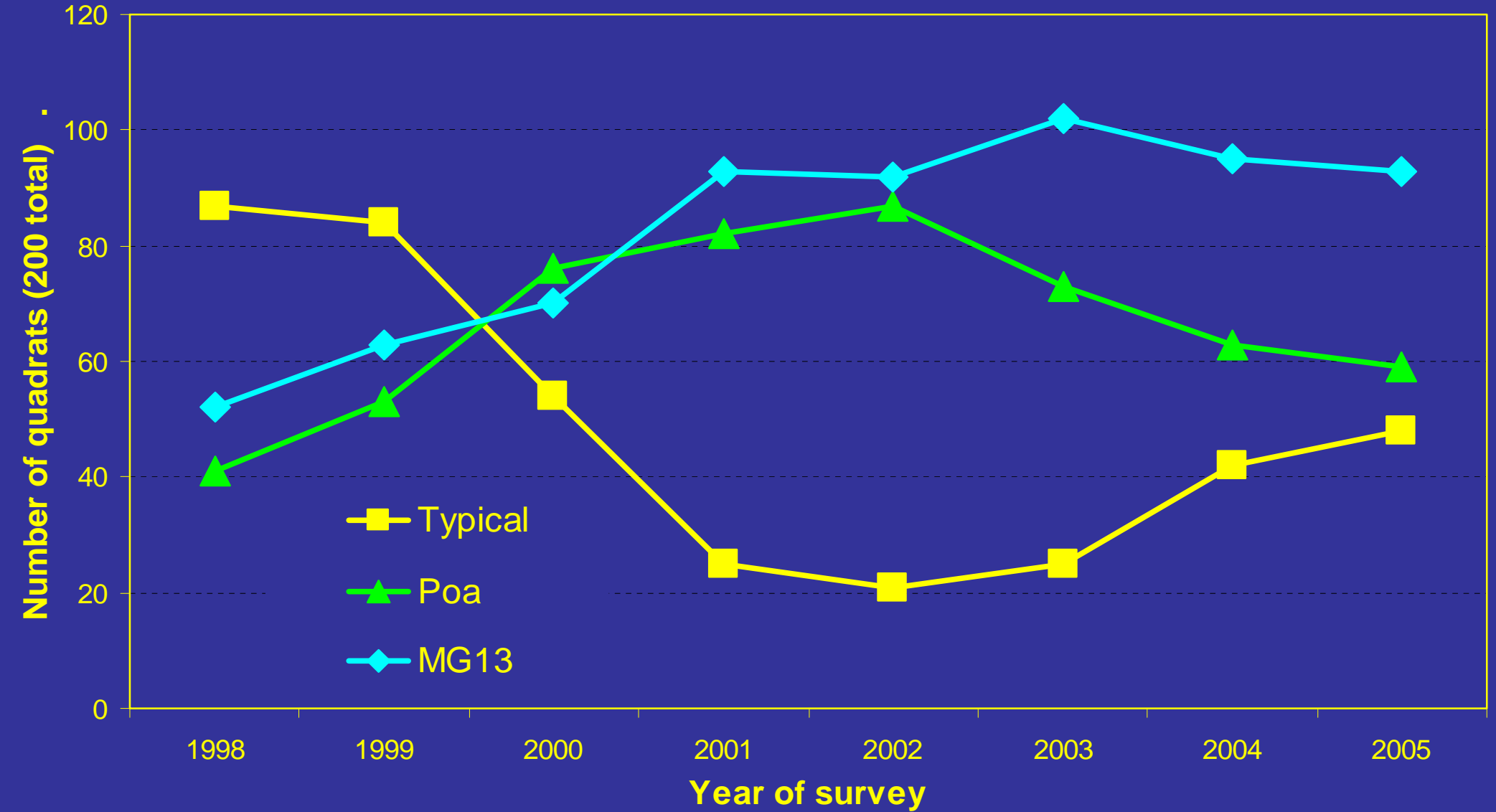


# Community response to changing rainfall patterns





# Response of communities to soil-water regime



# Summary



- Datasets from across UK floodplains now in single format
- Species are highly sensitive to water regime
- Sum Exceedence Values (SEV) offer a useful approach to quantifying requirements
- There are recognisable variants within the UK's MG4 community
- These show clear differences in terms of environmental requirements
- The community is very dynamic and not necessarily in equilibrium with the prevailing water regime



The Open University

Floodplain Meadows Partnership  
The Open University  
Walton Hall  
Milton Keynes  
MK7 6AA

[www.open.ac.uk](http://www.open.ac.uk)

