

VEGETATION OF THE PEAK DISTRICT





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PEAK DISTRICT

by

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PREFACE

THE study of vegetation in the British Isles, begun by the late Robert Smith, is being vigorously prosecuted by the members of the British Vegetation Committee. Already, several vegetation maps and memoirs have been published of parts of the central and northern Pennines, Scotland, Ireland, and Somerset by W. G. Smith, Lewis, Pethybridge, Praeger, Rankin, and myself, in addition to several minor publications by these and other members. Whilst this book was going through the press, Tansley's Types of British Vegetation appeared, where, for the first time, a sketch of the plant formations and plant associations of the whole of the British Isles is given. Several vegetation maps, of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Norfolk, north-eastern Yorkshire, Lanarkshire, and other districts, have been finished by various members of the Vegetation Committee, but cannot be published at present owing to lack of funds. The present volume and the accompanying maps owe their publication to the generosity of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society, whom I take the present opportunity of thanking on my own behalf and on that of British phytogeographers and ecologists in general. I fear, however, that, until government recognition is taken of the botanical survey of the country, publication of this kind of work will continue to languish.

The present work is the result of a botanical survey of the Peak District of the southern Pennines begun in January, 1903. In preparing the vegetation maps, the Ordnance maps on the scale of six inches to the mile (1:10560) were used for field work. However, these were not found so superior to the



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one-inch maps as had been anticipated, owing to the fact that the six-inch maps of the moorlands of the district, with the exception of those in the West Riding of Yorkshire, are not contoured.

With regard to the nomenclature of plant communities, the terms plant formation and plant association are used in accordance with resolutions passed unanimously by the British Vegetation Committee, and presented to the International Congress of Botanists held at Brussels in 1910. They are used in the same sense throughout Tansley's Types of British Vegetation.

The names of plants are, as a rule, the same as those given in the tenth, the latest edition of *The London Catalogue of British Plants* (London, 1908). This being so, the authorcitation is omitted, as being unnecessary in a work of this character: synonyms, however, are added in special cases. The sequence adopted is that of Engler's system which, in several European countries and in the United States of America, is rapidly superseding that of Bentham and Hooker.

I wish to thank Mr J. Ramsbottom, B.A., of the British Museum (Natural History), for kindly reading the proof-sheets, the Royal Geographical Society for use of the blocks of figures 4, 12, 15, 22, 24 and 25, and Mr A. Wilson, F.L.S. for use of the blocks of figures 19, 30 and 31.

C. E. M.

Cambridge, December 1912.



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