

## GENERAL INFORMATION

<b>author(s)</b>	De Smet D
<b>year</b>	1982
<b>English title</b>	Phytosociological study of the terrestrial moss vegetation of some forests in Flanders. Part 1: text. Part 2: figures and tables.
<b>original title</b>	Fytosociologische studie van de terrestrische mossenvegetaties van enkele bossen in Vlaanderen. Deel 1: tekst. Deel 2: figuren en tabellen.
<b>reference</b>	Msc thesis, Ghent University, Ghent
<b>pages</b>	90
<b>type</b>	dissertation (d2)
<b>ecosystem service</b>	supporting - biodiversity
<b>keywords</b>	moss layer
<b>taxa</b>	
<b>project</b>	
<b>supervisor</b>	Van Der Veken P
<b>institution</b>	Faculteit van de Wetenschappen, Groep Plantkunde
<b>document</b>	hardcopy (research group spermatophytes)
<b>data</b>	

## MATERIALS & METHODS

<b>study area</b>	(1 plot in the Aelmoeseneie forest + 101 plots in forests in Flanders)
<b>time period</b>	27/07/1981–20/11/1981
<b>goal</b>	
<b>set-up</b>	4 dm <sup>2</sup> plot (subdivided into 4 plots of 1 m <sup>2</sup> ), preferentially along a transect
<b>data collection</b>	mosses: species, cover plots: pH soil, thickness litter layer, light intensity, slope, exposition, vegetation composition, tree height/age/diameter, tree & shrub layer, soil profile, description environment
<b>remarks</b>	No information on the plot numbers/codes.

## RESULTS

The studied forests were poor in moss species. Groups (15) of species were identified based on pH and soil richness, thickness of the litter layer, and slope.

The study can be considered as a preliminary study of the moss species in forests.