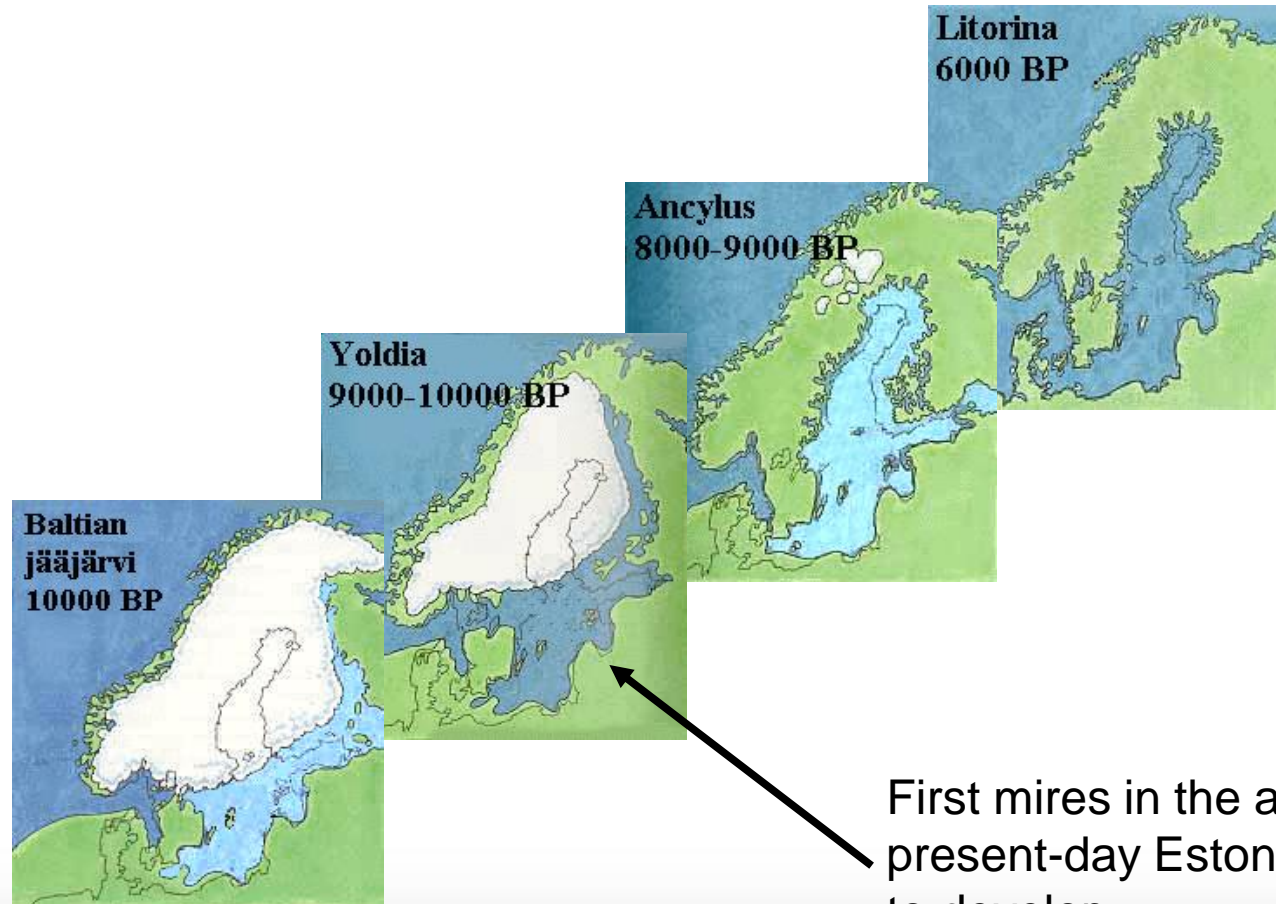


The changes in bryophyte communities during the mire succession





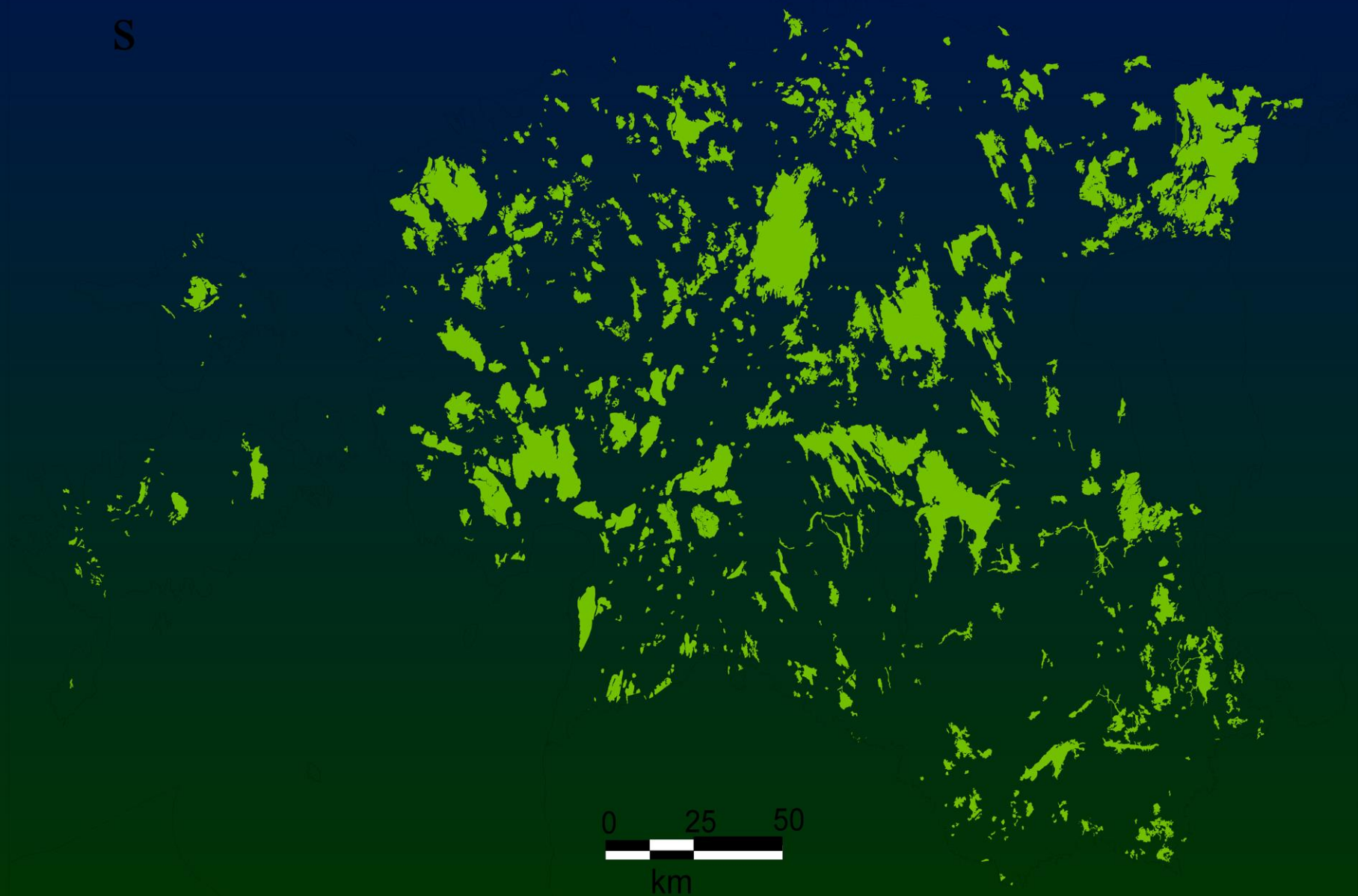
Primary paludification of land earlier covered by water or ice



Areas covered by peat

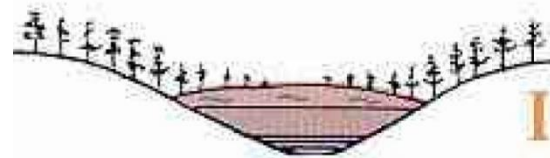
Peatland

S

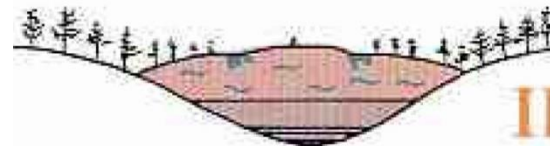
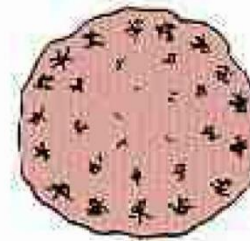


Cross section

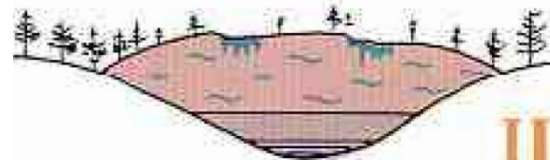
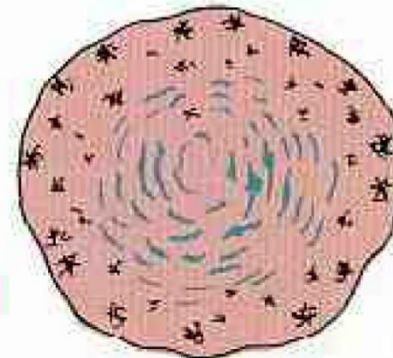
Above



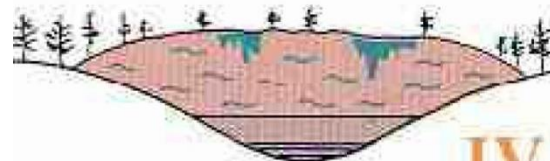
I



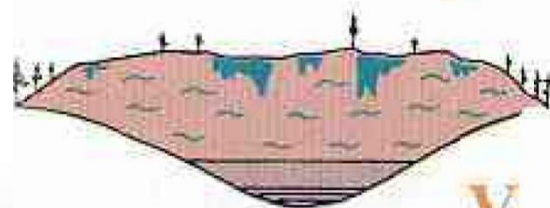
II



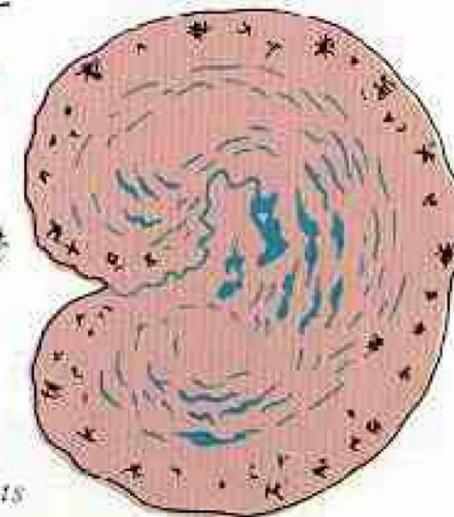
III



IV



V



Sphagnum peat



Sedge peat and lake sediments



Bog pools



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Still occurring along the west
coast
following land uplift



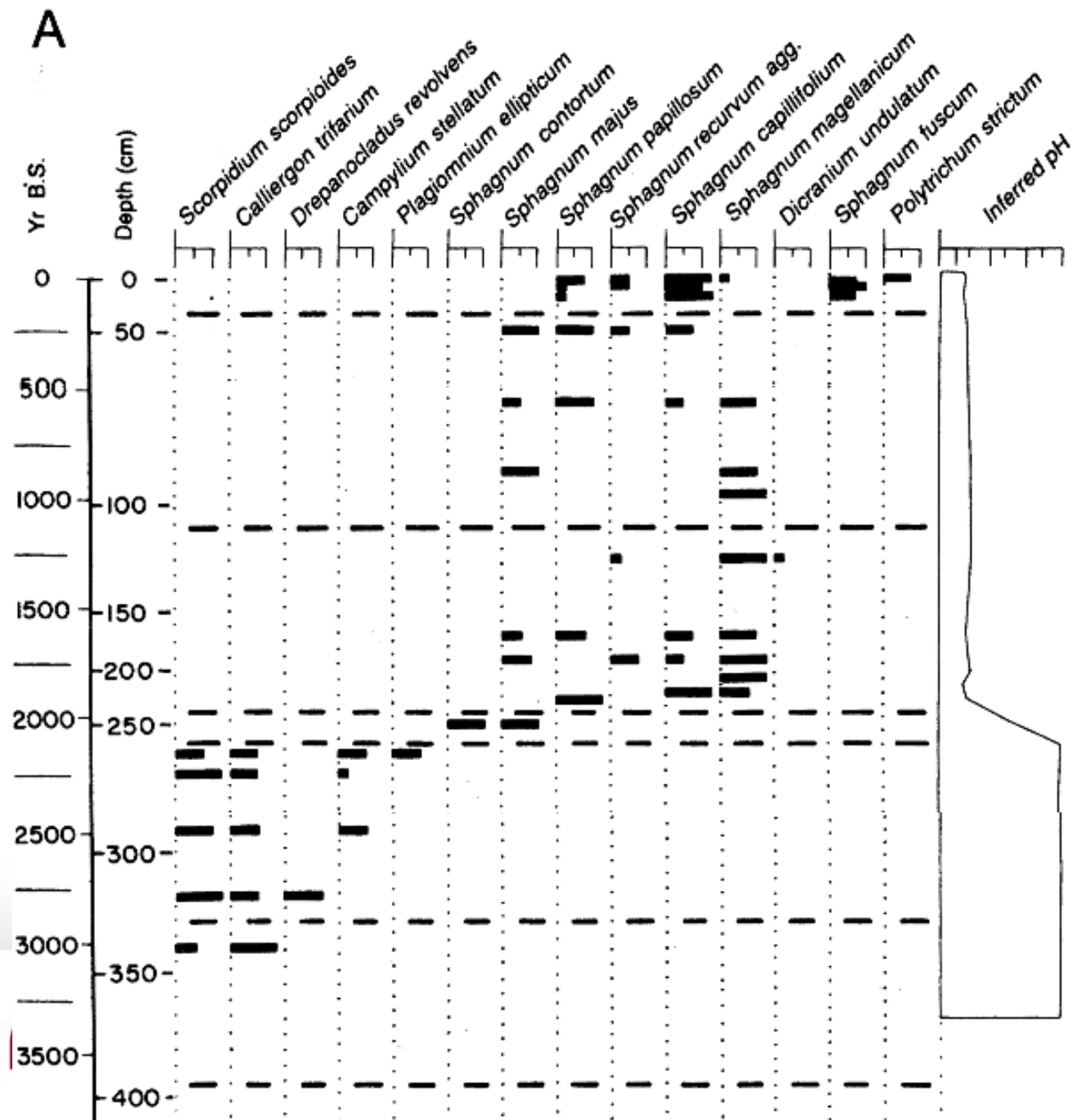


Paludification of forest land

Induced by forest fires,
wet climate periods, or
expansion of nearby peatlands.

Infilling of ponds and lakes





Bog
pH 4.3

Fen
pH 7

Ombro-
trophic

Minerotrophic



Oligotrophic

Mesotrophic

Eutrophic

Sphagnum-
peat

Sedge-peat

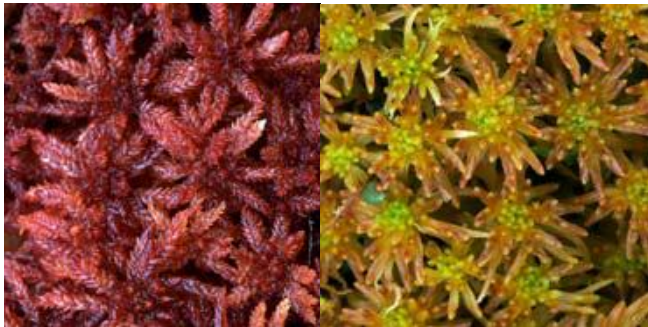
(Woody
peat)

(Brown moss
peat)

pH; Ca-, Fe-, N-, P- content increases



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Ombro-
trophic

Minerotrophic

Oligotrophic

Mesotrophic

Eutroofic

Sphagnum-
peat

Sedge-peat

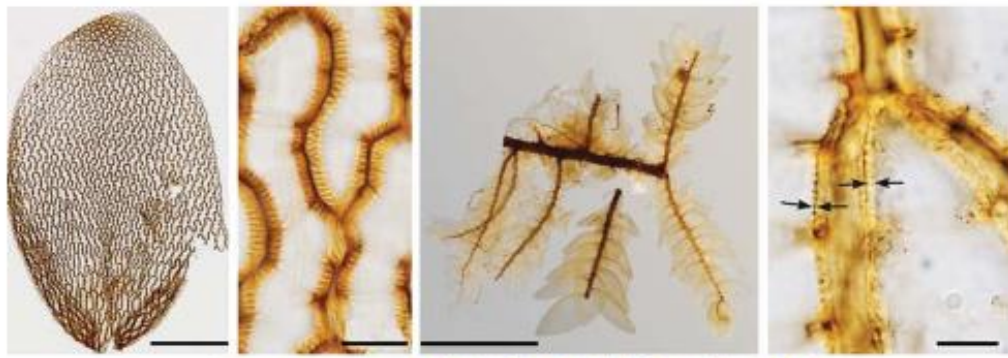
(Woody
peat)

(Brown moss
peat)

pH; Ca-, Fe-, N-, P- content increases

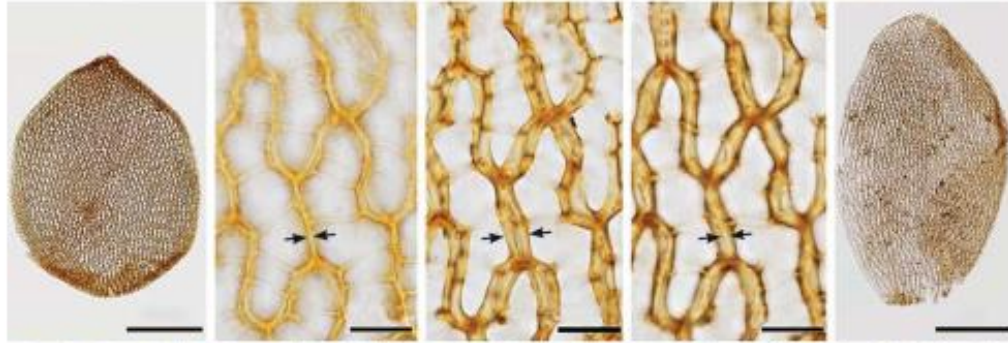


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Sphagnum mosses:

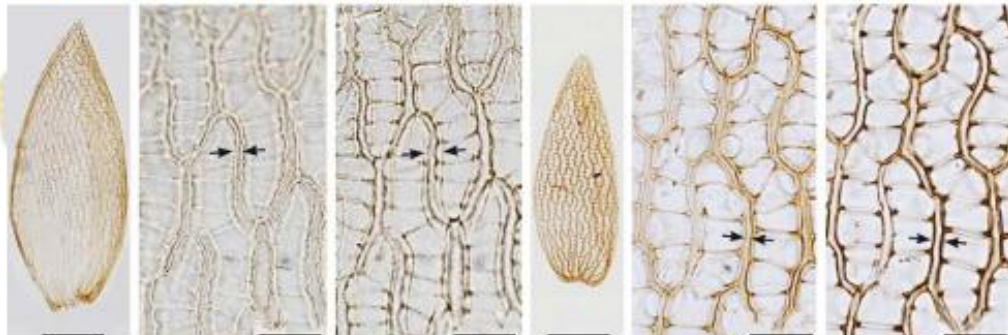
Sphagnum palustria group



Sphagnum cuspidata group



Sphagnum acutifolia group



*Polytrichum
commune*



Brown mosses:

*Paludella
squarrosa*

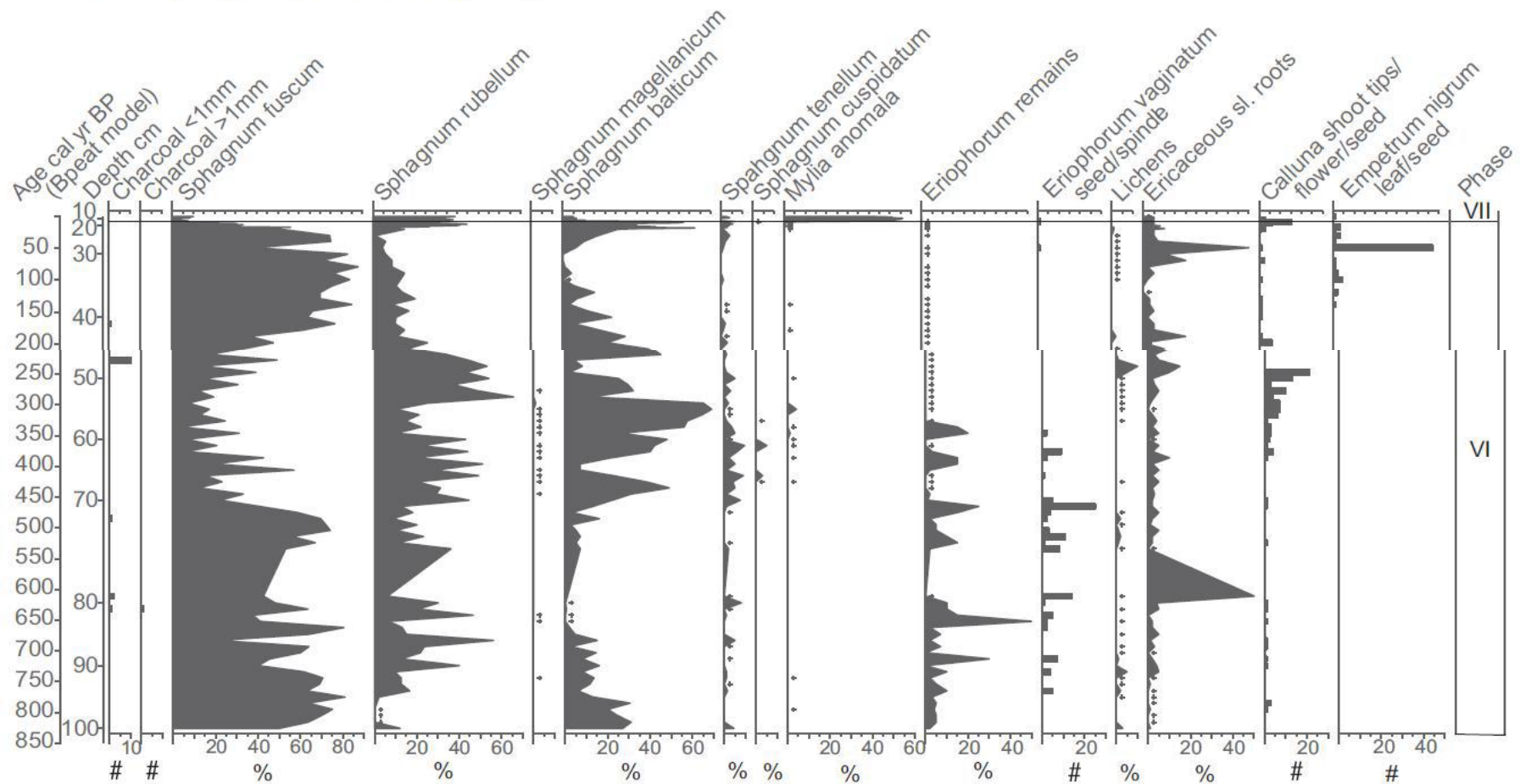
*Dreapanocladus
sl. group*



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Selected plant macrofossil taxa

C



Kontolanrahka bog

Selected plant macrofossil taxa

C

