



New syntaxa of tundra vegetation in the Siberian sector of the Arctic

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ABSTRACT

Vegetation of spotted dwarf shrub-sedge-moss and dwarf shrub-lichen communities in the southern tundra subzone of the Taymyr Peninsula is assigned to 3 associations, including 2 new ones. For comparison, we used previously published relevés of ass. *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendentis* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019 with 2 subassociations and 3 variants, into which the authors combined spotted dwarf shrub-lichen-moss communities on sandy loam soils and dwarf shrub-lichen communities on sandy soils on the Gydanskii and Tazovskii Peninsulas. As a result of the revision of these syntaxa and their comparison with new materials from the Taymyr Peninsula, we have revised some syntaxonomic decisions. The zonal vegetation is assigned to 2 associations: ass. *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani* Matveyeva 1994 (with regular-cyclic horizontal structure: patches of bare ground – rims – small troughs) and a new ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae-Caricetum arctisibiricae* Telyatnikov et al. ex Lavrinenko in Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. hoc loco** (with continuous sedge-moss cover) in the class *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023. Dwarf shrub-lichen communities on sandy soils are assigned to a new ass. *Asahino chrysanthae-Salicetum nummulariae* (Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021) Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. (stat. nov.) hoc loco** in the class *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* Eggler ex Schubert 1960.

Keywords: tundra vegetation, Braun-Blanquet classification, *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani*, *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea*, Arctic

РЕЗЮМЕ

Лапина А.М., Лавриненко О.В. Новые синтаксоны тундровой растительности в Сибирском секторе Арктики. Растительность пятнистых осоково-кустарничково-моховых и кустарничково-лишайниковых сообществ в подзоне южных тундр п-ова Таймыр отнесена к 3 ассоциациям, включая 2 новые. Для сравнения использованы опубликованные ранее описания асс. *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendentis* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019, в которую авторы объединили пятнистые кустарничково-лишайниково-моховые сообщества на супечаных грунтах и кустарничково-лишайниковые – на песчаных на Гыданском и Тазовском полуостровах, и в которой было установлено 2 субассоциации и 3 варианта. В результате ревизии описанных синтаксонов и сравнения их с новыми материалами с п-ова Таймыр синтаксономические решения были пересмотрены. Зональная растительность отнесена к 2 ассоциациям: асс. *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani* Matveyeva 1994 (с регулярно-циклической горизонтальной структурой: пятно – валик – ложбинка) и новой асс. *Arctagrostio latifoliae-Caricetum arctisibiricae* Telyatnikov et al. ex Lavrinenko in Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. hoc loco** (со сплошным осоково-моховым покровом) в классе *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023. Кустарничково-лишайниковые сообщества на песчаных грунтах отнесены к новой асс. *Asahino chrysanthae-Salicetum nummulariae* (Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021) Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. (stat. nov.) hoc loco** в классе *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* Eggler ex Schubert 1960.

Ключевые слова: тундровая растительность, классификация Браун-Бланке, *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani*, *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea*, Арктика

On the Taymyr Peninsula, geobotanical studies headed by Komarov Botanical Institute RAS began as early as 1965 (Matveyeva & Chernov 1977, Matveyeva 1978, 1985, Matveyeva & Zanokha 1986). In the traditions of floristic classification, zonal tundra communities are united into the ass. *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani* Matveyeva 1994 with 3 vicariants in the arctic, typical and southern subzones (Matveyeva 1994, 1998). Even then Matveyeva (1994) suggested that a new class should be described for zonal tundra vegetation. In 2023, the class *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023 is described and its

hierarchical structure developed (Matveyeva & Lavrinenko 2023). On the Gydanskii Peninsula, adjacent to Taymyr, the ass. *Luzulo tundricola-Hylocomietum splendentensis* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019, which occupies the upland habitats and corresponds to zonal vegetation in the typical tundra subzone, was described (Telyatnikov et al. 2019a). Information on dwarf shrub-lichen communities of the class *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* Eggler ex Schubert 1960 in the plain tundras of the Siberian sector of the Arctic is scarce. Most of them are described within the *Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylinion* Kalliola ex Nordha-

gen 1943 alliance. In the southern tundra subzone on the Taymyr Peninsula two associations of dwarf shrub-lichen communities dominated by *Cladonia* and *Cetraria* species are described: the ass. *Cetrario laevigatae–Racomitrietum lanuginosi* Telyatnikov 2010, which occupies the flat tops of watersheds, and the ass. *Bryocaulo divergentis–Vaccinietum uliginosi* Telyatnikov 2010 on convex watershed slopes with little snow accumulation during the winter (Telyatnikov 2010). On the Yamal Peninsula, 3 associations of dwarf shrub-moss-lichen communities have been described: the ass. *Dactylino arcticae–Racomitrietum lanuginosi* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019 on watersheds and terraces with sandy soils in the arctic tundra subzone (Telyatnikov et al. 2019b); the ass. *Sphaerophoro fragilis–Arctagrostetum latifoliae* Telyatnikov et Pristyazhnyuk 2012 on the slopes of watersheds with sandy and sandy-loamy soils in the typical tundra subzone; and the ass. *Festuco oriniae–Dryadetum octopetalae* Telyatnikov et Pristyazhnyuk 2012 on the slopes and tops of watersheds with sandy, sandy-loamy and gravel soils in the typical and southern tundra subzones (Telyatnikov & Pristyazhnyuk 2012).

On the Gydanskii and Tazovskii peninsulas, Telyatnikov et al. (2019a, 2021a, b) described the ass. *Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendentis* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019 with 2 subassociations and 3 variants in the typical and southern tundra subzones.

Despite the proximity of the Taymyr and Gydanskii peninsulas, no associations with a unified range for these territories have yet been established. Perhaps, in the case of tundra communities we are dealing with "regional associations", close vegetation types that have been described under different names in limited areas in different territories (Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978). Evaluating the correctness of the identification of certain syntaxa and revising the already published vegetation units with the addition of new field data is a necessary work for systematizing the diversity of vegetation in the Russian Arctic and the country as a whole as part of preparation the future Prodromus and creating the concept of Russian vegetation classification (Plugatar et al. 2020).

In the recently published Check-list of syntaxa of the Russian Arctic Matveyeva & Lavrinenko (2021) have done a lot of analytical work to establish whether the associations of higher units (alliances, orders, and classes) belong to each other, but the revision of associations and lower syntaxonomic units, which involves working with large arrays of accumulated relevés and identifying syntaxonomic synonyms, is the matter of the next decade.

This paper presents data on dwarf shrub-sedge-moss and dwarf shrub-lichen communities of the southern tundra subzone on the Taymyr Peninsula. Their comparative analysis with previously published similar syntaxa from the West and Central Siberian sectors of the Arctic allowed us to change the syntaxonomic status of some of them and describe new associations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study area

The studies were carried out on the Taymyr Peninsula in 3 sites in the middle reaches of the Dudypta River (Fig. 1).

Site 1 ($70^{\circ}56'–70^{\circ}58'N$ $91^{\circ}14'–91^{\circ}19'E$) is located at the mouth of the Kystyktakh River, which meets the Dudypta River. Site 2 ($71^{\circ}12'–71^{\circ}13'N$ $92^{\circ}35'–92^{\circ}41'E$) is located between the mouths of the Batayka and Avam Rivers. Site 3 ($71^{\circ}03'–71^{\circ}04'N$ $93^{\circ}41'–93^{\circ}44'E$) is located in the upper reaches of the Nerpalkakh creek on the watershed between the Kheta and Avam Rivers. This site captures the southern spurs of the Malyi Kamen Upland – sandy hills with stony material accumulated on the surface. According to the botanical and geographical zoning, sites 1 and 2 are confined to the southern tundra subzone, site 3 – to the larch forest tundra belt (Aleksandrova et al. 1989).

The study area is located in the south of the North Siberian Lowland – a tectonic deflection with a thick sedimentary cover composed of Pleistocene glacial and lacustrine-glacial deposits: sands, loamy soils and clays (Zastrozhnov 2014). Elevations are 200 m above sea level and more. Widely distributed permafrost and cryogenic landforms determine heterogeneity and mosaic spatial structure of the vegetation cover.

The zonal vegetation of dwarf shrub-sedge-moss tundra with regular-cyclic spatial structure is united in the ass. *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* Matveyeva 1994. These communities occupy gently sloping surfaces of watersheds with loamy soils, from slightly acidic to neutral, with average habitat conditions: moisture, thickness and duration of snow cover, depth of seasonal permafrost thawing and length of the growing season (placors).

On poorly drained surfaces of watersheds with heavy loams, the hummocky dwarf shrub-lichen-moss tundra dominated by *Eriophorum vaginatum* (ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Eriophoretum vaginati* Lavrinenko O. et Lapshina in Lavrinenko et al. 2022) are widespread. Large tussocks of cotton grass (25–50 cm in diameter and 15–20 cm high) form the mosaic spatial structure, the entire space between them is filled with hynum and sphagnum mosses. Dwarf shrub and dwarf shrub-lichen (*Flavocetraria nivalis*) communities predominate on the tops and slopes of sandy hills and are resistant to strong winds and thin snow cover. The vegetation

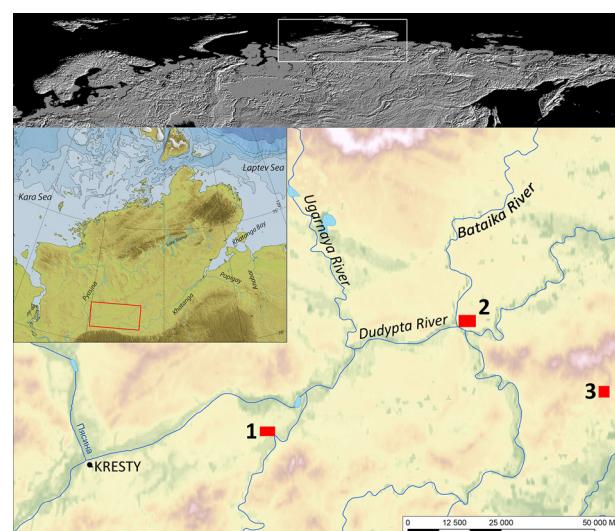


Figure 1 Study area. Study sites (in red): 1 – the confluence of Kystyktakh River in Dudypta; 2 – the confluence of Bataika River in Dudypta; 3 – upper reaches of the Nerpalkakh creek

cover is often disturbed due to overgrazing by wild and domestic reindeer; patches of open substrate occupy up to a third of the area. Depending on the stage of succession, the surface of the patches is either bare or covered with a crust of liverworts. Chionophilic lichen (*Cladonia arbuscula*) communities with large-polygonal relief are common on the gentle slopes of sandy watersheds.

Intrazonal vegetation is represented by a variety of mires: fens, transitional mires and palsa bogs. The difference in the type of water and mineral nutrition determines their structure and species composition. Thickets of scrubs (*Betula nana*, *Salix* spp., *Alnus fruticosa*) and herb meadows are common in river valleys, lacustrine depressions, and in runoff hollows. Nival dwarf willow (*Salix polaris*)-herb-moss communities form at the base and lower parts of the steep northern slopes of ravines, where snow cover often lingers until early August.

The climate of the northern Central Siberia is subarctic, sharply continental (Alisov 1956). The mean annual air temperature is -12°C, the mean monthly temperatures in July and January are +12 and -29°C, respectively (according to the data of the Taymyr "Kresty" meteorological station for the period 1950–2016). The duration of the growing season is 88–95 days; the snow cover lasts 220–230 days. Annual precipitation averages 350 mm, most of it falls during the second half of summer (<http://pogodaiklimat.ru/>).

Sampling and data analysis

The syntaxonomic analysis is based on 31 relevés sampled by O.V. Lavrinenco in the period from 23.07.2021 to 09.08.2021. All species of vascular plants, bryophytes, and lichens were identified on 10 × 10 m plots (in communities with a regular-cyclic spatial structure) and 5 × 5 m (with a mosaic structure). The percentage cover (%) in total and for the major plant growth forms was estimated, as well as cover-abundance scores of all species according to the Brown-Blanque scale (Becking 1957, Barkman et al. 1964): r – solitary plants; + – less than 1%; 1 – 1–5%; 2a – 6–12%; 2b – 13–25%; 3 – 26–50%; 4 – 51–75%; 5 – 76–100%. Plot coordinates were taken with the Garmin GPS device (see notes to tables 1, 3–4).

The vegetation classification was made according to the Braun-Blanquet sorted table method, carried out in the MS Excel package. Species constancy in the tables is given using a percentage scale (%): I – > 0–20, II – 21–40, III – 41–60, IV – 61–80, V – 81–100.

We used the data collected on the Gydanskii and Tazovskii Peninsulas by M.Yu. Telyatnikov, E.I. Troeva, and O.V. Khitun in 2017 (Telyatnikov et al. 2019a, 2021a, b) to compare the species composition of those communities to the communities studied in Taymyr. Species abundance scores published by M.Yu. Telyatnikov were adjusted to the Braun-Blanquet scale used in this paper.

When describing associations and subordinate units, we used the notion of a "differential species combination" (Beeftink 1965) – a group of taxa that are characteristic of a syntaxon when they occur together, although each may not be individually. The term "character species" was used for the higher syntaxonomic units (Braun-Blanquet 1932, Westhoff & van der Maarel 1978).

Hierarchical clustering of syntaxa was performed by the full association method in the Statistica 12 package. For the ordination of syntaxa we used the detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) without transformation of variables with a decrease in the importance of rare species (Lepš & Šmilauer 2003). The analysis was performed in the PCORD 5.0 package.

The nomenclature of the species followed Sekretareva (2004) for vascular plants; Afonina & Czernyadjeva (1995) for mosses, Potemkin & Sofronova (2009) for liverworts and Santesson et al. (2004) for lichens.

The nomenclature of the higher vegetation units is according to Mucina et al. (2016). Character species (including regional ones) of the classes *Loiseleurio procumbentis-Vaccinietea* and *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* are given in accordance with Lavrinenco & Lavrinenco (2018, 2020a, b) and Matveyeva & Lavrinenco (2021, 2023). The new syntaxonomic units have been named according to the International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature, 4th edition (ICPN) (Theurillat et al. 2021). The authors of the syntaxa are given in the text at first mention and in Prodromus.

RESULTS

We assigned vegetation of the study area on Taymyr Peninsula to 3 associations with 4 variants (Tables 1, 3–4). Their description is given below.

The dwarf shrub-sedge-moss communities with regular-cyclic spatial structure occupy placor habitats and belong to ass. *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani* and its southern vicariant *Pinguicula villosa*. This association was originally described at the mouth of the Dudypta River (Kresty village) (Matveyeva 1994, 1998).

Ass. *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani*
Matveyeva 1994 vicar. *Pinguicula villosa* (Table 1, rel. 1–7; Table 5, syntaxon 11; Fig. 2A, B).

Composition. Communities have all the diagnostic species of the association (Matveyeva 1994). Highly constant species are: *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica*, *Dryas punctata*, *Juncus biglumis*, *Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Hylocomium splendens* s. l., *Ptilidium ciliare*, *Tomentypnum nitens*; species with low constancy values – *Sagina intermedia*, *Solorina saccata*, *Myxobolimbia lobulata* and *Protopannaria pezizoides*. With the accumulation of data from other regions of the Arctic, most of these species would have been assigned to the character species of the class *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* (Lavrinenco & Lavrinenco 2018). Differential combination of species of the vicariant *Pinguicula villosa* includes shrubs and dwarf shrubs that are widespread in many tundra communities of the southern tundra subzone: *Arctous alpina*, *Betula nana*, *Ledum palustre* subsp. *decumbens*, *Salix pulchra*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, etc. There is a group of character species of this association that grow on patches of bare ground: *Carex fuscidula*, *Juncus triglumis*, *Petasites sibiricus*, *Pinguicula villosa*, *Tofieldia coccinea*. These communities have many other constant species with low abundance, including character species of higher units of the class *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani*, as well as common tundra species (see Table 1).

Structure. Communities are characterized by a regular-cyclic type of spatial structure with repeating modules "patches of bare ground – rims – small troughs" (so called "frost boil" tundra). Bare ground (loamy) patches are round or oval, large (1.0–1.5 m in diameter), surrounded by raised (10–15 cm high) rims, occupied by a sedge-*Dryas*-moss community. The vegetation cover on the rims, along

with *Dryas punctata*, is formed by dwarf shrubs *Cassiope tetragona*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, with less abundance *Arctous alpina*, *Empetrum subboreale* and *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* subsp. *minor*. Herb layer is dominated by *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica*, less abundant *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Bistorta vivipara*, *Pedicularis capitata*, *P. labradorica*, *P. lapponica*, *Stellaria peduncularis*, *Valeriana capitata*. Bryophytes, such as *Anlaconium turgidum*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Ptilidium ciliare*, *Tomentypnum nitens*, are the basis of zonal vegetation; less abundant *Rhytidium rugosum*, *Dicranum acutifolium* and *D. elongatum*, *Sphenolobus minutus*, *Polytrichum strictum*. Neighbouring rims are separated from each other by troughs filled with mosses as well as shrub willows (*Salix pulchra*, less frequently *Salix glauca*, *S. recurvirostris*) and *Betula nana*. Fruticose lichens (*Bryocaulon divergens*, *Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. rangiferina*, *C. amara*, *C. gracilis*, *Dactylina arctica*, *Flavocetraria cucullata*, *Sphaerophorus globosus*, *Thamnolia vermicularis*) are interspersed in the moss ground cover, while crustose predominate on bare loamy patches. Loamy patches occupy 10–40 % of the community area and are mostly covered with cryptogamic crusts, some mosses (*Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Oncophorus demetrii*, *Catoscopium nigritum*, *Myurella julacea*, *Orthothecium strictum*), and small flowering plants (*Carex fuscidula*, *Eriophorum brachyantherum*, *Juncus castaneus*, *J. biglumis*, *Lagotis glauca* subsp. *minor*, *Luzula nivalis*, *Minuartia arctica*, *Pinguicula villosa*, *Tofieldia coccinea*, *Saxifraga hirculus*, *Petasites sibiricus*). Less often these patches have a bare surface with porous nanorelief as a result of frost boiling.

Habitats. Communities occupy vast spaces on gently sloping parts of watersheds with loamy soils in the southern tundra subzone on the Taymyr Peninsula. These habitats have the averaged conditions for all environmental parameters (moisture, substrate acidity, thickness and duration of snow cover, depth of seasonal permafrost thawing, length of the growing season).

Note. The concept of a geographical vicariant (corresponds to the rank of a subassociation) was used by N.V. Matveyeva to display the difference in the composition of communities of the same association at different latitudes. However, the concept of a vicariant does not correspond to ICPN (Art. 3d).

Telyatnikov et al. (2019a) described the ass. *Hierochloe alpinae-Hylocomietum splendentis* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pリストyazhnyuk 2019 in the northern part of the typical tundra subzone of Gydanskii Peninsula and placed it into the class *Loiseleurio-Vaccinetea*. The original diagnosis contains the following definition of the association and its habitats: lichen-dwarf shrub-moss tundra with patches of sandy-loamy soil, which occupies drained parts of watersheds without a slope and convex sections of slopes with a steepness of 5–20° and sandy loamy (poor, acidic) soils (i.e. not placors). The communities of this syntaxon are dominated by species that prefer sandy substrates

Table 1. Association *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *Pinguicula villosa* in southern tundra of the Taymyr Peninsula

Projective cover, %:									Constancy and abundance (by: Matveyeva 1994)
	total	100	100	100	60	100	85	100	
shrubs	15	10	20	15	10	10	10	10	
dwarf shrubs	30	10	20	10	25	20	20	20	
herbs	30	30	25	20	50	25	50	50	
bryophytes	60	60	70	50	70	50	50	50	
lichens	5	30	20	10	10	20	20	20	
Date: year	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	
month	07	07	07	07	08	08	08	08	
day	29	30	30	30	05	06	09		
Rel. number	Ta37	Ta42	Ta43	Ta44	Ta75	Ta81	Ta99		
by author	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Diagnostic species of the ass. <i>Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietum alaskani</i> (by Matveyeva 1994)									
<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>arctisibirica</i> C*	3	3	2b	2b	3	2b	3	V ³	V ³
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> s.l. C	2b	2b	3	2b	3	3	2a	V ^{2b}	V ³
<i>Aulacomnium turgidum</i> C	2b	2b	2a	2b	3	3	2b	V ^{2b}	V ²
<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i> C	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	1	+	V ^{2a}	V ²
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i> C	2b	2a	2a	2a	2a	1	2a	V ^{2a}	V ²
<i>Dryas punctata</i> C	2a	+	1	2a	2a	2a	1	V ¹	V ¹
<i>Juncus biglumis</i> C	+	+	r	r	r	r	r	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Solorina saccata</i>	r	.	r	.	r	r	r	IV ^r	II ⁺
<i>Sagina intermedia</i>	.	r	r	r	r	.	.	III ^r	V ⁺
<i>Myxobolimbia lobulata</i>	+	.	.	.	r	.	.	II ⁺	V ²
<i>Protopannaria pezizoides</i>	.	.	r	.	.	r	.	II ^r	I ⁺

Differential species combination of the vicar. <i>Pinguicula villosa</i>									
<i>Betula nana</i>	1	2a	2a	2a	2a	1	1	V ^{2a}	V ²
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> subsp. <i>microphyllum</i>	2a	2a	+	2a	2a	2a	2a	V ^{2a}	V ²
<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	2b	1	2a	2a	2a	2a	+	V ^{2a}	V ²
<i>Salix pulchra</i>	1	2a	2a	1	+	+	+	V ¹	V ²
<i>Carex fuscidula</i>	2a	+	+	r	1	1	r	V ^r	IV ⁺
<i>Tofieldia coccinea</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	V ¹
<i>Arctous alpina</i>	+	+	1	+	1	r	1	V ⁺	IV ¹
<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>	+	r	+	r	+	+	+	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Pedicularis lapponica</i>	+	+	r	r	r	r	.	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Pinguicula villosa</i>	+	r	r	.	r	r	r	IV ^r	V ¹
<i>Ledum palustre</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>	.	+	+	.	+	+	1	IV ^r	V ⁺
<i>Petasites sibiricus</i>	.	.	r	+	r	r	.	III ^r	V ⁺
<i>Juncus triglumis</i>	r	r	.	.	r	.	r	III ^r	III ^r

Character species of the <i>Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani</i> , <i>Caricetalia arctisibiricae-lugentis</i> , <i>Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomion alaskani</i>									
<i>Arctagrostis latifolia</i>	1	1	1	+	1	1	1	V ¹	V ⁺
<i>Dactylina arctica</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i>	r	.	+	+	+	r	2a	V ⁺	IV ²
<i>Cladonia pocillum</i>	+	r	1	r	1	1	+	V ^r	II ⁺
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	r	r	r	.	r	r	1	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Poa arctica</i>	+	.	r	+	+	.	+	IV ^r	IV ⁺
<i>Stellaria peduncularis</i>	.	.	+	+	+	r	+	IV ^r	V ⁺
<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>	+	1	+	1	r	.	.	IV ⁺	II ¹
<i>Valeriana capitata</i>	.	.	r	r	+	+	r	IV ^r	IV ⁺
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	r	+	r	.	r	r	.	IV ^r	V ⁺
<i>Parrya nudicaulis</i>	+	r	r	r	r	.	.	IV ^r	III ⁺
<i>Luzula nivalis</i>	r	r	.	r	r	r	r	IV ^r	V ⁺
<i>Eriophorum brachyantherum</i>	1	1	+	.	+	.	.	III ¹	I ¹
<i>Salix glauca</i>	2a	+	+	.	.	.	.	III ¹	.
<i>Distichlis capillaceum</i>	+	.	+	+	+	+	.	III ^r	V ⁺
<i>Lagotis glauca</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	.	r	.	r	.	1	.	III ^r	II ⁺
<i>Psoroma hypnum</i>	.	r	.	r	r	.	r	III ^r	V ⁺
<i>Nephroma exsellidium</i>	.	r	+	+	+	.	.	II ⁺	.
<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i>	.	.	.	+	.	.	.	I ^r	IV ⁺

Constant species									
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>	+	2a	1	+	1	1	+	V ¹	V ⁺
<i>Cladonia amara</i>	+	2a	1	.	+	1	+	V ¹	V ⁺
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	+	2a	1	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	V ²
<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i>	+	+	+	+	1	1	1	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Thamnolia vermicularis</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Cetraria islandica</i> subsp. <i>crispiformis</i>	+	1	+	+	r	+	+	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Cladonia gracilis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>	+	1	1	.	+	+	+	V ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>	r	r	.	+	r	r	+	V ^r	V ⁺
<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>	+	+	+	.	r	r	+	V ⁺	III ⁺
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i>	.	+	.	+	r	+	1	IV ⁺	V ⁺
<i>Dicranum elongatum</i>	1	1	+	+	+	+	1	V ¹	II ¹
<i>Sphenolobus minutus</i>	1	1	+	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Pedicularis interioroides</i>	r	r	r	.	.	.	.	III ^r	III ⁺
<i>Cetraria laevigata</i>	+	+	r	+	+	+	+	V ⁺	I ⁺
<i>Lecanora epibryon</i>	+	+	+	.	+	r	r	V ⁺	.
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	+	+	1	.	+	+	+	V ⁺	.
<i>Dicranum acutifolium</i>	1	1	+	+	+	+	1	V ⁺	.
<i>Cladonia coccifera</i>	r	r	1	r	+	+	+	V ⁺	.
<i>Onophorus demetrii</i>	+	+	+	.	+	+	+	V ⁺	.
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>	r	r	+	r	r	.	r	V ^r	I ⁺
<i>Empetrum subboreale</i>	+	+	1	+	.	+	.	IV ⁺	.
<i>Bryocaulon divergens</i>	.	r	+	r	r	.	r	IV ^r	II ⁺
<i>Polytrichum hyperboreum</i>	+	.	.	r	r	r	+	IV ^r	I ⁺
<i>Pedicularis labradorica</i>	r	r	r	r	.	r	.	IV ^r	I ^r
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i>	r	r	r	r	.	r	r	IV ^r	.
<i>Cladonia chlorophcea</i>	r	.	r	r	.	r	r	IV ^r	.

Table 1. Continued.

Rel. number in the table	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	.	.	r	r	+	+	r	IV ^r
<i>Salix recurvirostris</i>	.	.	.	+	+	1	1	III ¹
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>	.	.	r	.	+	+	+	III ⁺ II ⁺
<i>Stereocaulon alpinum</i>	r	.	.	1	r	.	.	III ⁺ II ⁺
<i>Cladonia subfurcata</i>	+	.	+	r	.	.	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	+	+	.	.	.	+	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Juncus castaneus</i>	+	+	+	r	.	.	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Catascopium nigritum</i>	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Ditrichum gracile</i>	.	+	.	+	.	+	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Myurella julacea</i>	+	.	.	r	.	+	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Orthothecium strictum</i>	+	.	+	.	+	+	.	III ⁺ .
<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	.	.	r	r	r	r	.	III ^r I ^r
<i>Bryoria nitidula</i>	.	.	.	+	r	r	.	III ^r I ⁺
<i>Pertusaria bryonantha</i>	r	+	.	r	.	.	r	III ^r I ⁺
<i>Gastrolychnis apetala</i>	r	.	r	r	r	.	.	III ^r .
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>	.	.	r	r	r	.	.	III ^r .
<i>Cladonia sulphurina</i>	.	.	r	.	.	r	r	III ^r .
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	.	.	.	.	r	r	.	III ^r .
<i>Solorina spongiosa</i>	+	r	r	.	r	r	.	III ^r .
<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	r	.	.	.	r	r	.	III ^r .
<i>Cladonia stricta</i>	.	r	r	r	.	.	r	III ^r .

Note. Species found in 1–2 relevés with an abundance of r or + (others are indicated in brackets): *Asahinea chrysanthia*, *Astragalus alpinus* subsp. *arcticus*, *Baeomyces placophyllus*, *Brachythecium salebrosum*, *Bryum wrightii*, *Calliergon giganteum*, *Campylium longicuspis*, *C. stellatum*, *Carex vaginata* subsp. *quasivaginata*, *Ceratium beringianum*, *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Cladonia conetea*, *C. cornuta*, *C. cyanipes*, *C. maxima*, *C. pleurota*, *Dicranum laevigatum*, *Distichium inclinatum*, *Ditrichum flexicaule*, *Epilobium davuricum*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Eriophorum polystachion*, *E. triste*, *Erema edwardsii*, *Festuca viviparoidea*, *Gymnomitrion corallinoides*, *Hedysarum hedysaroides* subsp. *arcticum* (1), *Hypnum subimponens*, *Koeleria asiatica*, *Larix sibirica*, *Loeskeppium badium*, *Meisia minor*, *Minuartia macrocarpa*, *Myurella tenuerrima*, *Pedicularis hirsuta*, *Peltigera canina*, *P. didactyla*, *P. leucophlebia*, *P. malacea*, *P. polydactylon*, *P. rufescens*, *P. scabra*, *P. venosa*, *Phleum alpinum*, *Poa alpigena*, *P. alpina*, *P. palustris*, *P. sublanata* (1), *Polygonum cruda*, *P. nutans*, *Racomitrium canescens*, *R. pannschii*, *Salix polaris*, *S. reptans*, *Sanionia uncinata*, *Saxifraga aestivalis*, *S. cernua*, *S. nelsoniana*, *Scorpidium revolvens*, *Stereocaulon glareosum*, *Tetraplodon mnioides*, *Tortella fragilis*, *Warnstorffia sarmentosa*.

In relevés by N.V. Matveyeva in addition marked: *Asahinea chrysanthia*, *Bistorta elliptica*, *Carex vaginata* subsp. *quasivaginata*, *Ceratium beringianum*, *Dicranum laevigatum*, *D. spadicium*, *Ditrichum flexicaule*, *Epilobium davuricum*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Eriophorum polystachion*, *Koeleria asiatica*, *Luzula confusa*, *Minuartia arctica*, *M. macrocarpa*, *Oncoporus wahlenbergii*, *Pedicularis hirsuta*, *Peltigera didactyla*, *P. polydactylon*, *P. scabra*, *Pyrola rotundifolia*, *Salix lanata*, *S. nummularia*, *S. polaris*, *S. reptans*, *Sanionia uncinata*, *Saxifraga nelsoniana*, *Tetraplodon mnioides*.

GPS coordinates (WGS 84): 1 – 71.22517°N 92.65544°E; 2 – 71.21714°N 92.67183°E; 3 – 71.21619°N 92.67828°E; 4 – 71.21389°N 92.68678°E; 5 – 70.94681°N 91.25114°E; 6 – 70.94744°N 91.25286°E; 7 – 70.94611°N 91.25375°E.

Author: O.V. Lavrinenko.

* Character species (next to the name of the taxon): **C – Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani class.**

and character species of the class *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea* (*Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Hierochloë alpina*, *Festuca ovina*, *Flavocetraria nivalis*, *Salix nummularia*) yet they have highly constant character species of the class *Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani* (*Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica*, *Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Hylocomium splendens* and *Ptilidium ciliare*).

Later, two subassociations were established within the initial association *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens*: subass. *asahinetosum chrysantae* Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021 in the southern part of the typical tundra subzone of Gydanskii Peninsula, and subass. *empetretosum subboreale* Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021 in southern tundra subzone of Tazovskii Peninsula (each with 2 variants). No typical subassociation has been established. Simultaneously, var. *Arctagrostis latifolia*, described in the typical tundra subzone of the Gydanskii Peninsula was assigned directly to the association *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens*.

After combining all the relevés of these authors into a common table (Table 2), we found that the association *Hie-*

rochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens is heterogeneous in species composition, which reflects differences in the habitat conditions of the communities united in the association.

According to the authors' diagnoses, the dwarf birch-sedge-lichen-moss tundra communities of the ass. *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens* var. *Arctagrostis latifolia* are common on gentle (1–4°), rarely steep (20°) upper slopes of watershed ridges on sandy, less often loamy soils; subass. *asahinetosum chrysanthae* (polygonal-fissured dwarf-shrub-lichen-moss tundra with soil spots) take up drained upper parts of watershed ridges and high river terraces; subass. *empetretosum subboreale* (dwarf shrub-lichen tundra) occupy well-drained marginal part of the hilltop with sandy substrate. The soils in communities of all syntaxa are slightly peaty.

The analysis of Table 2 showed that when defining syntaxa, the authors often attached importance to ordinary tundra species (for example, *Betula nana*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, widespread lichens) and named them as diagnostic and differentiating for subassociations. At the same time, certain significant species (for example, *Dryas punctata*, green mosses) were listed among "constant" or "others" despite determining the appearance of the plant communities.

Comparison of communities which we described on placors and sandy ridges on Taymyr Peninsula with subsyntaxa of the ass. *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens* allowed us to revise the structure of this association and change initial syntaxonomic decisions.

First, we divided the ass. *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens* into two, isolating the var. *Arctagrostis latifolia* with a description of the new ass. *Arctagrostis latifoliae-Caricetum arctisibiricae*. The reason for this decision is the high floristic similarity of the communities of the var. *Arctagrostis latifolia* described in the typical tundra subzone of Gydanskii Peninsula (Telyatnikov et al. 2021a) with sedge-moss tundras on placors on the Taymyr Peninsula (the number of common constant species is 52, or 74%; Table 3).

Secondly, we raised the rank of *Hierochloë alpinae-Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *asahinetosum chrysanthae*, described in the typical tundra subzone of Gydanskii Peninsula (Telyatnikov et al. 2021a), to the ass. *Asahino chrysanthae-Salicetum nummulariae* because of its high floristic resemblance to dwarf shrub-lichen tundra on sandy ridges in the southern tundra on Taymyr Peninsula (the number of common constant species is 60, or 97%; Table 4).

Below is a description of the new associations on Taymyr Peninsula.

Table 2. Association *Hierochloe alpinae*-*Hydrocomitum splendens* on Gydanskii and Tazovskii Peninsulas (by Telyatnikov et al. 2019a, 2021a, 2021b)

Table 2. Continued.

Table 2. Continued.

Acc. *Arctagrostio latifoliae-Caricetum arctisibiricae* Telyatnikov et al. ex Lavrinenko in Lapina et Lavrinenko ass. nov. *hoc loco* (Table 3, rel. 1–17; Table 5, syntaxa 9–10; Fig. 2C, D).

Lectotypus: relevé 22 (author's number 155) in Telyatnikov et al. 2021a: Appendix 1, Table 1. In this paper, it corresponds to relevé no. 6 in Table 3. According to Art. 24a ICPN, the ass. *Hierochloë alpinæ*–*Hylocomietum splendens* divided into two associations; communities of the var. *H. a.–H. s. Arctagrostis latifolia* transferred to the rank of the ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae*–*Caricetum arctisibiricae*. The ass. *Hierochloë alpinæ*–*Hylocomietum splendens* kept its former nomenclature type.

Composition. Differential species combination of the association: grass *Calamagrostis holmii* and mosses *Dicranum elongatum* and *Pleurozium schreberi*. Constant character species of the zonal class *Caricetum arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskanae* are: herbs *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica* (dom.), *Pedicularis lapponica*; bryophytes — *Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Ptilidium ciliare* and *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, lichen *Dactylina arctica* and willow *Salix glauca*. In vegetation cover, widespread shrubs and dwarf shrubs (*Betula nana*, *Empetrum subholarcticum*, *Ledum palustre* subsp. *decumbens*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, *V. vitis-idaea* subsp. *minor*) and lichens (*Cetraria islandica* subsp. *crispiformis*, *Cladonia arbuscula*, *C. gracilis* subsp. *elongata*, *C. rangiferina*, *Flavocetraria cucullata*, *F. nivalis*, *Sphaerophorus globosus*, *Thamnolia vermicularis*) are common.

Based on the slight variation in the species composition of communities, 2 variants were identified: var. *typica* on the Gydanskii Peninsula (Table 3, rel. 1–8) and var. *Cassiope tetragona* in Taymyr Peninsula (Table 3, rel. 9–17). Differential species combination of the var. *Cassiope tetragona*: *Cassiope tetragona*, *Pedicularis capitata* and *Polytrichum strictum*.

Structure. Total plant cover in the communities is 100 %, not interrupted by patches of open ground. The cover of shrubs varies from 5 to 30 %, dwarf shrubs – from 7 to 20 %, herbs – from 20 to 70 %, mosses – from 20 to 90 %, lichens – from 10 to 70 %. The spatial structure is mosaic, among the continuous sedge-moss cover shrubs (*Betula nana*, less often *Salix pulchra* or *S. glauca*) and dwarf shrubs (*Empetrum subholarcticum*, *Ledum palustre* subsp. *decumbens*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum*, *V. vitis-idaea* subsp. *minor*) grow. The vertical structure of the communities is composed of a dense herbaceous (mainly sedge) layer (10–15 cm high), which also includes shrubs, and a low (up to 5 cm) dwarf shrub layer. The ground cover is usually dominated by mosses (*Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Ptilidium ciliare*, with less abundance – *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Dicranum elongatum* and *Polytrichum strictum*), while in more drained habitats lichens have higher abundance (mainly *Cladonia arbuscula* and *C. rangiferina*).

Habitats. Sedge-moss communities occupy the gently sloped surfaces of watersheds. Communities of var. *typica* are common on sandy-loamy soils in the southern part of the typical tundra of the Gydanskii Peninsula; communities of var. *Cassiope tetragona* – on light loamy soils in the southern tundra of the Taymyr Peninsula.

Acc. *Asabino chrysanthae*–*Salicetum nummulariae* (Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021) Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. (stat. nov.)** **hoc loco** (Table 4, rel. 1–29; Table 5, syntaxa 5–6; Fig. 2E, F)

Holotypus: relevé 4 (author's number 140) in Telyatnikov et al. 2021a; Appendix 1, Table 1. In this paper, it corresponds to relevé 4 in Table 4. According to Art. 27d ICPN nomenclature type (holotypus) of the association is nomenclature type of the subass. *Hierochloo alpinæ-Hylocomietum splendens asahinetosum chrysanthæ* Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021.

Composition. Differential species combination of the association dwarf shrub *Salix nummularia*, foliose lichen *Asahinea chrysanthia* and liverwort *Gymnomitrion coralloides* (preferential). Character species of the class *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea* and the alliance *Loiseleurio-Artostaphyliion*: *Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Arctous alpina*, *Flavocetraria nivalis*, *Hierochloë alpina* are constant. Some species – *Cetraria nigricans*, *Cladonia verticillata*, *Polygonatum dentatum*, *Polytrichum piliferum*, indicate well-drained habitats with sandy soils and established as regional character species for the East European sector of the Arctic (Lavrinenko & Lavrinenko 2020b) occur often. In the dwarf shrub layer, along with *Salix nummularia*, other species are common: *Empetrum subholarcticum*, *Ledum palustre* subsp. *decumbens*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* subsp. *microphyllum* and *V. vitis-idaea* subsp. *minor*. The ground cover is dominated by corticate chionophobic lichens *Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Bryocaulon divergens*, *Cetraria nigricans*, *Flavocetraria cucullata*, *F. nivalis* (dom.), *Thamnolia*

^a Character species (next to the name of the taxon); **C**—*Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea* class (by Telvankov et al. 2019a, 2021a, 2021b).

Table 3. Association *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae* in typical tundra of Gydanskii Peninsula and southern tundra of Taymyr Peninsula

Variant	typica (a)										Cassiope tetragona (b)										Constancy and abundance		
Projective cover, %:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Constancy and abundance		
total	10	15	30	30	30	10	35	20		25	10	30	20	10	15	5	15	15	15	5			
shrubs																							
dwarf shrubs	25	40	30	10	15	10	20	20		10	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	10	7			
herbs	30	25	30	55	15	65	20	35		70	70	40	60	50	60	50	20	50	30	20			
bryophytes	70	80	70	70	75	65	70	35		60	30	90	40	40	30	30	30	30	30	20			
lichens	30	35	20	30	15	20	20	30		20	50	10	50	30	70	60	70	70	70	70			
Date: year	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021			
month	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	08	07	08	07	08	08	08	08	08	08	08			
day	17	17	17	24	16	24	15	23		02	29	02	30	02	03	07	02	07	02	07			
Locality	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T				
Relevé nr: by author	76	70	81	167	66	155	45	137		Ta71	Ta39	Ta63	Ta41	Ta70	Ta74	Ta88	Ta64	Ta89					
in the table	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	a	b			
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Arctagrostis latifoliae-Caricetum arctisibiricae</i>	2b	3	2b	3	2a	3	3	+		1	+	+	2a	1	+	2a	1	1	V ^{2b}	V ¹	V ^{2a}		
<i>Dicranum elongatum</i>	1		+	2b	1	2a	1	1								r	r	r	V ¹	III ⁺	IV ¹		
<i>Calamagrostis holmii</i>	+	+	1	+ 1	1	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ¹	II ⁺	III ⁺
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>																							
Differential species combination of the var. <i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	+	2a	.	.	+	+	r	1	+	1	.	V ⁺	V ¹	V ²	
<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	1	+	1	1	1	1	+	1	+	1	.	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹	
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	r	r	r	r	.	III ⁺	III ⁺	III ⁺	
<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Character species of the <i>Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomietea alaskani</i> , the <i>Caricetalia arctisibiricae-lugentis</i> , and the <i>Carici arctisibiricae-Hylocomion alaskani</i>	2b	2b	2a	2b	2a	3	2a	+		4	5	3	4	3	4	3	2b	3	V ^{2b}	V ³	V ³		
<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>arctisibirica</i>	+	2b	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a		2b	2a	4	2b	2b	3	+	2a	+	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}		
<i>Aulacomnium turgidum</i>	2a	2a	2a	+	+	2b	+	2b		2b	2b	2b	1	2a	+	3	1	2a	V ¹	V ^{2a}	V ¹		
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	2a	1	1	1	.	1	1	2a		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺		
<i>Dactylina arctica</i>	2a	1	1	1	.	1	1	2a		1	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺		
<i>Arctagrostis latifolia</i>	+	1	1	1	+	1	2a	1		1	+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺		
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> s. l.	1	2a	+	2a	.	2a	+	2a		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	IV ¹	IV ⁺	IV ⁺		
<i>Salix glauca</i>	.	+	2a	+	+	+	2a	+		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	1	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i>	2a	1	2a	.	.	.	2a	+		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	+	+	.	1	1	.	2a	+		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	1	III ¹	III ⁺	III ⁺		
<i>Pedicularis lapponica</i>	.	+	+	+	+	.	.	.		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	1	II ⁺	IV ⁺	III ⁺		
<i>Stellaria pedicularis</i>	.	+	.	.	.	.	.	.		+	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	1	I ⁺	II ⁺	I ⁺
<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	.	.	.
Constant species	2a	2b	2b	3	3	2a	3	2b		2a	2a	2b	2b	2a	2a	1	1	1	V ^{2b}	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}		
<i>Betula nana</i>	.	1	1	2a	1	2a	1	2a		1	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	3	3	3	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2b}	V ^{2b}		
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>	2a	+	1	1	1	1	1	2a		1	2b	2a	2b	1	2b	2b	3	3	V ¹	V ¹	V ^{2a}		
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i>	2a	+	1	1	1	1	1	2a		1	2b	2a	2b	1	2b	2b	3	3	V ¹	V ¹	V ^{2a}		
<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i>	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a		+	1	+	1	1	1	1	+	+	V ^{2a}	V ⁺	V ¹		
<i>Vaccinium vitis-ideea</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	2a	2b	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a	2a		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	1	V ^{2a}	V ⁺	V ¹		
<i>Cetraria islandica</i> subsp. <i>crispiformis</i>	2a	1	2a	.	1	1	1	2a		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	1	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Ledum palustre</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>	2b	2b	2b	.	1	+	2b	2a		1	1	2a	+	1	1	1	2a	+	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> subsp. <i>microphyllum</i>	2a	1	1	1	+	.	2a	+		2a	1	1	1	2a	+	1	1	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Thamnochlaea vermicularis</i>	2a	1	2a	2a	1	1	2a	1		1	1	1	1	2a	1	1	1	1	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Cladonia gracilis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>	+	1	2a	1	1	.	1	2a		1	1	1	1	2a	1	1	1	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>	1	2b	1	1	1	2a	1	2a		r	r	+	.	r	r	1	1	1	V ^{2a}	IV ⁺	V ¹		
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	2a		r	r	+	.	r	r	1	1	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Empetrum subholarcticum</i>	1	+	1	1	1	.	1	1		+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Sphenolobus minutus</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	1	1	1	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ⁺		
<i>Cladonia uncinata</i>	1	1	2a	2a	.	1	.	.		1	+	+	+	+	+	1	1	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Cetraria laevigata</i>	2a	1	+	.	.	.	.	.		1	+	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	II ¹	V ⁺	V ¹
<i>Cladonia amurocraea</i>	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.		1	2a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹
<i>Bryocaulon divergens</i>	1	2a	1	1	1	1	1	1		2a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	IV ¹	II ⁺	IV ⁺		
<i>Salix pulchra</i>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		2a	+	2a	1	1	1	1	1	1	III ⁺	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Dicranum laevigatum</i>	2a	2a	2b	2a	3	2a	.	.		+	1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ^{2b}	III ¹	III ^{2a}
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>	+	+	1	+	1	+	1	+		1	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	V ⁺	I ⁺	III ⁺
<i>Cladonia coccifera</i>	+	+	.	.	.	+	+	+		+	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ⁺	II ⁺	III ⁺
<i>Hierochloe alpina</i>	.	.	.	2a	+	.	.	1		1	.	.	.	.	r	r	.	III ¹	II ⁺	III ⁺	
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	.	+	.	+	.	.	.	.		r	+	+	.	.	.	r	.	+	IV ⁺	III ⁺	III ⁺
<i>Cladonia subfurcata</i>	+	.	+	+	.	+	+	+		1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	III ⁺	III ⁺	III ⁺	
<i>Bryoria nitida</i>	.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	II ⁺	III ⁺	III ⁺	
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ¹	II ⁺	III ⁺	
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	1		1	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ¹	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	
<i>Pedicularis labradorica</i>	.	+	.	+	.	+	+	+		1	.	.	.	.	r	r	.	r	+	r	
<i>Polytrichum hyperboreum</i>	2a	2a	.	.	+	2a	2a	3		2a	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}
<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	+	2a	2a	2a	2b	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^{2a}	.	II ^{2a}
Other species	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ¹	II ⁺	II ⁺		
<i>Cladonia pleurota</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Arctous alpina</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Tofieldia coccinea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>	.	+	+	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Poa alpigena</i>	.	+	+	+	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	+	.	r	.	r	.	r	III ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺
<i>Asabenia chrysanthia</i>	2b	.	1	.</																			

Note. Species found in 1–2 relevés with an abundance of r or + (others are indicated in brackets): *Armeria maritima*, *Aulacomnium palustre*, *Carex aquatilis* subsp. *stans*, *C. vaginata* subsp. *quasivaginata*, *Ceratodon purpureus*, *Cladonia cornuta*, *C. sulphurina*, *Dicranum acutifolium*, *Dirichletia flexicaule*, *Dryas octopetala*, *D. punctata*, *Equisetum arvense*, *Eriophorum polystachion* (2a), *Festuca brachyphylla*, *F. ovina*, *Gymnomitrion coralloides*, *Orthocaulis binsteadii*, *Pedicularis hirsuta*, *Peltigera aphthosa*, *P. didactyla*, *Pertusaria dactylina*, *Polygonatum dentatum*, *Salix phlyctifolia*, *Sphagnum capillifolium* (1), *Stereocaulon alpinum*, *Tanacetum bipinnatum*, *Trisetum spicatum*.

Table 3. Continued.

GPS coordinates on Taymyr Peninsula (WGS 84) (N, E): **9** – 71.21861, 92.65486; **10** – 71.22033, 92.65081; **11** – 71.21711, 92.66714; **12** – 71.22153, 92.64678; **13** – 71.21853, 92.65181; **14** – 71.21842, 92.65569; **15** – 70.94956, 91.3075; **16** – 71.22222, 92.64542; **17** – 70.94942, 91.30900.

Locality: G – Gydanskii Peninsula, Tanama River basin, Parisento Lake area; T – Taymyr Peninsula, Dudypta River basin.

Authors: 1–8 – **O.V. Khitun** (in Telyatnikov et al. 2021a); 9–17 – **O.V. Lavrinenko**.

* – nomenclatural type (lectotypus *hoc loco*): rel. no. 6 (author's no. – 155), Gydanskii Peninsula, Parisento Lake area, 24.07.2017, author – O.V. Khitun.

vermicularis, *Sphaerophorus globosus*, less often by noncorticate chionophilic *Cladonia arbuscula* II *C. rangiferina*. Based on a slight variation in the species composition of communities, 2 variants were identified: var. *typica* on the Gydanskii Peninsula (Table 4, rel. 1–14) and var. *Cassiope tetragona* on Taymyr Peninsula (Table 4, rel. 15–29). Differential species combination of the var. *Cassiope tetragona*: *Cassiope tetragona*, *Pedicularis capitata*, *Bryoria nitidula*, *Cladonia gracilis* subsp. *elongata*, *Stereocaulon alpinum*.

Structure. Total plant cover in the communities is 60–100 %. Due to overgrazing by wild reindeer, the vegetation is often interrupted by patches of sand, either bare or covered with cryptogamous crusts. The cover of shrubs varies from <1 to 6 %, dwarf shrubs – 20–50 %, herbs – <1–30 %, mosses – 1–40 %, lichens – 10–80 %, crusts of *Gymnomitrion coralliooides* – <1–50 %. The microrelief is often formed by large polygons (5–7 m in diameter) surrounded by shallow narrow cracks, in which dwarf shrubs grow abundantly. The horizontal structure on the surface of the polygons is mosaic; the vertical structure is not pronounced, since the layers are close together while the height of the plant turf is less than 10 cm. In communities undisturbed by grazing, lichens predominate (60–80 % coverage). Mosses (*Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Dicranum elongatum*, *Polytrichum hyperboreum*) are scarcely abundant and interspersed in lichen ground cover. Among dwarf shrubs (20–30 % coverage), *Empetrum subholarcticum* and *Salix nummularia* predominate. In communities disturbed by overgrazing, the vegetation cover is interrupted by patches of sand (20–50 cm in diameter). Their surface in the later stages of succession is

completely covered by crusts of *Gymnomitrion coralliooides* and mosses *Racomitrium lanuginosum*, *Polytrichum piliferum*, *Polygonatum dentatum*. The patches form when reindeer forage during the winter: they dig holes in the snow and eat edible plants and lichens, while the rest of the vegetation freezes. Lichens (*Cetraria nigricans*, *Cladonia verticillata*, *Sphaerophorus globosus*) grow around the patches. In overgrazed communities, the total coverage of lichens is low – 10–40 %, but dwarf shrubs coverage increases and reaches 50 %.

Habitats. Dwarf shrub-lichen communities of this association occupy the most elevated elements of the mesorelief – slightly convex tops of sandy hills and ridges, slightly inclined sandy terraces. Soils are podburs.

DISCUSSION

The class *Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea* was initially described for communities of tundra scrub and relict alpine acidophilous dwarf-shrub mountain heaths of Europe (Eastern Alps). Later, the geography of research expanded beyond the mountainous tundra. Since there were no other higher ranked syntaxa for shrub and dwarf shrub types of vegetation, the researchers started placing these communities of the plain tundra of Eurasia and North America in this class as well, based on a large proportion of arctic and arctoalpine species (Ermakov 2012, Mucina et al. 2016).

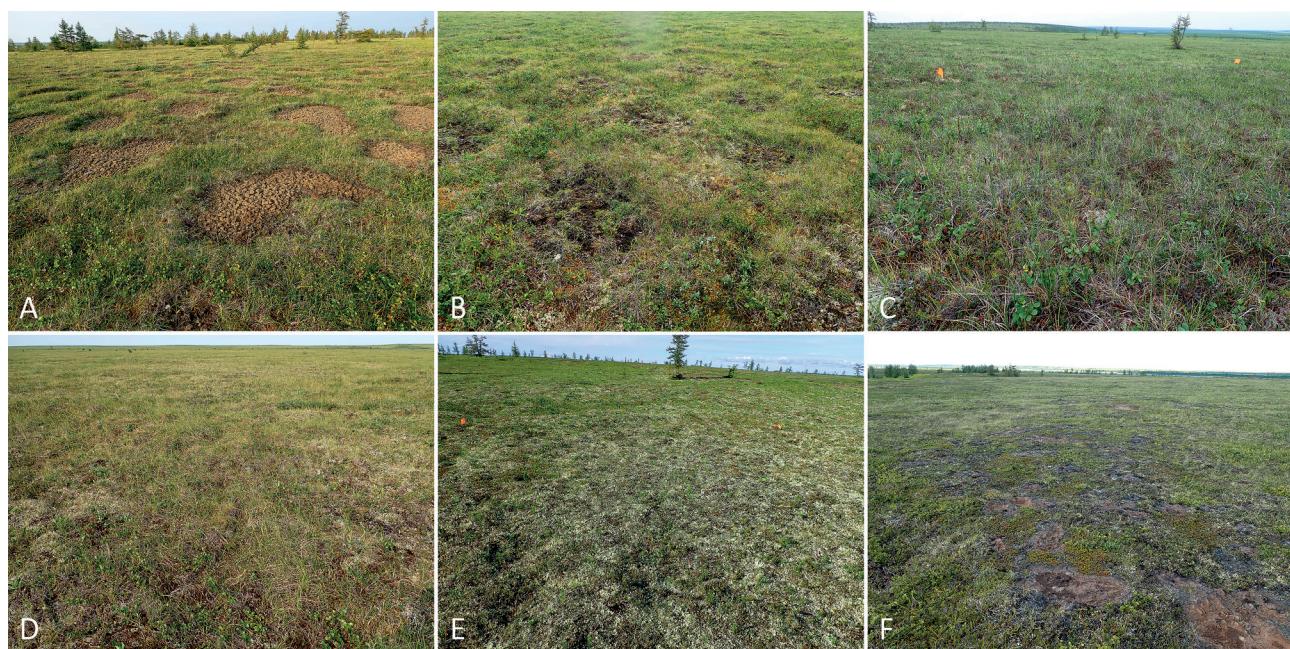


Figure 2 Photos of the major vegetation types in the study area: A, B – communities of the ass. *Carici arctisibiricae*–*Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *Pinguicula villosa* with a regular-cyclic horizontal structure on placors in the middle reaches of the Dudypta River: A – the area at the mouth of the Bataika River, B – area at the mouth of the Kystyktah River; C, D – communities of the ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae*–*Caricetum arctisibiricae* with continuous cover and mosaic horizontal structure on placors in the middle reaches of the Dudypta River: C – the area at the mouth of the Bataika River, D – area at the mouth of the Kystyktah River; E, F – communities of the ass. *Asabino chrysanthae*–*Salicetum nummulariae* with large-polygonal relief on sandy ridges in the middle reaches of the Dudypta River: E – the area at the mouth of the Bataika River, F – area at the mouth of the Kystyktah River

Table 4. Association *Axahino chrysanthæ-Salicetum nummulariae* in typical tundra of Gydanskii Peninsula and southern tundra of Taymyr Peninsula

Table 4. Continued.

GPS coordinates on Taymyr Peninsula (WGS 84) (N.E.)¹⁵ – 71.22011, 92.66217;¹⁶ – 71.2267, 92.50394;¹⁷ – 71.22367, 92.65897;¹⁸ – 71.22367, 92.65211, 92.65211; ¹⁹ – 71.22367, 92.65211, 92.65211; ²⁰ – 70.94761, 92.65211; ²¹ – 70.94761, 92.65211; ²² – 71.21178, 92.59061; ²³ – 71.05081, 92.59061; ²⁴ – 71.05081, 92.59061; ²⁵ – 71.05056, 93.74464; ²⁶ – 71.05056, 93.74464; ²⁷ – 71.05056, 93.74464; ²⁸ – 71.05056, 93.74464;

Locality: G – Gydanskii Peninsula, Tanama River basin, Parisento Lake; T – Taymyr Peninsula, Dudypta River basin.

Authors: 1–14 – O. V. Khitun (in Telyatnikov et al. 2021a); 15–29 – O.V. Lavrinenko.

* — nomenclatural type (holotype); ref. no. 4 (author's no. — 140), Gydanskii Peninsula, Parisenko Lake area, top of the watershed, 23.07.2017, author — O. V. Khitun.

Table 5. Synoptic table of associations of zonal and lichen-dominated vegetation from different sectors of the Arctic

Class	<i>Loiseleurio procumbentis–Vaccinietea</i>				<i>Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskanae</i>			
Association	<i>Loiseleurio-Diapensietum</i>				<i>Asahino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae</i>			
Subassociation / vicariant	<i>typicum</i>	<i>salicetum nummulariae</i>	<i>typicum</i>	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	<i>typicum</i>	<i>Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens</i>	<i>typicum</i>	<i>Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiriae</i>
Variant			<i>typica</i>	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	<i>typica</i>	<i>Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens</i>	<i>typicum</i>	<i>Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskanae</i>
Locality	S S	Kol EET	G T	Taz G	G T	T T	T T	G
Subzone	— —	ST TT, ST	TT ST	ST TT	TT ST	ST TT	TT	TT
Authors	N D	K L	T L	T T	T L	M M	M	T
Number of relevés	— —	12 58	14 15	14 10	8 9	6 36	11 17	13
Syntaxon number	1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	12 13	
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Loiseleurio–Diapensietum</i>								
<i>Loiseleuria procumbens</i> LV	V ³⁻⁵	V	III ⁺ III ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Diapensia lapponica</i> LV	II ^{1,2}	III	IV ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Asahino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae</i>								
<i>Asahina chrysanthae</i>	IV ¹ IV ¹	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	I ⁺	IV ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·
Differential species combination of the subass. <i>Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens</i>								
<i>empetretosum subholarctici</i>								
<i>Calamagrostis neglecta</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	IV ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Aconogonon obtusum</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	III ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens</i>								
<i>Minuartia macrocarpa</i>	· ·	· ·	II ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	IV ¹	· ·	I ⁺ V ⁺	I ¹
<i>Lloydia serotina</i> SH	· ·	· ·	II ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	III ⁺	· ·	I ⁺	I ¹
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiriae</i>								
<i>Calamagrostis holmii</i>	· ·	· ·	II ⁺	I ⁺	II ¹	V ¹ III ⁺	I ⁺	I ¹
<i>Dicranum laevigatum</i>	· ·	· ·	II ⁺	IV ^{2b}	III ¹	I ⁺	I ⁺	· ·
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	· ·	· ·	II ⁺	IV ¹	II ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·
Differential species combination of the ass. <i>Luzulo tundricola–Hylocomietum splendens</i>								
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> subsp. <i>arcticus</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	II ⁺	· ·	V ¹	IV ^{2a}
<i>Luzula tundrica</i> Cl	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	IV ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·
Character species of the class <i>Loiseleurio procumbentis–Vaccinietea</i> and the alliance <i>Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylinion</i>								
<i>Arctous alpina</i>	IV ^{1,2} IV	IV ^{V+2} V ^{2a}	III ⁺ III ⁺	IV ^{2a}	I ⁺	II ^r	V ⁺	I ¹
<i>Flavocetraria nivalis</i>	V ¹⁻⁵ V	V ^{V+5} V ³	V ^{2b} V ^{2a}	III ¹ IV ¹	IV ¹	V ^r	V ^r	I ⁺
<i>Alectoria ochroleuca</i>	IV ¹⁻⁵ V	III ⁺ II ⁺	IV ^{2a} V ¹	III ^{2b} IV ¹	V ¹	IV ^r	III ^r	I ⁺
<i>Gymnomitrion coralliooides</i>	II ^{1,5} IV	II ⁺ V ¹	V ^{2a} V ^{2a}	II ¹	I ⁺	· ·	I ^r	I ¹
<i>Stereocoalum paschale</i>	IV ¹ IV	I ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	I ^{2a}	· ·	· ·	· ·	III ¹
<i>Hierochloe alpina</i>	· ·	III ⁺ III ⁺	V ¹ II ⁺	V ¹ V ¹	III ¹	II ^r	· ·	· ·
Regional character species of the alliance <i>Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylinion</i>								
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	II ^{+,1} IV	I ⁺ II ⁺	II ^{2a} III ⁺	II ¹	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Cetraria aculeata</i>	II ^{+,1} III	II ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	I ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Solorina crocea</i>	II ¹ III	I ⁺ II ⁺	· ·	I ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Salix nummularia</i>	· ·	III ^{1,2} V ⁺	V ¹ V ¹	IV ¹ V ^{2a}	II ¹	I ⁺	· ·	I ^{2a}
<i>Cetraria nigricans</i>	· ·	· ·	III ¹	III ¹ IV ⁺	I ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Pertusaria pannryga</i>	· ·	· ·	III ⁺	IV ¹ III ⁺	I ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Pertusaria dactylina</i>	· ·	· ·	III ^r	IV ¹ V ⁺	I ⁺	I ¹	· ·	· ·
<i>Polygonum dentatum</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Cladonia verticillata</i>	· ·	· ·	III ⁺	IV ⁺ III ⁺	I ⁺	· ·	· ·	· ·
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>	· ·	· ·	II ^r	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·
Character species of the class <i>Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskanae</i> , the order <i>Caricetalia arctisibiricae–Lugentia</i> and the alliance <i>Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomion alaskanae</i>								
<i>Carex bigelowii</i> subsp. <i>arctisibirica</i>	III ^{+,1} III	II ^{+,3} III ⁺	V ¹ IV ¹	IV ¹ IV ^{2a}	V ^{2b} V ³	V ³ V ³	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}
<i>Ptilidium ciliare</i>	· ·	II ^{+,1} II ⁺	III ¹	V ⁺ II ¹	IV ^{2a} V ¹	V ^{2a} V ²	V ²	III ^{2a}
<i>Aulacomnium turgidum</i>	· ·	· ·	I ⁺	IV ⁺ IV ⁺	II ¹ IV ^{2a}	V ^{2a} V ^{2a}	V ^{2b}	V ^{2a}
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i> s. l.	· ·	· ·	· ·	I ⁺ II ^r	I ^{2b} V ^{2a}	IV ¹ IV ⁺	V ^{2b} V ⁴	V ³
<i>Dryas punctata</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	IV ^{2a}	· ·	II ⁺ V ¹	V ^{2b}
<i>Parrya nudicaulis</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	· ·	I ^r	V ¹	IV ^r V ¹	I ⁺
<i>Arctagrostis latifolia</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	I ⁺	II ^r	I ⁺ III ¹	V ¹ V ⁺	V ^{2a}
<i>Poa arctica</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	I ⁺	III ¹	III ¹	IV ⁺ V ¹	V ¹
<i>Rhytidium rugosum</i>	· ·	· ·	· ·	I ⁺	III ^{2a}	· ·	IV ⁺ III ⁺	I ^{2a}

Matveyeva (1994, 1998) suggested that a new class of vegetation should be described for communities of placor habitats in the plain tundra. Lavrinenco & Lavrinenco (2018) show that Soviet geobotanists, who described such communities in the East European tundra, attributed them to the moss vegetation type (Andreev 1932, Bogdanowskaya-Guihèneuf 1938, Smirnova 1938, Dedov 1940, Aleksandrova 1956). Bryophytes dominate in zonal communities, determine their appearance and create the basis for flowering plants. The new class *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskanae* is described for zonal vegetation (Matveyeva & Lavrinenco 2023). Its hierarchical structure includes 3 orders and 6 alliances.

The description of the zonal class made it possible to more clearly limit the description and habitats of the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*: shrub and ericoid dwarf shrub communities with the dominance of arctic, arctoalpine and subarctic species in the mountain-tundra belt and in the typical and southern tundra subzones on light acidic soils (sands, sandy loams, gravelly soils) (Matveyeva & Lavrinenco 2021). Telyatnikov et al. (2019a, b), while not sharing the concept of a zonal class or being cautious about it, placed vegetation with ericoid dwarf shrubs described in different habitats (on loamy and sandy soils) into the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*. Thus, they united spotted dwarf shrub-lichen-moss communities on sandy-loamy soils and dwarf shrub-lichen communities on sandy soils on Gydanskii and Tazovskii Peninsulas in one association, *Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens*. In total, 2 subassociations and 3 variants were described within it. However, association turned

Table 5. Continued.

Syntaxon number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Bistorta elliptica</i>	.	.	.	I ⁺	.	.	II ⁺	IV ⁺	.	.	I ⁺	III ¹	
<i>Saxifraga nelsoniana</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ⁺	I ¹	.	I ^r	V ¹		
<i>Tomentypnum nitens</i>	.	.	.	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	I ⁺	II ⁺	I ^r	IV ⁺	V ²	V ^{2b}	
<i>Stellaria peduncularis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	II ¹	IV ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹		
<i>Valeriana capitata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ⁺	II ¹	IV ^r	V ¹	V ¹		
<i>Salix glauca</i>	.	.	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ^{2a}	V ¹	III ⁺	III ¹	III ^{2a}	
<i>Pedicularis lapponica</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	I ⁺	II ¹	IV ^r	V ^r	I ⁺	
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	I ⁺	III ¹	V ^r	II ⁺	.	
<i>Juncus biglumis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ^r	I ⁺	.	V ^r	V ⁺	.	
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	IV ^r	V ¹	IV ¹	
<i>Lagotis glauca</i> subsp. <i>minor</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ¹	.	III ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	
<i>Luzula nivalis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	IV ^r	V ¹	II ¹	
<i>Myosotis asiatica</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ⁺	.	.	V ¹	V ¹	
<i>Nephroma expallidum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	I ⁺	.	.	II ⁺	V ¹	V ¹
<i>Distichium capillaceum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	I ⁺	.	III ⁺	V ⁺	I ⁺
<i>Salix reptans</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ¹	.	.	II ⁺	V ¹	II ¹
<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	V ¹	II ¹	
<i>Ditrichum flexicaule</i>	.	.	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	.	I ⁺	V ¹	.	
<i>Salix lanata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ¹	.	I ⁺	IV ^{2a}	.	
Character species of the alliance <i>Salici polaris–Hylocomion alaskani</i>													
<i>Salix polaris</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ¹	II ^{2a}	.	.	I ⁺	V ⁺	V ^{2a}
<i>Alopecurus alpinus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^{2a}	II ⁺	.	IV ⁺	IV ¹		
<i>Sanionia uncinata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ^{2a}	II ⁺	I ⁺	II ⁺	V ⁺	IV ¹	
<i>Ceratium beeringianum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	II ¹	.	I ⁺	V ⁺	.	
<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ⁺	.	I ^r	IV ⁺	II ¹		
Same species for syntaxa in Taymyr													
<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ¹	V ¹	II ⁺	I ⁺	V ⁺	V ^{2a}	
<i>Tofieldia coccinea</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ¹	V ¹	II ⁺	.	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Pedicularis capitata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ¹	III ¹	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Salix pulchra</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ¹	V ¹	II ⁺	III ¹	V ¹	V ¹	
Constant species on patches of bare ground													
<i>Cladonia pocillum</i> CH	.	.	I ¹	I ^r	.	II ^r	.	.	.	V ⁺	III ⁺	.	
<i>Psoroma hypnorum</i> CH	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^r	V ¹	.	
<i>Sagina intermedia</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^r	IV ⁺	.	
<i>Petasites sibiricus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^r	III ⁺	.	
<i>Carex fuscidula</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	V ⁺	.	.	
<i>Pinguicula villosa</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	IV ^r	.	.	
<i>Solorina saccata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	IV ^r	II ⁺	.	
<i>Eriophorum brachyantherum</i> CH	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ¹	I ⁺	II ¹	
<i>Juncus triglumis</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^r	.	.	
<i>Juncus castaneus</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ⁺	.	.	
<i>Catoptrosum nigritum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ⁺	.	.	
<i>Orthothecium strictum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ⁺	.	.	
<i>Solorina spongiosa</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	III ^r	.	.	
<i>Myxobolus lobulata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	II ⁺	V ⁺	.	
<i>Epilobium darvuricum</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	I ^r	V ⁺	.	
Constant species of hypoarctic dwarf shrubs in the <i>Loiseleurio procumbens–Vaccinietea</i>, <i>Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani</i>													
<i>Empetrum hermafroditum</i>	V ¹⁻⁴	V	V ⁺⁻³	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	IV ^{2b}	V ^{2b}	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	I ⁺	
<i>Empetrum subholarcticum</i>	III ¹	IV	III ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ¹	III ¹	
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i> subsp. <i>minus</i>	III ¹	IV	III ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	V ¹	IV ⁺	V ^{2b}	V ^{2a}	V ⁺	V ⁺	I ⁺	III ^{2a}
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> subsp. <i>macrophyllum</i>	IV ^{1,3}	III	II ^{+,1}	IV ⁺	IV ¹	V ⁺	IV ¹	V ¹	IV ¹	V ¹	V ^{2a}	.	II ^{2a}
Constant species in syntaxa													
<i>Betula nana</i>	III ¹	IV	V ^{+,1}	IV ⁺	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ^{2a}	IV ^{2b}	V ^{2b}	V ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	I ⁺	III ¹
<i>Ochrolechia frigida</i>	IV ^{+,3}	IV	V ^{+,3}	V ¹	V ^{2a}	IV ⁺	II ¹	II ¹	V ⁺	I ^r	III ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia arbuscula</i>	V ⁺	IV	V ^{+,2}	V ¹	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ¹	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2b}	V ¹	V ¹	II ¹	III ¹
<i>Thamnolia vermicularis</i>	III ^{1,1}	III	V ^{+,1}	V ⁺	V ^{2a}	V ⁺	III ⁺	IV ¹	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Flavocetraria cucullata</i>	IV ^{1,2}	III	II ^{+,3}	V ⁺	V ^{2b}	V ⁺	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ^{2a}	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia rangiferina</i> (incl. <i>C. stygia</i>)	III ^{1,1}	II	III ^{+,1}	V ¹	III ¹	V ¹	III ^{2b}	IV ¹	V ^{2b}	V ⁺	II ⁺	II ¹	
<i>Cladonia uncialis</i>	IV ^{1,1}	IV	III ^{+,2}	V ¹	IV ¹	III ¹	IV ¹	III ⁺	I ⁺	IV ¹	V ⁺	IV ⁺	I ¹
<i>Alectoria nigricans</i>	IV ¹	IV	III ^{+,1}	V ¹	IV ¹	IV ⁺	II ¹	I ¹	IV ¹	III ⁺	IV ^r	IV ⁺	I ¹
<i>Bryocaulon divergens</i>	III ¹	III	II ^{+,1}	V ¹	V ^{2b}	V ¹	III ^{2a}	IV ¹	V ¹	III ⁺	IV ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Sphaerophorus globosus</i>	IV ¹	V	I ⁺	V ¹	V ^{2a}	V ¹	I ¹	V ¹	V ^{2a}	IV ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia gracilis</i> subsp. <i>elongata</i>	III ^{1,1}	III	I ⁺	V ⁺	II ⁺	V ⁺	III ⁺	II ^{2a}	IV ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia coccifera</i>	III ^{1,1}	IV	V ^r	III ¹	V ¹	V ^r	II ⁺	I ¹	IV ⁺	II ^r	V ⁺	II ⁺	
<i>Cetraria islandica</i>	.	V	III ^{+,2}	V ¹	III ¹	V ⁺	V ¹	IV ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia amara</i>	.	+	II ^{+,1}	I ⁺	IV ^{2a}	IV ⁺	III ¹	V ^{2b}	V ¹	IV ⁺	V ⁺	V ⁺	
<i>Dicranum elongatum</i>	.	+	II ^{+,1}	I ⁺	IV ^{2a}	IV ⁺	III ¹	V ^{2b}	V ¹	IV ⁺	V ¹	V ⁺	
<i>Racomitrium lanuginosum</i>	II ¹	.	II ¹⁻³	III ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	II ¹	V ^{2a}	IV ¹	V ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	
<i>Luzula confusa</i>	.	.	V ⁺	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	V ¹	
<i>Leđum palustre</i> subsp. <i>decumbens</i>	.	.	.	IV ¹	V ^{2a}	V ¹	IV ¹	III ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	V ¹	V ⁺	IV ¹	III ¹
<i>Polytrichum hyperboreum</i>	.	.	.	IV ¹	V ¹	IV ⁺	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	IV ^{2a}	V ^{2a}	IV ^r	.	
<i>Bryoria nitidula</i>	.	.	.	IV ¹	V ¹	V ¹	II ¹	III ¹	III ¹	III ¹	III ¹	II ¹	
<i>Cladonia subfructosa</i>	.	.	I ⁺	III ¹	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	I ⁺	IV ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Dactylina arctica</i>	V ^{1,2}	.	I ⁺	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	I ⁺	IV ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cetraria ericetorum</i>	III ¹	IV	II ^{+,1}	II ⁺	
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	III ¹	IV	II ^{+,1}	II ⁺	
<i>Pohlia nutans</i>	II ^{+,1}	III	I ⁺	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	II ⁺	III ¹	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺	I ¹	
<i>Dicranum fuscescens</i>	II ^{+,2}	III	I ⁺	V ^{+,3}	.	.	.	III ^{2a}	.	.	.	.
<i>Sphaerophorus fragilis</i>	.	.	IV ⁺	
<i>Oxytrypis sordida</i>	.	.	V ⁺	.	.	I ⁺	
<i>Ochrolechia androgyna</i>	.	.	V ⁺	.	.	II ⁺	
<i>Cladonia bellidiflora</i>	.	.	II	.	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	II ^{2a}	II ⁺	.	I ^{2a}	
<i>Cetrariella delisei</i>	.	.	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ⁺	II ⁺	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	II ^{2a}	II ⁺	.	.	
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	I ¹	II	I ⁺	III ⁺	II ⁺	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	I ^{2a}	II ⁺	.	.	.	
<i>Polytrichum juniperinum</i>	II ¹	II	I ⁺	III ⁺	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	II ¹	III ¹	III ¹	II ⁺	.	.	
<i>Sphenolobus minutus</i>	.	.	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ⁺	IV ⁺	III ⁺	V ⁺	V ⁺	V ⁺	II ⁺	.	
<i>Hypnum arcticum</i>	.	.	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ^r	II ⁺	II ⁺	I ⁺	.	.	I ¹	.	
<i>Stereocaulon alpinum</i>	I ¹⁻²	+	I ⁺	II ⁺	I ^{2b}	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	.	II ¹	IV ⁺	III ⁺	V ¹	
<i>Cladonia stellaris</i>	.	.	II ^r	II ⁺	II ⁺	III ⁺	.	IV ¹	II ^r	IV ⁺	III ⁺	.	
<i>Cladonia chlorophcea</i>	.	.	II ^r	II ⁺	II ⁺	III ⁺	.	IV ¹	II ^r	IV ⁺	IV ⁺	.	

out to be heterogeneous: a table analysis of all published geobotanical relevés showed that subordinate syntaxa differ greatly in floristic composition and belong to different classes of vegetation.

We described the new ass. *Asabino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae* in the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea* where the dwarf shrub-lichen tundra dominated by corticate lichens (mainly *Flavocetraria nivalis*) occupying the most elevated wind-blown and well-drained sandy areas of watersh

Table 5. Continued.

Syntaxon number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Cetraria laevigata</i>	.	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	II ¹	II ^r	III ⁺	I ¹	II ¹	V ⁺	V ⁺	I ¹	II ¹
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> subsp. <i>boreale</i>	I ⁺	I ¹	III ¹	IV ¹	I ¹	I ^r	II ⁺	.	V ^{2a}
<i>Pedicularis hirsuta</i>	I ⁺	I ^r	I ⁺	III ¹	II ⁺	.	II ⁺	I ⁺	I ¹
<i>Poa alpigena</i>	II ⁺	II ^r	I ⁺	I ¹	III ⁺	.	I ⁺	I ⁺	II ¹
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	I ¹	I ⁺	I ¹	I ¹	V ¹	V ⁺	IV ¹	IV ¹	II ¹
<i>Pedicularis labradorica</i>	II ⁺	II ^r	I ⁺	II ¹	II ⁺	IV ^r	IV ^r	V ¹	V ^{2a}
<i>Bistorta vivipara</i>	.	r	.	.	I ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺	II ¹	I ⁺	IV ^r	IV ^r	V ¹	V ^{2a}
<i>Peltigera polydactylon</i>	I ^r	II ^r	.	I ⁺	.	III ⁺	II ⁺	II ⁺	.
<i>Peltigera aphthosa</i>	I ¹	II ^r	.	I ⁺	I ^r	V ^r	V ¹	V ¹	.
<i>Lecanora epibryon</i>	I ⁺	II ^{2a}	.	.	II ⁺	V ⁺	V ⁺	.	.
<i>Dicranum acutifolium</i>	I ¹	I ⁺	I ^{2a}	.	.	II ⁺	V ⁺	.	.
<i>Oncophorus demetrii</i>	I ⁺	I ¹	I ^{2a}	.	.	V ⁺	.	.	.
<i>Peritússaria bryontha</i>	III ⁺	V ⁺	.	.
<i>Gastrolychnis apetala</i>	III ^r	IV ⁺	.	.
<i>Salix recurvirostris</i>	III ¹	.	.	.
<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>	III ^r	.	.	.
<i>Ditrichum gracile</i>	III ⁺	.	.	.
<i>Minuartia stricta</i>	III ^r	.	.	.
<i>Myurella julacea</i>	III ⁺	.	.	.
<i>Cladonia stricta</i>	II ^r	.	.	.	III ⁺	.	.	.
<i>Cladonia sulphurina</i>	III ^r	.	.	.
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	III ⁺	I ⁺	.	.
<i>Pedicularis interioroides</i>	I ⁺	.	I ¹	.	III ^r	I ⁺	II ⁺	.
<i>Dicranum spadiceum</i>	I ⁺	.	I ¹	.	II ^r	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ¹
<i>Peltigera didactyla</i>	I ¹	.	II ^r	I ⁺	III ⁺	I ¹
<i>Peltigera canina</i>	I ¹	.	I ⁺	IV ¹	.	.
<i>Eutrema edwardsii</i>	I ¹	.	I ^r	.	IV ⁺	.

Note. Species with constancy only I and II are not included in the table.

Character species (next to the name of the taxon): **LV** – *Loiseleurio procumbentis–Vaccinietea* class; **Cl** – *Caricetalia arctisibiricae–Lugentis* order; alliance: **SH** – *Salici polaris–Hylocomion alaskani*, **CH** – *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomion alaskani*.

Locality: EET – East European tundra, G – Gydanskii Peninsula, Kol – Kola Peninsula, S – Scandinavia, T – Taymyr Peninsula, Taz – Tazovskii Peninsula.

Subzone: TT – typical tundra, ST – southern tundra.

Authors: D – Dierßen (1996); K – Koroleva (2006); L – Lavrinenco (2020b and this paper); M – Matveyeva (1994); N – Nordhagen (1943); T – Telyatnikov et al. (2019a, 2021a, 2021b).

between the zonal class and the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea* (Figs 3, 4) and it contains character species of both classes (Table 5, syntaxon 8).

We compared this association to zonal communities of the ass. *Luzulo tundricolae–Hylocomietum splendens* Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019, described on loams in the same area of the Gydanskii Peninsula (Table 5, syntaxon 13). Some character species of higher units of the class *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani* (*Lagotis glauca* subsp. *minor*, *Luzula nivalis*, *Myosotis asiatica*, *Nephroma expalidum*, *Salix lanata*, *Saxifraga hirculus*, *Stellaria peduncularis*, *Tomentypnum nitens*, *Valeriana capitata*), including species of the alliance *Salici polaris–Hylocomion alaskani* Matveyeva et Lavri-

nenko 2021 (*Alopecurus alpinus*, *Salix polaris*, *Sanionia uncinata*) absent or rare in the *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *typicum*.

At the same time, character species of the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*, such as *Hierochloë alpina*, *Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Flavocetraria nivalis* and *Salix nummularia*, are present. According to the results of cluster analysis, the ass. *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *typicum* was grouped with other associations of the class *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani* (Fig. 3, syntaxa 8–10).

Communities assigned by the authors to the ass. *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *empetretosum subborealis* are the most psammophytic among the described subsyntaxa of association. They lack or rare species of typical sub-association, namely *Alopecurus alpinus*, *Dactylina arctica*, *Dryas punctata*, *Hylocomium splendens* s. l., *Minuartia macrocarpa*, *Parrya nudicaulis*, *Ptilidium ciliare*, *Rhytidium rugosum*, *Saxifraga nelsoniana*, and, on the contrary, dwarf shrubs *Arctous alpina*, *Empetrum subborealis*, *Salix nummularia* and lichens *Alectoria ochroleuca*, *Flavocetraria cucullata* have high constancy and sometimes abundance (Table 5, syntaxon 7). According to the results of cluster analysis, the subassociation was grouped into one cluster with other syntaxa of the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*, and not with the *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *typicum*. Therefore, it is not clear whether the subass. *empetretosum subborealis* belongs to the association *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens*.

The new ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae* unites sedge (*Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica*)–moss communities on light loamy soils. We assigned it to the class *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani* based on the character species of higher syntaxa of the zonal class

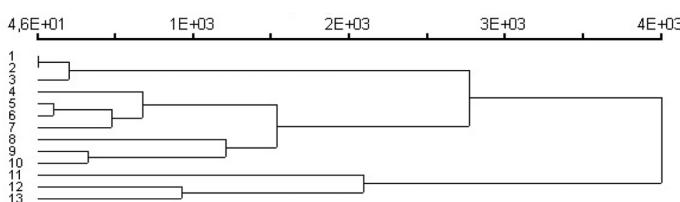


Figure 3 The similarity of syntaxa of zonal and lichen-dominated vegetation from different sectors of the Arctic established by the complete-linkage clustering (Squared Euclidean distances) (the numbers correspond to the numbers of syntaxa in Table 5): 1, 2 – *Loiseleurio–Diapensietum* subass. *typicum*; 3, 4 – *Loiseleurio–Diapensietum* subass. *salicetosum nummulariae*; 5 – *Asabino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae* var. *typica*; 6 – *Asabino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae* var. *Cassiope tetragona*; 7 – *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *empetretosum subborealis*; 8 – *Hierochloë alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *typicum*; 9 – *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae* var. *typica*; 10 – *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae* var. *Cassiope tetragona*; 11 – *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *Pinguicula villosa*; 12 – *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *typicum*; 13 – *Luzulo tundricolae–Hylocomietum splendens*.

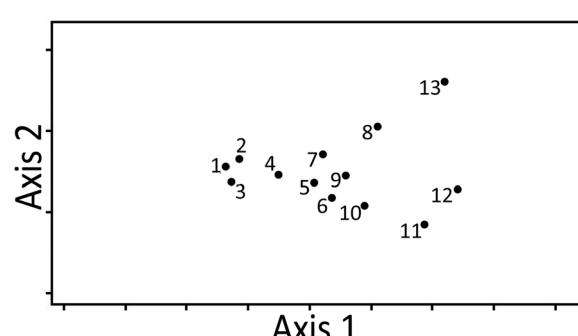


Figure 4 The DCA ordination of the syntaxa (the numbers correspond to those in Fig. 3)

and the results of cluster analysis (Fig. 3). Telyatnikov et al. (2021a) rightly note that communities of var. *Arctagrostis latifolia* (included in the ass. *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae*) "take the place of zonal tundras in the landscape and differ from them in greater drainage and lower humidity due to the predominance of sandy substrates" (P. 11). We believe that this association is an edaphic variant of the zonal communities.

The results of DCA analysis confirm our decisions (Fig. 4). On the x-axis, communities are clearly located from the ass. *Loiseleurio–Diapensietum* on sandy soils, up to the ass. *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* and *Luzulo tundricolae–Hylocomietum splendens* on loams and axis represents the granulometric composition of soils and resulting habitat conditions that determines the difference between the plant communities. The factor related to the y-axis is less obvious; most likely, it is the position of the syntaxa on longitudinal gradient. Communities on the Gydanskii Peninsula and Taymyr occupy the marginal positions along the y-axis.

Prodromus of tundra communities from the western and central sectors of the Siberian Arctic

Class	
Order	
Alliance	
Association	
Subassociation	
Variant	

Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023

Caricetalia arctisibiricae–lagentis Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023

Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomion alaskani Matveyeva et Lavrinenko 2023

Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae Telyatnikov et al. ex Lavrinenko in Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. hoc loco**

typicum

typica

Cassiope tetragona

Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani Matveyeva 1994

varic. *Pinguicula villosa*

Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019

typicum

Luzulo tundricolae–Hylocomietum splendens Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019

Loiseleurio procumbentis–Vaccinietea Eggler ex Schubert 1960

Deschampsio flexuosa–Vaccinietalia myrtilli Dahl 1957

Loiseleurio–Arctostaphylyion Kalliola ex Nordhagen 1943

Asabino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae (Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021) Lapina et Lavrinenko **ass. nov. (stat. nov.) hoc loco**

typicum

typica

Cassiope tetragona

? ***Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens*** Telyatnikov, Troeva, Ermokhina et Pristyazhnyuk 2019

empetretosum subholarctici Khitun in Telyatnikov et al. 2021

CONCLUSION

In this paper, we consider new data on the vegetation of the southern tundra subzone on the Taymyr Peninsula along with already published data on the typical and southern tundra subzones of the Gydanskii and Tazovskii peninsulas.

Zonal vegetation of the class *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani* in the southern tundras of Taymyr Peninsula is represented by dwarf shrub-sedge-moss communities of the ass. *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *Pinguicula villosa* with regular-cyclic spatial structure (patches – rims – troughs). In the typical tundra subzone on the Gydanskii Peninsula communities on placors with loamy soils belong to the ass. *Luzulo tundricolae–Hylocomietum splendens*. The spatial structure of this association in the original source (Telyatnikov et al. 2019a) is poorly described; the diagnosis does not clearly state that there are patches of bare ground in the communities, one can only understand it from the remarks. Based on the results of cluster analysis, we placed the ass. *Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *typicum* into the zonal class. In terms of species composition and habitat conditions, it occupies an intermediate position between the classes *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietea alaskani* and *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*.

Sedge-moss communities with continuous plant cover, composed of *Carex bigelowii* subsp. *arctisibirica*, *Arctagrostis latifolia*, *Calamagrostis holmii* and mesophilic mosses *Aulacomnium turgidum*, *Hylocomium splendens*, *Dicranum elongatum*, *D. laevigatum*, *Ptilidium ciliare* on Taymyr and the Gydanskii Peninsulas are combined into a new association *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae*. These communities also occupy placors, but with lighter sandy loamy soils than ass. *Carici arctisibiricae–Hylocomietum alaskani* vicar. *Pinguicula villosa*.

We placed the dwarf shrub-lichen communities with *Flavocetraria nivalis* and other chionophobic lichens of Taymyr and Gydanskii peninsulas into the new ass. *Asahino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae* in the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*. They occupy windblown habitats on the highest ridges with well-drained sandy soils and little snow accumulation. Due to the availability of lichens in winter, these communities are often disturbed by wild reindeer grazing. However, it does not affect the floristic composition, but only leads to a decrease in the abundance of forage lichens.

We also placed the communities described by Telyatnikov with coauthors as the ass. *Hierochloo alpinae–Hylocomietum splendens* subass. *empetretosum subholarctici* (Telyatnikov et al. 2021b) into the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*. This is the most psammophytic variant of dwarf shrub-lichen tundra in well-drained habitats. At present, there are not enough data to describe them as an independent association or to attribute them to an already existing syntaxon in the class *Loiseleurio–Vaccinietea*.

The vegetation on Taymyr Peninsula differs from the Gydanskii Peninsula due to the constancy of some plant species (*Cassiope tetragona*, *Pedicularis capitata*, *Tofieldia coccinea*). Based on this, we described typical variants of the associations *Arctagrostio latifoliae–Caricetum arctisibiricae* and *Asabino chrysanthae–Salicetum nummulariae* for the Gydanskii Peninsula, and var. *Cassiope tetragona* for Taymyr.

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