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#### Auteursgegevens

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#### Abstract

*Lichens on sandy soil with a different origin in the experimental garden of the rural estate Broekhuizen at Leersum (province of Utrecht, the Netherlands) (1972 -1997).*

An experimental garden was laid out on a base of inland pleistocene sand (Z) in 1972, after removing the previous rich garden soil. Different soils were applied in the sections S, W, D and R (Fig.1). These sands originated respectively from inland drift sand, coastal calcium-rich dunes (from the Dune district), calcium-poor dunes (from the Wadden district) and river dunes. Moreover marl (M) from the south of the province of Limburg was put on or mixed-in with the other soils.

The lichens were recorded in these sections in 1978-1979. This was repeated in 1997 when the experiments had to be removed from the estate. After 25 years it was surprising that so many lichen species were still present or had newly established themselves on the different soil types inside quite a high cover of herbs and mosses. The yearly mowing regime is thought to be the main cause of this, as it gives extra light to the bottom layer each year. The decrease of nitrogen-deposition in the Netherlands since the beginning of the 1990s also seems to have had a positive effect on lichen-growth in poor dry grassland. These results make the experiment a valuable example of how the natural value of gardens and other landscapes can be increased, also in areas managed for nature conservation. Lichen-diversity requires mowing at least once per year with removal of the cuttings.

## Erratum Buxbaumiella 84

In het artikel "Harrie Sipman: student en collega bij het Terschellingse duinonderzoek in de periode 1968-1979" (R. Ketner-Oostra, *Buxbaumiella* 84: 42-49) moet het onderschrift van figuur 1 gewijzigd worden in: Harrie Sipman (rechts) met medestudenten (v.r.n.l. Jan Smittenberg, Hanneke Baretta-Bekker en Job Baretta) op het Biologische Station 'Schellingerland' te Oosterend in 1968.