

Sheet 21

Name:

INVESTIGATING HEDGE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Look for 3 hedges of different shape and size, and possibly age. (The farmer should be able to help you with this.)

Hedge number	Hedge height (m)	Hedge thickness (m)	In-hedge trees – height estimate (m)	Evidence of hedge planting (tick) or removal (cross)
1				
2				
3				

	Tick if present	% that makes up hedge
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)		
Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)		
Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)		
Dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>)		
Guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>)		
Alder buckthorn (<i>Fragula alnus</i>)		
Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		
Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)		
Privet (<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>)		
Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)		
Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)		
Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)		
Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)		

Other species to look for in the hedgerow:

Ash, beech, buckthorn, cherry, Cornish elm, English elm, elder, gorse, hornbeam, lime, oak, privet, spindle, sycamore, willow, woodland hawthorn, whitebeam, wayfaring tree, wych elm, wild service tree, yew.

Sheet 22

Name:

STONE WALLS AND FENCES AS FIELD BOUNDARIES

Stone walls and fences may help biodiversity. Look for evidence that animals and birds live by, in or visit these places. Remember, farm animals may also spend time here. Think why?

Evidence might include: Droppings, paw marks, gnawed/pecked foliage, old nest material, seed husks, broken trampled vegetation at foot of wall.

Location details (e.g. wall, fence)

Evidence of animals (write or draw)