









Why monitor upland habitats?



- High impacts can lead to damage
 - Loss of grazing value
 - Loss of value for wildlife
 - Degraded landscape
 - Water quality and flood attenuation can be reduced







Why monitor habitats?



- Impacts may only cause damage over a long time period
- Visible damage may be the result of historical, not current impacts







Large scale indicators











Large scale indicators











Large scale indicators















Best Practice Habitat Impact Assessment



- Standardised quantitative method using samples of habitat
- Relatively easy/expert knowledge not required
- Measures small scale indicators
- Allows changes in impact levels over time to be measured
- Provides a measure of CURRENT impacts







Samples



- Variation across areas of habitats means samples must be representative
- Too few samples:
 - may be unrepresentative of habitat as a whole
 - may hide variation across the site
- Too many samples time constraints

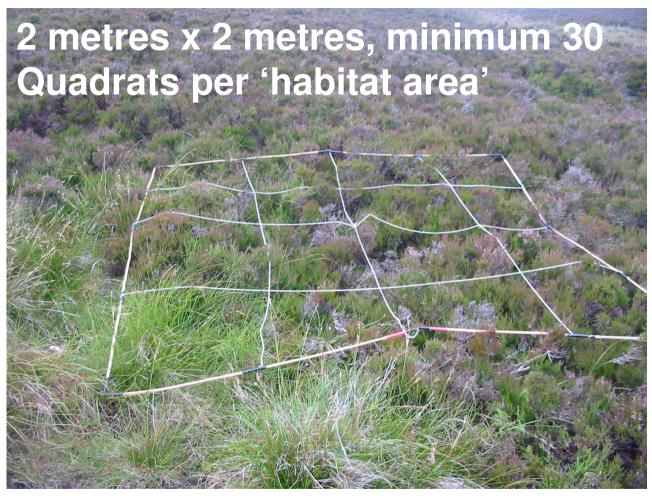






Quadrat – Best Practice Guide SR











What is a 'Habitat Area'?



Broad habitat

- Dwarf Shrub Heath (? divide into wet and dry)
- Blanket Bog
- (Flush and spring)
- (Native Woodland)
- (Willow Scrub)
- (Tall Herbs)

May need further subdivision in larger areas 2 - 3 plots per square kilometre?

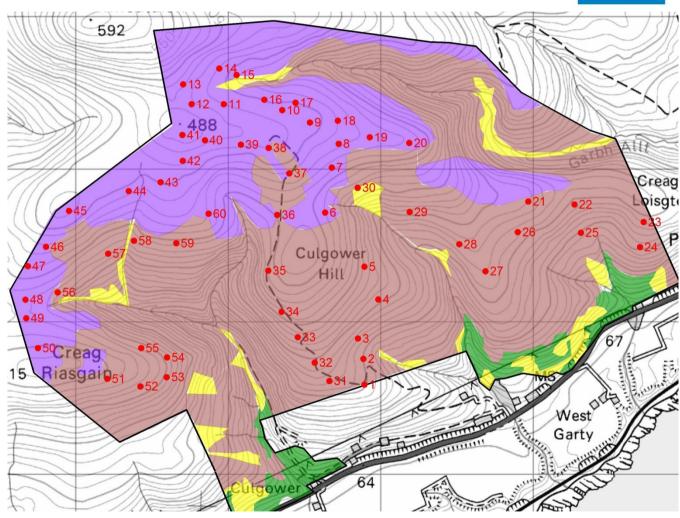






Map of Habitat Areas





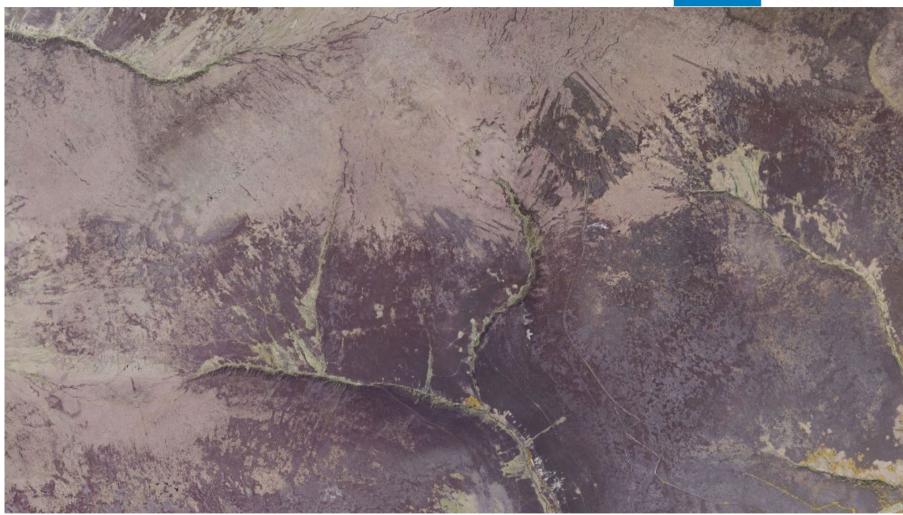






Use of Aerial Imagery







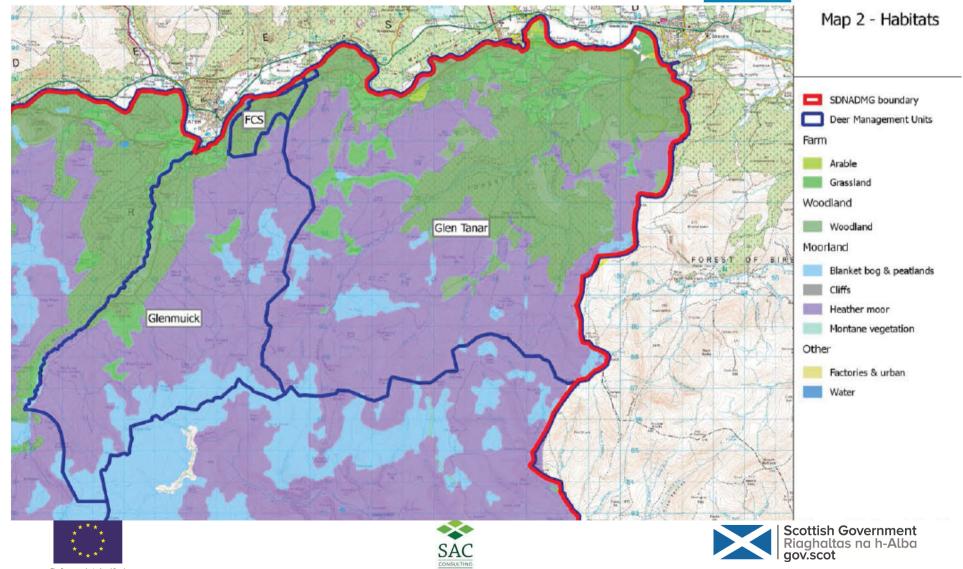




Habitat Map



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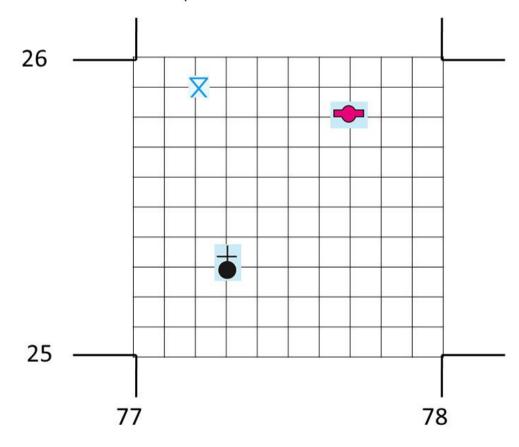


Locating Quadrats



In order to give something a six-figure grid reference, imagine the larger square split into one hundred smaller squares. Then add numbers 1 to 10 between the main lines.











Marking Quadrats





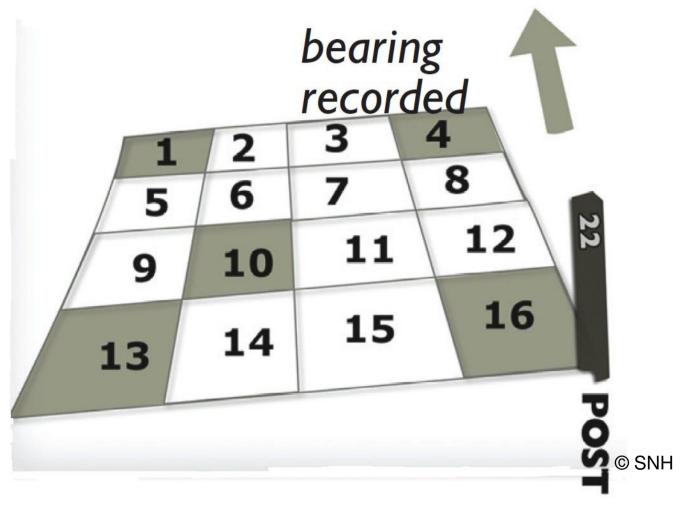






Best Practice Measurements







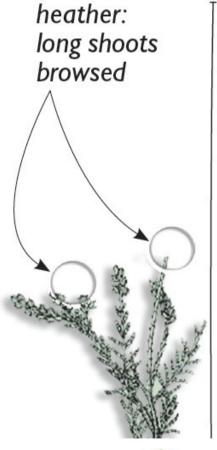


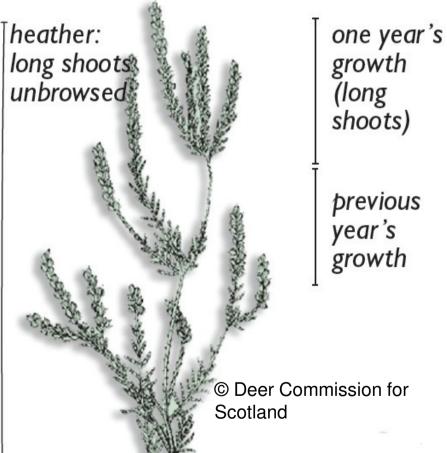


Browsing



 3-4 handfuls of heather within each of the five shaded <u>subplots</u> in each plot











Browsing



- LIGHT: <33% long shoots browsed
- MODERATE: 33-66% long shoots browsed
- HEAVY: >66% long shoots browsed
- Categorise <u>plot</u> according to the most frequent category of quadrats.









DWARF SHRUB HEATH DATA SHEET

Estate/ site: Recorders:	Dates: Year:					
Plot number:	Digital photo numbers:	GPS: Grid ref:				
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16				
Quadrat	% last years heather shoots browsed	Heather present? Vegetation height (cm)				
1	<33 33 - 66 >66	Yes No				
2		Yes No No				
3		Yes No				
4	<33 33 - 66 >66	Yes No				
5		Yes No				
6		Yes No No				
7		Yes No				
8		Yes No				
9		Yes No No				
10	<33 33 - 66 >66	Yes No No				
- 11		Yes No No				
12		Yes No No				
13	<33 33 - 66 >66	Yes No				
14		Yes No No				
15		Yes No No				
16	z22 22 // >//					

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Browsing



- Give a score of 1 for light, 2 for moderate,
 3 for heavy browsing
- Add the scores for the five subplots and divide by 5 to get average browsing score

Subplot 1	Subplot 2	Subplot 3	Subplot 4	Subplot 5	Whole Plot
Light	Light	Heavy	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
1	1	3	2	2	9 ÷ 5 = 1.8







Vegetation Height



- 3-4 measurements with a tape measure in each of the five shaded subplots in each plot
- Average the heights across plot.









Blanket Bog - Trampling

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- Bare ground with hoof prints
- Record how many of 16 sub-plots









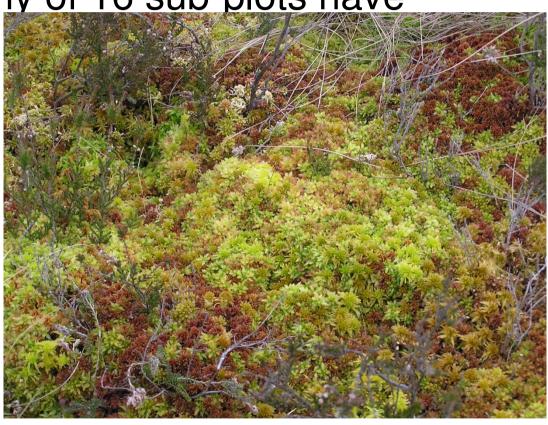
Blanket Bog – Bog Moss



Present or absent

Record how many of 16 sub-plots have

sphagnum









Dwarf-shrub heath - Heather distribution



- Record presence of ling heather or blaeberry in each of 16 <u>subplots</u>
- Summarise per <u>plot</u> (how many subplots have heather/blaeberry)

















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