

Carbon Landscape Wetland Bird Survey Habitat Form



Recorder name		Site central grid reference e.g. SD579037		Site name		Date e.g. 21/09/2017	
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Waterbody habitat

See pages 11 & 12 of the Wetland Bird Survey handbook for instructions on recording the site's habitat. The habitat codes are included in this document. Record vegetation within 10m inland of the surveyed bank and also include marginal vegetation (emerging from the water).

Point	Grid reference 8 figures e.g. SD 5795 0374	Photo no	Direction of photo facing e.g. North-east	Waterbody level 1 Select one level 1 category e.g. LL	Waterbody level 2 Select one level 2 category e.g. 1	Terrestrial habitats - type(s) & percentage e.g. F2 = 50%; B = 40%; A2 = 10%
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

Percentage of open water (unvegetated)

Estimated % of open water compared to the survey map	%
Describe any changes	
Tick this box if there have been no changes	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional information

Water body level 1 descriptions

Code	Description	Maximum possible dimensions	Area ha	Maximum area m ²
Standing waterbodies				
SP	Small pond	< 10m x 10m or 20m x 5m	< 0.1 ha	< 1000
LP	Large pond	200m x 100m or 400m x 50m	0.1 to 2.0 ha	20,000
SL	Small lake	500m x 100m or 200m x 250m	> 2.0 to 5.0 ha	50,000
LL	Large lake		> 5.0 ha	
LR	Lined reservoir			
GP	Gravel pits / sand pits			
CA	Canal >2m wide			
Running waterbodies				
S	Stream < 3m wide			
RI	River > 3m wide			
DI	Ditch with water < 2m wide			

Water body level 2 descriptions

Code	Description
Standing waterbodies	
1	Undisturbed / disused
2	Water sports (sailing etc)
3	Angling (coarse or game)
4	Industrial activity (gravel extraction etc)
5	Sewage processing
6	Other disturbance
7	Small island
Water flow	
SMF	Slow - medium running
FF	Fast running

Terrestrial habitat descriptions

Code	Habitat type	Habitat description
A.1.1	Broadleaved woodland	May contain up to 10% conifer.
A.1.2	Coniferous woodland	May contain up to 10% broadleaved.
A.1.3	Mixed woodland	A woodland containing more than 10% conifer and 10% broadleaved.
A.2	Scrub	Vegetation dominated by locally native shrubs, usually less than 5m tall, occasionally with a few scattered trees. (e.g. Hazel, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, shrub willow species). Stands of young trees or stump regrowth less than 5m high, where these represent more than 50% of the immature canopy.
B	Grassland and marsh	Includes all areas of herbaceous vegetation dominated by grasses. It also includes certain wet communities containing some reed and sedge species and other marsh plants. Grasslands containing greater than 25% cover of heather species, gorse and bilberry are classed as heathland.
C	Tall herb and fen	This category comprises stands of tall perennial or biennial plants, usually more than 25cm high.

D	Heathland	Heather species, gorse and bilberry. Grasslands containing greater than 25% cover of these dwarf shrub heaths are classed as heathland.
E	Mire (including Bogs and Fen)	<p>This broad habitat type is characterised by a variety of vegetation types on peaty or mineral soils where the water-table is usually at, or just below the surface.</p> <p>Bog habitats are rain water fed and often contain peat forming Sphagnum mosses. Cotton grass and purple moor grass may be present and bog pools may also be present. Mires and Fens are fed by ground water, flowing water or periodic inundation. Sedges, rushes and sphagnum are typical of these habitats. As these habitats can be difficult to differentiate, they can be recorded collectively as 'mire'.</p> <p>Very wet areas containing tall swamp vegetation e.g. tall sedges or common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) should be recorded as swamp. Carr or wet woodland should be recorded in woodland categories.</p>
E2	Flushes and springs	<p>Flushes occur on gently sloping ground, are often linear or triangular and may include water courses. Typical vegetation will include a ground layer of Sphagnum mosses and / or other bryophytes (mosses and liverworts), together with small sedges and rushes.</p> <p>If the area is dominated by grasses and Soft Rush, together with herbs (non-grassy) plants, this habitat should be recorded as Marsh / marshy grassland.</p>
F1	Swamp	Swamp contains tall emergent vegetation typical of the transition between open water and exposed land. Swamps are generally in standing water for a large part of the year. A reedbed containing common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) is an example of swamp. Other vegetation types include: tall sedges and Reed mace (<i>Bulrush</i>).
F2	Marginal and inundation	This category encompasses all narrow strips of emergent vegetation occurring on the (often steep) margins of lowland watercourses, where the water table is permanently high. Bands of tall vegetation wider than 5m should be classified as swamp.
J1	Arable / cultivated ground	Cropland, horticultural land, including crops managed for silage.

END OF INFORMATION