

Native Species & Biodiversity

Species	Favoured Site	Wildlife Value
Alder	Streamside, damp areas	Rich in insects, seed ate by birds
Ash	Open woodland and hedgerows	Casts light shade (allows rich undergrowth). Seed ate by birds
Birch	Open sites, woodlands	Casts light shade (allows rich undergrowth). Seeds ate by birds, rich insects
Blackthorn	Hedgerows, rough	Early flowers provide food for birds/insects, excellent nesting cover
Cherry (Wild)	Woods, hedgerows	Bees and birds
Crab Apple	Hedgerows	Large variety of insects, fruit ate by birds/ mammals
Elm	Woods, hedgerows	Good for insects, seeds ate by birds
Hawthorn	Scrub, hedgerows	Excellent, insects/ bees, berries ate by bird/ mammals
Hazel	Woodland understorey hillsides	Rich in insects, nuts ate by animals
Holly	Woodland	Berries ate by birds
Oak	Individual trees, groups, woodlands	Richest insect tree, many birds, mammals feed on acorns
Rowan	Woodland, hillside	Good for insects, birds take berries
Whitebeam	Woodland, rough land	Birds take berries
Willows	Streamsidess, damp areas, plantations	Blossoms valuable for insects/ bees, excellent nesting cover

Site	Suitable Species	Comment
Wet Sites	Alder Birch Willow Guelder Rose	Stabilises stream banks Intolerant of shade Grows from cuttings
Dry Sites	Crab Apple Oak Scots Pine	Unsuitable for shade Excellent for wildlife Native conifer
Exposed Sites	Birch Rowan	Suitable for poorly drained peat Tolerates thin, acid soils
Screening	Birch Rowan Scots Pine Hazel Hawthorn	Includes shrubs species

Shelterbelts		
Lowlands Sites	Scots Pine Birch Rowan Blackthorn Hawthorn	Low growing shrubs Provide shelter
Coastal Sites	Hazel Gorse (Whin) Blackthorn	Good for steep banks
Winter shelter for wildlife	Scots Pine Holly Gorse (Whin)	
Upland Sites	Rowan Birch Blackthorn	