

# Rapid Rainforest Assessment Survey form



## Use this form to:

- **RECORD** your survey results including grid references where applicable to help map key features and species, and plan management. You may also find it useful to mark features on a site map as you go.
- **INTERPRET** what your results mean by calculating scores for each section which give you an overview of the current condition of your site and its potential to support rainforest lichens and bryophytes.
- **FIND LINKS TO SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE** based on different scenarios in your wood.

Brief instructions are given to each section of the survey below. Refer to the **RRA guidance notes** for more detailed instructions and background information. Once you have completed the survey form, find detailed management guidance in **Rainforest lichens and bryophytes – a toolkit for woodland managers**.

## Start the RRA here

Date		Site name/reference	
Surveyor		Grid reference	

## 1 Woodland composition

Use the DAFOR scale to indicate the abundance of each tree species in the canopy and then the understorey. D = Dominant (> 75%), A = Abundant (50-75%), F = Frequent (25-50%), O = Occasional (10-25%), R = Rare (<10%). Leave blank for none. You can add any species not listed in the extra rows. Then use the 'interpreting tree composition' table on the next page to find out what this might mean for your woodland and where to go for management recommendations.

### Native species

Species	Canopy	Understorey
Alder		
Ash		
Aspen		
Birch		
Bird cherry		
Blackthorn		
Hawthorn		
Hazel		
Holly		
Juniper		
Oak		
Rowan		
Scots pine		
Willow		
Wych elm		

### Non-native species

Species	Canopy	Understorey
Beech		
Cherry laurel		
Cotoneaster		
Douglas fir		
Other conifer (non-native)		
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>		
Sitka		
Sycamore		
Western hemlock		

## Interpreting woodland composition:

Based on what you recorded above, choose ONE description from the canopy table that best describes the canopy composition at your site, then **AS MANY DESCRIPTIONS AS APPLY** from the understorey table. These will point you to some specific interpretation and management guidance. You will also be able to calculate your **woodland composition score**.

CANOPY: choose as many descriptions as apply		
Description	SCORE	Management guidance
Mixed species, though one or two may be more abundant (but not with abundant beech or non- native conifers).	+2	N/A
Canopy is mainly hazel.	+2	For specific guidance on hazel woods see <b>Managing stands of hazel</b> .
Canopy is mainly one native species (excluding hazel woods).	+1	See section on lack of tree species diversity <a href="#">here</a> .
Beech is frequent in the canopy (also choose this option if sweet chestnut is frequent).	-1	See section on managing beech <a href="#">here</a> .
Beech is abundant in the canopy (also score this option if sweet chestnut is abundant).	-2	See section on managing beech <a href="#">here</a> .
Non-native conifers are abundant in the canopy.	-2	See section on restoring conifer plantation to native woodland <a href="#">here</a> .

UNDERSTOREY: choose as many descriptions as apply		
Description	SCORE	Management guidance
A patchy understorey of native shrubs.	+2	N/A
There are no/very few native understorey shrubs/ trees.	-1	See section on lack of tree species diversity <a href="#">here</a> .
There is little to no regeneration of key or desired canopy-forming species.	-1	If shading is preventing regeneration see <b>Diverse woodland structure and composition</b> . Assess whether over-grazing/browsing may be an issue in Section 5.
There is a dense understorey which is thicket-like in places.	-2	See section on excessive regeneration that can't be addressed with grazing <a href="#">here</a> . Where applicable see management of invasive native/non-native species <a href="#">here</a> e.g. for beech/sycamore regeneration.
Some invasive non-native species present in understorey.	No score: this will be scored in section 6	See section on invasive non-native species, e.g. <i>Rhododendron</i> , <a href="#">here</a> .
Invasive non-native species frequent understorey.		
<b>TOTAL Woodland composition score</b>		

## Woodland composition score:

Add together your score for the canopy and understorey to see what this might mean for your survey area.

4	This indicates the current composition is favourable for a diverse assemblage of lichens and bryophytes.
1-3	This indicates the wood may benefit from diversification and/or help establishing appropriate regeneration to encourage development of a diverse assemblage of lichens and bryophytes.
0	This indicates the wood may have issues with invasive species or dense regeneration that need tackling to avoid negative impacts to lichens and bryophytes.
<0	This indicates the current composition is not favourable for lichens and bryophytes and there are multiple issues to address.

## 2 Woodland structure

For each attribute, circle the score that best matches the description of your survey area, and find out where to look for management guidance for different scenarios. Total your score for the table to see what this says about the structure of your survey area overall.

Attribute	Description	Score	Management guidance
<b>Tree age profile</b>	Young, even-aged wood (i.e. recently established trees).	-2	See <b>Habitat fragmentation</b> for guidance on new woodland.
	Mature, even-aged wood (most trees same age/size).	-1	See section on lack of tree age diversity <b>here</b> .
	Mixed age wood with mature and younger trees.	+1	See <b>Current and future veteran trees</b> for guidance on establishing future veterans/veteran features.
	Mixed age wood with veteran, mature and younger trees.	+2	This is desirable, with a range of niches and a succession of trees to become future veterans
	Wood with many veteran trees, lacking younger mature trees.	+1	See <b>Current and future veteran trees</b> for guidance on establishing future veterans.
<b>Canopy cover and open space</b>	Closed canopy with limited open space.	-2	See <b>Diverse woodland structure and composition</b> for guidance on thinning and open space creation.
	Mosaic of closed and open canopy (with around 30% open areas).	+2	Desirable for bryophytes under denser canopy cover and lichens in better-lit areas.
	Very open and well-lit e.g., wood pasture.	+2	This well-lit habitat is desirable for many rare and important lichens.
<b>Field layer: bramble, ivy and/or bracken</b>	Abundant cover throughout.	-2	If there is dense cover, see <b>Grazing and browsing</b> (if grazing is not an option see <b>Managing woods without grazing and browsing</b> ). See also section on managing bramble and ivy <b>here</b> .
	Frequent areas of dense cover.	-1	
	Occasional: may be some dense patches but scattered.	+1	
	Rare: sparse cover/isolated patches.	+2	
	<b>Specify whether this relates to bramble, ivy and/or bracken</b>		
<b>Field layer: heather, bilberry/blaeberry and/or woodrush</b>	Dense cover throughout, covering dead wood/boulders and growing high around the base of tree trunks.	-1	See <b>Grazing and browsing</b> (if grazing is not an option see <b>Managing woods without grazing and browsing</b> ).
	Patchy cover throughout that may cover large areas but not smothering moss mats or tree bases.	+2	This can help retain humidity for rich bryophyte communities to develop (where dense growth is kept in check by grazing).
	Rare or absent.	0	This may not be an issue if the wood has not historically had these shrub species present.
	<b>Specify whether this relates to heather, bilberry/blaeberry and/or woodrush</b>		
<b>TOTAL Woodland structure score</b>			

**Notes****Woodland structure score:**

6+	This indicates the current structure of the wood is favourable for a diverse assemblage of lichens and bryophytes. NB – it is important however to consider more localised conditions around important habitat features and lichen/bryophyte communities of interest. The following two sections will focus on these.
4-5	This indicates the current structure of the wood is OK but could be improved for lichens and bryophytes. Existing lichen and bryophyte interest may be under threat and issues may need immediate management to prevent losses. Check the management guidance for the options you selected.
1-3	This indicates the current structure of the wood is in need of improvement for lichens and bryophytes. Existing lichen and bryophyte interest may be under threat and issues may need immediate management to prevent losses. Check the management guidance for the options you selected.
0	This indicates the current structure of the wood is not ideal for rainforest lichens and bryophytes. Existing lichen and bryophyte interest may be under threat and issues may need immediate management to prevent losses. Check the management guidance relevant to the options you selected.
<0	This indicates the current structure of the wood is not desirable for rainforest lichens and bryophytes and there is unlikely to be interest present at the moment. Check the management guidance for the options you selected.

### 3 Habitat features

- Tick features that are present and record grid references (a central 6-figure reference for widespread features and 10-figure references for isolated features).
- Record any management issues affecting features (e.g. ivy, bramble, invasive species, dense regeneration etc.).
- Use the notes column to record the locations of features, issues etc.
- Score the overall abundance for each of the four feature categories (veteran trees, dead wood, rocky substrates and wet features) from 0-3 where 0 = none, 1 = rare (i.e. features are present but uncommon/covering only a small part of the site), 2 = frequent (i.e. features are not uncommon but neither are they very abundant), 3 = dominant (i.e. the features are very abundant/cover much of the site).

For each of the feature categories you will find relevant links to management guidance. Total your score for the four feature categories to see what this says about the habitat features in your survey area overall.

Feature category	Feature description	✓	Any management issues affecting the feature	Management guidance	Notes
<b>Veteran trees and veteran tree features</b> (note that these features may be present on trees that are not yet considered to be veteran by their age).	Old trees with large decay holes/hollows/ dead limbs/ presence of air trees.			See <b>Current and future veteran trees</b> for managing existing veterans and recruiting new ones if few features recorded. If veterans are impacted by shading from dense regeneration/a dense canopy, see <b>here</b> . If impacted by ivy, holly or other invasives, see relevant sections <b>here</b> .	
	Old trees with exposed wood.				
	Presence of dry underhangs.				
	Presence of old pollards or old coppice stools.				
	Younger trees with veteran trees e.g. cavities				
	Other e.g. sap runs, water-filled rot-holes. (Include details in notes section).				
	Presence of old hazel stands i.e. that have not been managed as coppice.			See <b>Managing stands of hazel</b> .	
<b>Veteran tree score (0-3)</b>					

Record the location of any veteran trees or veteran tree features. For widespread species, a central 6-figure grid reference for the population is sufficient. If the species is confined to a particular area, use a 10-figure grid reference.

Species name	Grid reference	Notes

Feature category	Feature description	✓	Any management issues affecting the feature	Management guidance	Notes
<b>Dead wood</b>	Large diameter lying dead wood (>20 cm).			If dead wood is sparse and/or there is no standing dead wood/ rotting stumps see <b>Retention of dead wood</b> .  If features are overgrown with ivy, bramble or other invasives see relevant sections <b>here</b> , and if affected by deep shade and dense regeneration see <b>here</b> .	
	Standing dead wood (diameter >20 cm).				
	Rotting tree stumps.				

<b>Dead wood score (0-3)</b>	
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<b>Rocky substrates</b>	Boulders.			If features are overgrown with ivy, bramble or other invasives see relevant sections <b>here</b> , and if affected by deep shade and dense regeneration see <b>here</b> .	
	Rock faces.				

<b>Rocky substrate score (0-3)</b>	
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Feature category	Feature description	✓	Any management issues affecting the feature	Management guidance	Notes
<b>Wet features</b>	Flushes/boggy areas.			Aim to retain canopy cover along watercourses for bryophytes. If features are overgrown with ivy, bramble or other invasives see relevant sections <b>here</b> , and if affected by dense regeneration see <b>here</b> .	
	Streams/rivers.				
	Wet rock faces.				
	Ravines/waterfalls.				
<b>Wet features score (0-3)</b>					

### Habitat features score:

6+	This suggests the wood has a range of important habitat features for lichens and bryophytes. Whether the site supports a range of lichens and bryophytes will depend on whether there has been continuity of favourable conditions on those features. The future survival of species interest will depend on maintaining suitable conditions.
4-5	The wood has some important habitat features for lichens and bryophytes but these are limited. It is very important to ensure favourable conditions, particularly if the features are limited, as the lichen and bryophyte interest may be dependent on a few isolated features.
<4	Habitat features for lichens and bryophytes are somewhat limited. Consider opportunities for creating features where this is possible e.g. through veteranisation and creation of dead wood habitats.



## 4 Lichens and bryophytes

Complete the table below, focussing on lichen cover on tree trunks/rocks and bryophyte cover on the woodland floor (including ground, banks, lying dead wood and rock features). Circle one score for lichens and one score for bryophytes. Total your score to see what this says about current lichen and bryophyte interest in your survey area. You can find where to look for management guidance in the right-hand column of the table.

	Description	Score	Management
<b>Lichens</b>	Trunks and/or rocks mostly lacking lichens (bare or covered in ivy/moss).	-1	<p>If lichen/bryophyte cover is limited, it is important to establish why. If there is dense shading from an overhead canopy, see <b>Diverse woodland structure and composition</b>. If they are being shaded out and smothered by a dense shrub/field layer, see <b>Grazing and browsing</b>. If there is very dense regeneration, see <b>Excessive regeneration that cannot be addressed with grazing</b>.</p> <p>If native/non-native species are causing shading/smothering, see relevant sections <b>here</b>.</p>
	Small number of trees and/or rocks with lichen on trunks – there are lichens on some trunks but lichens are not abundant.	+1	
	Larger number of trees and/or rocks with lichens on trunks but dominated by a small range of species.	+2	
	Larger number of trees and/or rocks with lichens on trunks including some with luxuriant growths of leafy and bushy lichens (photo A).	+3	
<b>Bryophytes</b>	Very little/no bryophyte cover visible.	-1	
	Patchy bryophyte cover visible but dominated by one or two species.	-1	
	Larger areas of bryophyte cover visible - the ground/boulders carpeted - but the bulk of biomass limited to 5 or so species	+1	
	Patchy bryophyte cover is obvious with a variety of species including brown liverworts on boulders and logs +/- filmy ferns.	+2	
	Abundant bryophyte cover is obvious with a variety of species including brown liverworts on boulders and logs +/- filmy ferns.	+3	
<b>TOTAL Lichens and bryophytes score</b>			

### Lichens and bryophytes score:

6+	This suggests a site where conditions are conducive for a range of lichen and bryophyte communities to thrive. Note that it is important to consider this score alongside the other sections in the RRA – current interest doesn't necessarily mean the site is currently in optimum condition, as a negative change in conditions will not immediately cause a decline in species interest (i.e. there is a time-lag effect).
4-5	This suggests a site where conditions are suitable for some bryophyte and/or lichen species/communities but not for others. There may be small pockets of interest associated with areas where conditions are/have historically been more favourable. Management might depend on specific site features such as where bryophytes may be a notifiable feature but lichens are not and vice versa. Any management should not cause harm to the main feature of interest.
3	This suggests a site where conditions are suitable for just one type of bryophyte/lichen community but not for others. There may be isolated bryophyte/lichen interest associated with an area where conditions are/have historically been more favourable. Management might depend on specific site features such as where bryophytes may be a notifiable feature but lichens are not and vice versa. Any management should not cause harm to the main feature of interest.
<3	This suggests the site is not currently high value for lichens or bryophytes. However, this doesn't rule out the possibility of isolated or remnant interest. Rather the score suggests that the general situation in the wood is not conducive to abundant growth of lichens or bryophytes.



## 5 Grazing and browsing

Use the table to assess grazing/browsing levels in your survey area. Look at each feature in turn: tree regeneration, young shoots on hazel, field layer, bryophytes and boulders. Then consider all these factors together to establish whether grazing/browsing is too high, moderate (often desirable) or too low. This can be used along with the Woodland Herbivore Impact Assessment which looks at current grazing/browsing impacts.

Feature	Indicators of high grazing/browsing pressure:	Indicators of moderate grazing/browsing pressure:	Indicators of low grazing/browsing pressure:
<b>Tree regeneration</b>	Very little/no tree regeneration. No regeneration at all of more palatable species (e.g. oak, rowan, hazel, willow ash and holly). Note: a lack of regeneration can occur as a result of other factors.	Occasional tree regeneration including of palatable species.	There is frequent tree regeneration.
<b>Young shoots on hazel</b>	No young shoots are escaping the bases of hazel bushes.	Some young shoots are escaping from the bases of hazel bushes but not sufficient for this to kill the older shoots.	Masses of shoots are escaping from the bases of hazel, with older stems being killed off by this growth.
<b>Field layer</b>	Field layer dominated by grasses.	Bramble, bracken and other vascular plant cover is rare to occasional, contained to discrete patches by browsing.	Bramble, bracken, etc. frequent (>25% cover) and/or young ivy spreading over ground and up tree trunks. NB in shaded situations bramble and bracken may be absent but ivy can be frequent.
<b>Bryophytes</b>	Ground is dominated by bryophytes with very limited vascular plant cover (excluding bracken).	Ground is still dominated by bryophytes but vascular plant growth (other than bracken) is present.	Vascular plant growth e.g. bramble, woodrush, heather is smothering mats of mosses.
<b>Boulders</b>	Lots of boulders scraped bare of late succession moss mats (e.g. carpet-forming mosses such as <i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i> and <i>Hylocomium splendens</i> )	Boulders have a mixture of early and late succession bryophyte communities. Early succession communities of bryophytes on small boulders are being maintained e.g. brown liverworts such as <i>Scapania gracilis</i> with or without filmy-ferns and early colonising species on rocks e.g. in deer/animal trails.	Small boulders are being smothered by late succession moss mats and colonised by vascular plants e.g. ivy, bilberry, heather, bramble etc, with early succession communities absent.
<b>Grazing score</b> (circle one option)	<b>-3</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>

## Grazing/browsing score:

-3	Grazing/browsing levels are too high. If levels are too high, note that temporary guards for individual saplings are preferable to exclosures. Any exclosure should be temporary – to allow a burst of regeneration but avoid detrimental impacts on lichens and bryophytes.
+3	Grazing/browsing levels are moderate (often desirable). Maintain existing levels of grazing/browsing and continue to monitor.
0	A score of 0 may be either desirable or undesirable depending on circumstances and objectives for a site. E.g. it may be desirable to facilitate a flush of regeneration. However, where there is abundant tree regeneration shading the trunks of established trees and the woodland floor this would be undesirable due to shade impacts on lichens and bryophytes. If levels are too low, <b>grazing and browsing</b> should be implemented, but at sites where this is not possible see <b>Managing woods without grazing and browsing</b> . If regeneration is very dense see <b>Excessive regeneration that cannot be addressed with grazing</b> .

## 6 Invasive Species

### Invasive non-native species:

For each invasive non-native species, tick the appropriate box to record how extensive it is in your survey area. It is important to record the location of invasives in relation to any species or habitat features of interest recorded in Section 3 and 4 so you can use this to plan and prioritise management action. *Note that for conifers, this section only relates to regeneration. Established conifers and PAWS restoration are dealt with in Section 1.* Once complete, work out your score based on the overall extent of invasive non-native species.

Species name	Absent (✓)	Minor and isolated (✓)	Localised at low levels (✓)	Low levels throughout (✓)	Localised at high levels (✓)	High levels throughout (✓)	Notes on location of issues in relation to species or features of interest
<i>Rhododendron</i>							
Non-native conifer regeneration							
Beech regeneration							
Sycamore regeneration							
Cherry laurel							
Himalayan balsam							
Cotoneaster							
Shallon							
<i>Gunnera</i>							
Skunk cabbage							

Choose a score, considering the overall extent of invasive non-native species across the site, and record it in the box below:

<b>Invasive non-natives absent</b>	<b>Invasive non-natives minor and isolated</b>	<b>Invasive non-natives localised at low levels</b>	<b>Invasive non-natives at low levels throughout</b>	<b>Invasive non-natives localised at high levels</b>	<b>Invasive non-natives at high levels throughout</b>
0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5

### Invasive non-native species score:

0	No intervention needed
-1 to -2	Intervention needed immediately to eradicate and prevent spread. Prioritisation should be based on proximity to important species and habitat features, bearing in mind that it is easier to deal with INNS before they become extensive.
-3 to -5	Intervention needed to eradicate INNS, halt further spread and restore better-lit conditions for any remaining interest in affected areas. Prioritisation should be based on proximity to important species and habitat features.

See relevant sections of [Management of invasive native/non-native species](#) for more detailed guidance.

### Native invasive species:

For each issue described, tick the appropriate box to record how extensive it is in your survey area. It is important to record the location of issues in relation to any species or habitat features of interest recorded in Section 3 and 4 so you can use this to plan and prioritise management action. Once complete, work out your score based on the overall extent of these issues.

<b>Species name</b>	<b>Absent (✓)</b>	<b>Minor and isolated (✓)</b>	<b>Localised at low levels (✓)</b>	<b>Low levels throughout (✓)</b>	<b>Localised at high levels (✓)</b>	<b>High levels throughout (✓)</b>	<b>Notes on location of issues in relation to species or features of interest</b>
Dense holly							
Ivy on trees							

Choose a score, considering the overall extent of native invasive species issues across the site, and record it in the box below:

<b>Native invasives absent</b>	<b>Native invasives minor and isolated</b>	<b>Native invasives localised at low levels</b>	<b>Native invasives at low levels throughout</b>	<b>Native invasives localised at high levels</b>	<b>Native invasives at high levels throughout</b>
0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5

<b>Native invasives score</b>	
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### Native invasives score:

0	No intervention needed.
-1 to -2	Intervention may be needed immediately if located near important species and habitat features.
-3 to -5	Intervention needed to control the issues, prevent further spread and restore better-lit conditions for any remaining interest in affected areas. Prioritisation should be based on proximity to important species and habitat features.

See relevant sections of **Management of invasive native/non-native species** for more detailed guidance.

## 7 Ash dieback

Use the following two tables to work out the risk level and prevalence level for your site. Multiply these to calculate a threat score. This will give you an indication of the extent to which ash dieback is an issue for lichens at your site currently, and the urgency of implementing mitigation.

**Risk:** Circle the risk level based on how important ash is for lichens at your site.

Description	Risk description	Risk level	Key management recommendations
Site dominated by other tree species, with ash absent or rare.	Limited risk	0	Unlikely to be a major issue.
Ash is a component but with plenty of other trees present & lichen interest spread across a range of tree species.	Lower risk	-1	May need some planning for. Even where ash is a smaller component of the wood, it will still be important to assess what species are on ash and whether they exist on other species. Where lichen interest is only on ash or ash has the best examples of that interest, plan mitigation.
Ash supports important lichen species, but other native species also present, especially oak, willow, hazel, rowan.	High risk	-2	Likely to be an issue that will need planning for e.g. consideration of 'alternative' tree species, see <b>Tree diseases and pests</b> .
Site is dominated by ash, with most lichen interest on ash trees.	Very high risk	-3	Likely to be a big issue that will need planning for e.g. consideration of 'alternative' tree species and possibly species translocation, <b>see Tree diseases and pests</b> .

**Prevalence:** circle the prevalence level based on how common ash dieback is at your site.

DAFOR	Prevalence level
Rare	1
Occasional	2
Frequent	3
Abundant	4
Dominant	5

**Threat score:** calculate by multiplying the risk level and prevalence level.

Risk level	X	Prevalence level	=	Ash dieback threat score

### Ash dieback threat score

-6 or lower	Immediate concern – ash is identified as an important tree for lichens at the site, and ash dieback is established. Immediate mitigation should be implemented.
-4 to -5	If site is important for ash but dieback is reported as rare or occasional, mitigation should still be put in place urgently to avoid potential losses.
0 to -3	If the site is dominated by ash but ash dieback is rare, or if ash is rare on the site or not important for lichens, there is less immediate risk from a lichen perspective. However, mitigation may still be needed.

### Management:

If ash is identified as supporting important lichen interest on your site, it is important to consider mitigation. See **Ash dieback** for detailed recommendations. An important consideration will be looking at what alternative tree species you have available that could support the same lichen interest. The DAFOR assessment made in Section 1 will help you to determine this.

Management Plan	Score	
If you score -4 or lower, do you have a plan in place to manage the risk of ash dieback to lichens?	Yes	+2
	No	-2
If you score -3 or above, do you have a plan in place to manage the impacts of ash dieback on woodland composition and wildlife (inc. lichens)?	Yes	+1
	No	-1

Final Threat Score: calculate by adding the score from the management plan to the previous 'Ash dieback threat score'.

<b>Final Ash dieback threat score</b>	
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## Overall RRA SCORE

Add up your scores from Sections 1-7 to get your overall RRA score and enter it here:

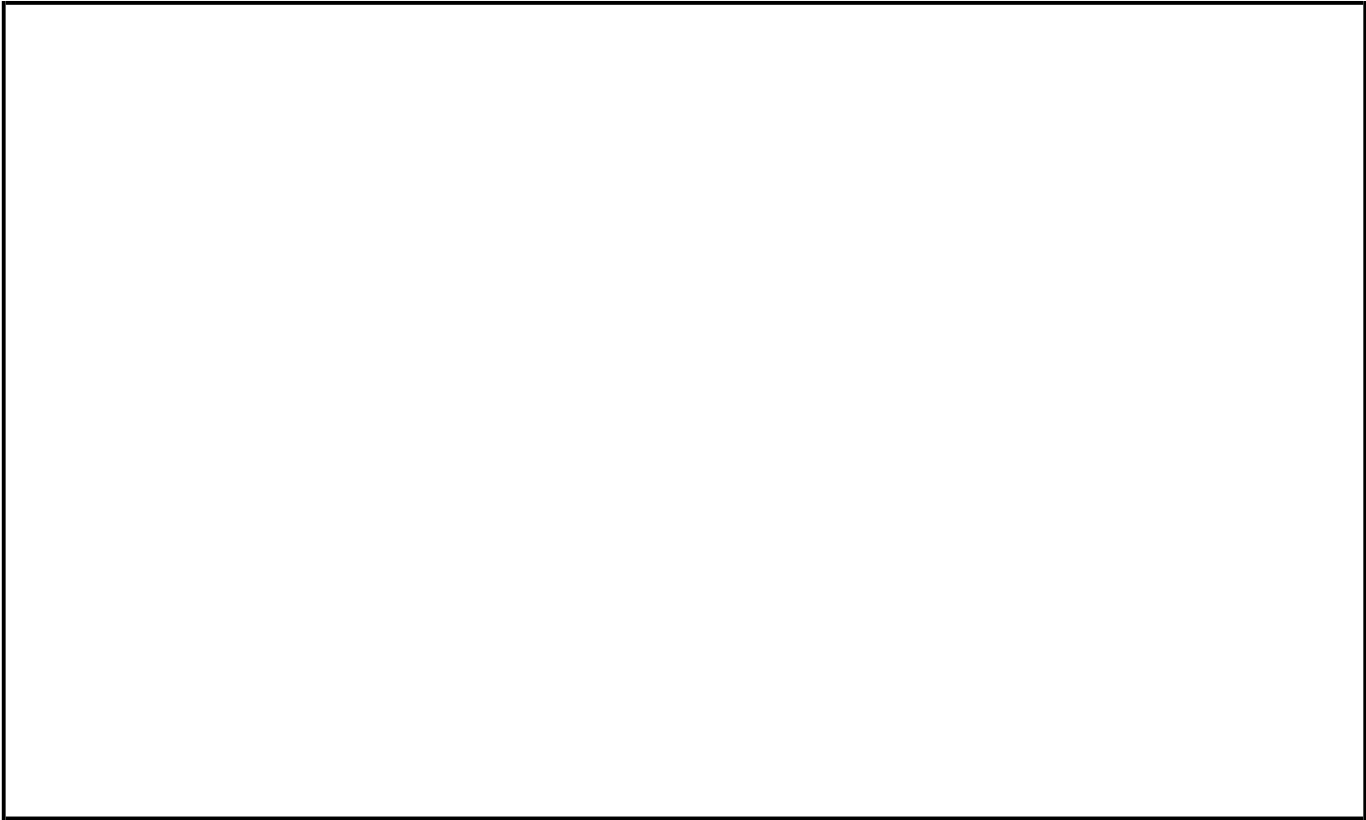
### What does this indicate?

<b>25+</b>	<b>Very good</b>	Suggests a site that is currently in very good condition to support a range of temperate rainforest lichens and bryophytes. There might still be management issues that need addressing, and attention should be focussed on conditions around important habitat features and species, to ensure these remain favourable.
<b>15-24</b>	<b>Good</b>	Suggests a site that is currently in good condition to support some temperate rainforest lichens and bryophytes. However, there are aspects that could be improved and there may be a number of management issues that need addressing.
<b>5-14</b>	<b>Fair</b>	Suggests a site that has potential to support temperate rainforest lichens and bryophytes but current condition is not optimal. There are a range of management issues that need to be addressed, likely including restructuring, grazing adjustments and management of invasive species.
<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>Poor</b>	Suggests a site that is not currently in good condition to support temperate rainforest lichens and bryophytes. There are a range of complex and extensive management issues that need to be addressed, likely including considerable restructuring, grazing adjustments and management of invasive species.

## 8 Notes

Use the following space for freeform notes which you would like to record e.g. for birds to be recorded or dropping sightings.





# Plantlife

## Plantlife

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## We are Plantlife

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