

# Carbon Landscape Dragonflies Survey Habitat Form



Recorder name		1km square e.g. SD5703		Site name		Date e.g. 21/09/2017	
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Record the habitat types for each 100m transect section or for each individual small pond (complete as many sections / ponds as required for the survey).

Transect section or pond number	Grid reference (use centroid for ponds)	Waterbodies (Level 1)	Waterbodies (Level 2)	Terrestrial habitats - Vegetation type(s) & abundance. Record vegetation within 2m of the surveyed bank (including marginal vegetation emerging from the water)
1A start OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
1A end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
1B end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
2 end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
3 end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
4 end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				
5 end OR Pond no <input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>				

*Water body descriptions (more than one category can be selected)*

Code	Level 1	Code	Level 2	Area (ha)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Standing waterbodies					
SP	Small pond				
LP	Large pond			< 0.1 ha	< 1000 m <sup>2</sup>
SL	Small lake			0.1 - 2.0 ha	1000 m <sup>2</sup> - 20,000m <sup>2</sup>
LL	Large lake			>2.0 - 5.0 ha	20,000m <sup>2</sup> - 50,000m <sup>2</sup>
LR	Lined reservoir			>5.0 ha	> 50,000m <sup>2</sup>
GP	Gravel pits / sand pits				
CA	Canal >2m wide				
Running waterbodies			Water flow		
S	Stream < 3m wide	SM	Slow - medium running		
RI	River > 3m wide				
DI	Ditch with water < 2m wide	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	<p>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>).</p>
F2	Marginal and inundation	<p>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.</p>
J1	Arable / cultivated ground	<p>Cropland, horticultural land, including crops managed for silage.</p>

**END OF INFORMATION**