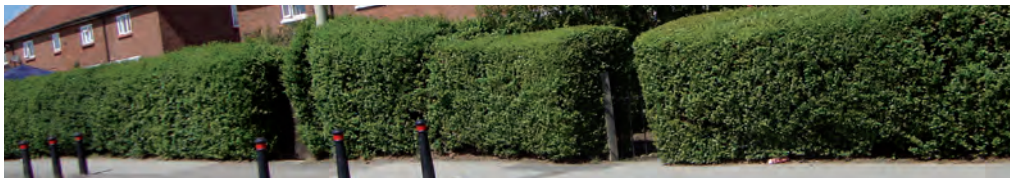


Hedge shape Larger versions of photographs from Activity 1: Question 11



a. **Neatly trimmed** – regularly cut, often found in gardens



b. **Untrimmed** – straggly hedge, with many long thin branches growing from the top



c. **Heavily cut** – hedge with thick branches cut, broken or torn



d. **Leggy** – a top-heavy hedge, branches start bushing out at 50cm above the ground



e. **Laid** – the hedge looks as if each bush has been pushed over and pinned down, with the main trunks horizontal along the ground, not vertical
or **Coppiced** – the hedge has been cut back almost to ground level
(these are both ways of maintaining thick, gap-free hedges)

Hedgerow Identification Guide

This guide can be used for the **OPAL Biodiversity Survey**



Hedge structure Larger versions of photographs from Activity 1: Question 9



a. **Line of bushes**



b. **Line of trees**



c. **Bushes and trees**

Gaps in the hedge Larger versions of photographs from Activity 1: Question 10



a. **No gaps**



b. **A few gaps**



c. **More gaps than hedge**

Beech

Fagus sylvatica



Leaves green, brown or purple

Dog Rose

Rosa canina



Trailing stems, hook-shaped thorns

Hazel

Corylus avellana



Twigs pale brown, catkins in spring

Laurel

Prunus laurocerasus



Large glossy green leaves

Bramble

Rubus fruticosus



Sharp prickles on stem

Elder

Sambucus nigra



New twigs pale yellow

Holly

Ilex aquifolium



Not all leaves toothed

Privet

Ligustrum species



Narrow shiny green leaves

Blackthorn

Prunus spinosa



Long spines, can have buds on spines

Hawthorn

Crataegus species



Short spines, never has buds on spines

Ivy

Hedera helix



Triangular leaves, climbing stems

Yew

Taxus baccata



Evergreen with needles