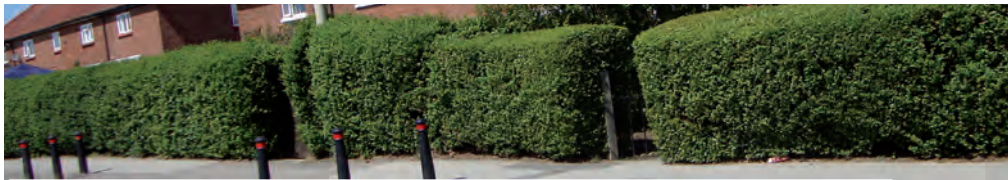


## Hedge shape Larger versions of photographs from Activity 1: Question 11



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**

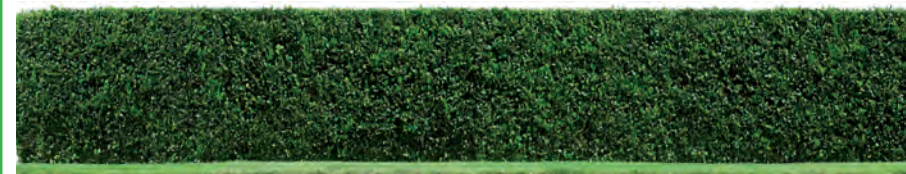


b. **Line of trees**



c. **Bushes and trees**

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



a. **No gaps**



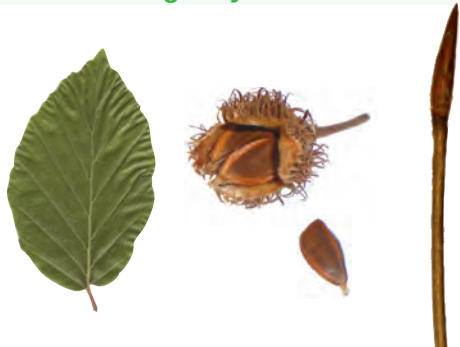
b. **A few gaps**



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

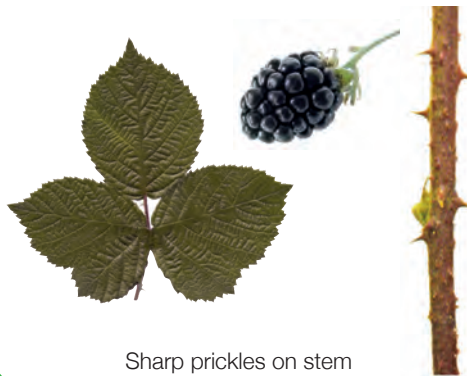
*Prunus laurocerasus*



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