

A12.2 Species Names and Target Notes

1 Species Names

- 1.1.1 A full list of species names mentioned in Chapter 12 (Ecology and Nature Conservation) and associated appendices (including this one) is provided below for plants (Table 1) and animals (Table 2). All higher plant names (common and scientific) are taken from Stace (2010).

Table 1: Species names of plants

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Algae sp.	<i>Enteromorpha sp.</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp.</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
Common nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Creeping thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Devils-bit scabious	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Eelgrass	<i>Zostera spp.</i>
Dwarf eelgrass	<i>Zoster noltii</i>
Narrow-leaved eelgrass	<i>Zostera angustifolia</i>
Few-flowered leek	<i>Allium paradoxum</i>
Field wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Flowering currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
Glasswort	<i>Salicornia spp.</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Lady's-mantle	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>
Larch	<i>Larix sp.</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>
Orache	<i>Atriplex sp.</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rosebay willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sedge sp.	<i>Carex sp.</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sitka spruce	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Water mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Wavy hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Willow sp.	<i>Salix sp.</i>
Wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>
Wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Yellow iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Table 2: Species names of animals

Common Name	Scientific Name
American mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>
Atlantic salmon	<i>Salmo salar</i>
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>
Bottlenose dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
Brook lamprey	<i>Lampetra planeri</i>
Common pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus</i>
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
European eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>
Freshwater pearl mussel	<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>
Red squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>
River lamprey	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>
Sea lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>
Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>
Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Water vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>
Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>

2 Target and Field Notes

- 2.1.1 Target and field notes for ecological features, as referenced in Chapter 12, are shown in Table 3 (and see also Figures 12.4-12.6).
- 2.1.2 Where sites are listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI), categories are as follows (Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), 2008; SNH, undated):
- Category 1a and Category 2a - ancient woodland;
 - Category 1b and Category 2b - long-established woodlands of plantation origin; and
 - Category 3 - other woodland on 'Roy' maps.

Table 3: Terrestrial target notes

Target Note	Grid Reference	Description
1	NH 69806 42862	Coniferous Plantation Woodland – Balvonie Wood Plantation woodland divided into sections of Sitka spruce and Scots pine, with some larch and birch. Trees generally to 20m+ in height. The ground flora was generally poor and virtually absent in some dense spruce areas. Much of the woodland is classed as category 2b on the AWI.
2	NH 69770 43010	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland Semi-natural woodland of mainly birch with larch and Scots pine, and also some new planting in the south-eastern corner. Dense scrub of gorse and bracken. Other parts are a mixture of broad-leaved species, including sycamore, oak and ash. Much of the woodland is classed as category 2b on the AWI.
3	NH 70294 43695	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland Broad-leaved woodland dominated by birch, apparently naturally regenerated and all of a similar age. Rowan, beech, Scots pine, ash, sycamore, goat willow, holly and alder were also recorded. Some older mature trees were recorded along the southern boundary. Scrub and herb species recorded included honeysuckle, bramble, ferns, devils-bit scabious, wood sorrel and bluebell.
4	NH 69686 44031	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland Broad-leaved woodland of mainly mature beech and sycamore, up to 50cm diameter at chest height, and 30m in height. Ground and scrub flora generally poor. Scots pine.
5	NH 69613 44031	Invasive Non-native Plants Few-flowered leek present along unnamed watercourse by Simpsons Garden Centre.
6	NH 69012 44020	Pond Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) pond with soft-rush and yellow iris, sedge species and water mint. Himalayan balsam was also present.
7	NH 68917 44370	Invasive Non-native Plants Himalayan balsam along the unnamed watercourse.
8	NH 70227 44474	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland Semi-natural mainly mature beech broad-leaved woodland. Trees are 25-30m, with wych elm, rowan, oak, elder and horse chestnut also present. Diameter at chest height generally approximately 60cm, but was up to 1m. The ground flora was generally poor or grassy, with a number of unidentified garden escapes, or ground-elder frequent. Two small ponds (c. 8m x 8m) were present towards the southwestern corner.
9	NH 69735 44846	Invasive Non-native Plants Few-flowered leek present along Scretan Burn.
10	NH 69200 45490	Waste ground/scrub/poor semi-improved grassland Area of rough grassland, scrub, tall ruderal and ephemeral vegetation bounded on three sides by plantation woodland. Fly-tipping common. Species include sheep's sorrel, soft-rush, broad-leaved dock, cock's-foot, selfheal, creeping thistle, Yorkshire-fog, white clover, flowering currant, lady's-mantle, field wood-rush, wavy hair-grass. Scattered scrub (including gorse) in central area.
11	NH 69801 45890	Invasive Non-native Plants Himalayan balsam along the Scretan Burn adjacent to Inverness Business and Retail Park, and spreading along the Inshes Burn through the retail park.
12	NH 70329 45987	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland

Target Note	Grid Reference	Description
		Semi-natural woodland of mainly oak, birch and willow.
13	NH 70447 46090	Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland Riparian habitat along the Cairnlaw Burn. Species include alder, ash, beech, hawthorn and oak.
14	NH 70490 46134	Invasive Non-native Plants Himalayan balsam along watercourse (Cairnlaw Burn) and in woodland and scrub adjacent to the main road. Alder and gorse are abundant, with tall ruderal species, rosebay willowherb and common nettle. Bracken is also present.
15	NH 70065 46335	Invasive Non-native Plants Himalayan balsam adjacent to the Scretan Burn at Scretan Bridge. Himalayan balsam extends down the watercourse through the coastal grassland area almost to the edge of the sea.
16	NH 70067 46364	Woodland and Scrub and Coastal Grassland (Saltmarsh) Small patch of woodland of wych elm, larch, ash, elder and sycamore. Coastal grassland (saltmarsh) dominated by common couch with orache, beech and oak

Table 4: Aquatic field notes

Reach ID	Description
SWF02-1	Aquatic Habitat – Inshes Burn Permanent watercourse with a large SuDS pond area at upstream extent. The burn was straightened and over-deepened along its length. Multiple flow types (e.g., run, riffle, glide) were recorded. No supporting habitat for fish was observed, but supporting habitat for macroinvertebrates was present.
SWF03-1	Aquatic Habitat – unnamed watercourse Flows were low during the survey. Run and glide were recorded along entire reach, with high proportions of silt and sand noted. Field drain was straightened and over-deepened along entire reach. No supporting habitat for any fish or macrophyte species and poor habitat for macroinvertebrates.
SWF03-2	Aquatic Habitat – unnamed watercourse Flows were low flow during survey. Approximately half of the length of the reach was piped under a lawn from mid- to downstream point of the surveyed reach, including under the footprint. The unpiped watercourse was straightened and deepened. The watercourse contained no supporting habitat for fish but macroinvertebrate habitat was present.
SWF03-3	Aquatic Habitat – unnamed watercourse Flows were low during survey. Run with some riffle noted along reach. The watercourse disappeared under the A9, and emerged from the ground underneath the footprint of the Scheme. The watercourse was straightened and over-deepened. No supporting habitat for fish was present, and limited macroinvertebrate habitat was noted.
SWF04-1	Aquatic Habitat – Scretan Burn Perennial watercourse with a small amount of natural meanders. Straightened and deepened in areas. Some tree cover and natural features were observed. Natural flow heterogeneity was also observed. This reach contained supporting habitat for trout, adult lamprey, European eel, macroinvertebrates and macrophytes.
SWF04-2	Aquatic Habitat – Scretan Burn Perennial watercourse, but has been straightened and deepened to a greater extent than SWF04-1. Some tree cover and undercutting of burn observed, and some good substrates for fish were present that were dominated by cobble, gravel and pebble. A barrier to migration was observed at the rail crossing (upstream of SWF04-1, NH 69731 45024). Two field drains were noted downstream of the reach extent that input silt to the burn.
SWF06-1	Aquatic Habitat – unnamed watercourse Stagnant throughout much of the reach, although some very low flows were noted. This field drain was substantially straightened and over-deepened. No supporting habitat for aquatic species was recorded.
SWF07-1	Aquatic Habitat – unnamed watercourse Stagnant throughout the entire reach surveyed. This watercourse was straightened and deepened along the entire reach. Very overgrown banks and lots of rubbish were observed. No supporting habitat for aquatic species was present.
SWF08-1	Aquatic Habitat – Cairnlaw Burn Permanent watercourse that contained multiple habitat types and heterogeneous flows along the reach (e.g., run, glide, pool). The lower part of the reach was more natural with wooded banks, and the upper reach was a ditch that has been straightened and over-deepened. Some undercut

Reach ID	Description
	banks were observed, but overall instream cover was limited. Supporting habitat for macroinvertebrates and juvenile lamprey was noted.
SWF08-2 & SWF08-3	Aquatic Habitat – Cairnlaw Burn Flows were low during survey. Homogenous flow type of run recorded in both reaches. The Cairnlaw Burn borders fields throughout these reaches and has been straightened and over-deepened. Reach SWF08-2 contained some supporting habitat for macroinvertebrates, but no habitat for other aquatic species. Reach SWF08-3 contained no supporting habitat for aquatic species.

3 References

Patterson, G., Nelson, D., Robertson, P. and Tullis, J. (2014). Scotland's Native Woodlands, Results from the Native Woodland Survey of Scotland. Forestry Commission, Edinburgh.

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Scottish Natural Heritage (2008). Ancient Woodland Inventory. Scottish Natural Heritage, Inverness.

Stace, C. (2010). New Flora of the British Isles, Third Edition. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.