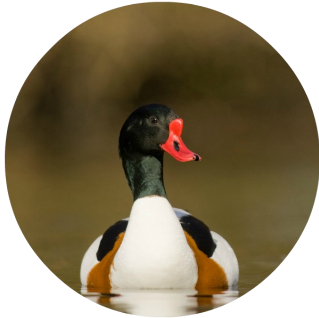


TARGET SPECIES—JANUARY

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SHELDUCK *(TADORNA TADORNA)*

- Found on coasts, estuaries and lakes
- Eats invertebrates such as crustaceans and insects

Image: RSPB images. Information: <http://blx1.bto.org/birdfacts/results/>



BEARD LICHENS *(USNEA SP.)*

- Resembles a tangled mass of threads
- Found on trees, particularly smaller branches

Image: Plantlife. Information: <https://www.britannica.com/science/beard->



HIBERNATING BUTTERFLIES *(AGLAIS SP.)*

- Includes Peacock and Small tortoiseshell species
- Often found in sheds and houses

Image: R Trevis-Smith. Information: <http://butterfly-conservation.org/48-3219/>



HOUSE SPARROW *(PASSER DOMESTICUS)*

- Male has distinctive black throat while female is dusky grey-brown
- Found in countryside and towns

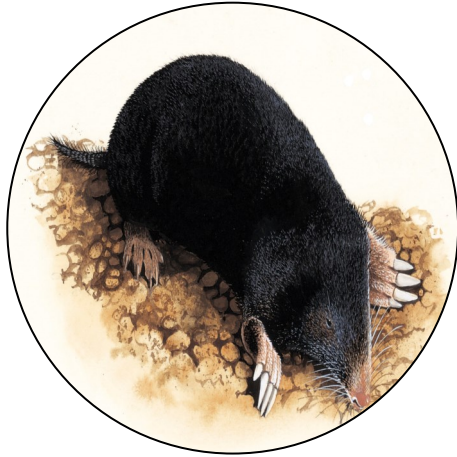
Image: RSPB images. Information: <http://blx1.bto.org/birdfacts/results/bob15910.htm>

TARGET SPECIES—FEBRUARY

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EUROPEAN MOLE (*TALPA EUROPAEA*)

- Feed primarily on earthworms but will also eat lizards and snakes.
- Although rarely spotted, their mounds of earth are often seen on grassy areas.

Image: Amy Lewis. Information: <http://www.mammal.org.uk/species-hub/full-species-hub/full-species-hub-list/species-mole/>



DIPPER (*CINCLUS CINCLUS*)

- Distinctive white throat and breast.
- Feed on insects and freshwater shrimp.
- Known for their classic bobbing motion.
- Can be found along fast-flowing rivers and streams.

Image: Amy Lewis. Information: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/d/dipper/>



SCARLET ELF CUP (*SARCOSYPHA SP.*)

- Many similar species.
- Grow in clusters on dead wood and often found under leaf litter.
- As the spores explode out, makes a puff noise.

Image & Information: <http://www.wildfooduk.com/mushroom-guides/scarlet-elf-cup-mushroom/>

TARGET SPECIES—MARCH

Help us create records for locally significant
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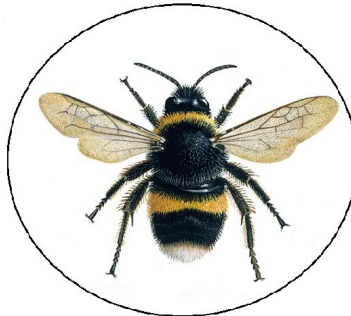
https://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/enter-inner-forth-records?group_id=105&implicit



BROWN HARE (*TALEPUS EUROPEAUS*)

- Larger than a rabbit, they can be identified by their long legs, big ears and black ear tips.
- Found mostly on grassland areas.

Image: RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.mammal.org.uk/species-hub/full-species-hub/full-species-hub-list/species-brown-hare/>



BUFF-TAILED B'BEE (*BOMBUS TERRESTRIS*)

- Have white tail with buff coloured strip.
- Can be found in most parks and gardens.

Image: Amy Lewis. Information: <https://bumblebeeconservation.org/about-bees/identification/common-bumblebees>



COMMON FROG (*RANA TEMPORARIA*)

- Shade of olive-brown with dark markings and smooth skin.
- Prefer to jump than crawl and are usually found near water

Image RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.froglife.org/amphibians-and-reptiles/common-frog-2/>



COMMON TOAD (*BUFO BUFO*)

- Shade of olive-brown with warty, dry skin
- Prefer to crawl and can be found away from water bodies

Image RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.froglife.org/amphibians-and-reptiles/common-toad-2/>

TARGET SPECIES – APRIL

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10 SPOT LADYBIRD (*ADALIA 10-PUNCTATA*)

- Found in woodlands and gardens
- Small & variable. Does not always have 10 spots, as colouring can take time to develop
- Has orange legs, making it easier to ID

Image: Sue Kennedy/ RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.naturespot.org.uk/species/10-spot-ladybird>



ADDER (*VIPERA BERUS*)

- Length: 65cm
- Found in woodland, heathland, moorland
- Usually grey or red-brown with distinctive dark zig-zag pattern on back
- Venomous! But of little danger to humans

Image: Ben Andrew/ RSPB Images. Information: <https://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/species/adder/>



COLTSFOOT (*TUSSILAGO FARFARA*)

- Develops a fluffy, dandelion-like seed head
- Found along gravel paths, ditches, streams
- Square, pinkish stems with scales
- Large heart shaped leaves develop after flower

Image: Guy Rodgers/ RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.first-nature.com/flowers/tussilago-farfara.php>

TARGET SPECIES – MAY

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ORANGE-TIP BUTTERFLY (*ANTHOCHARIS CARDAMINES*)

- Found in gardens and hedgerows
- Males have orange wing tips, females have grey tips - both have mottled underwing

Image: B Dawson/ BBCT Information: <http://butterfly-conservation.org/50-606/orange-tip.html>



CUCKOO (*CUCULUS CANORUS*)

- Dove sized bird, summer visitor
- Blur grey upper parts, head and chest - white barred under parts
- Parasite the nests of other birds, especially meadow pipits, dunnocks & reed warblers

Image: RSPB/RSPB Images. Information: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/c/cuckoo/>



COMFREY (*SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE*)

- Hairy plant, grows up to 1 metre in height
- Found in damp areas, along rivers, road-sides, ditches and on waste ground
- Drooping, tubular pink/ purple flowers
- Hybrids are common

Image: Paul Barclay. Information: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/species/comfrey>

TARGET SPECIES – JUNE

Help us create records for locally significant
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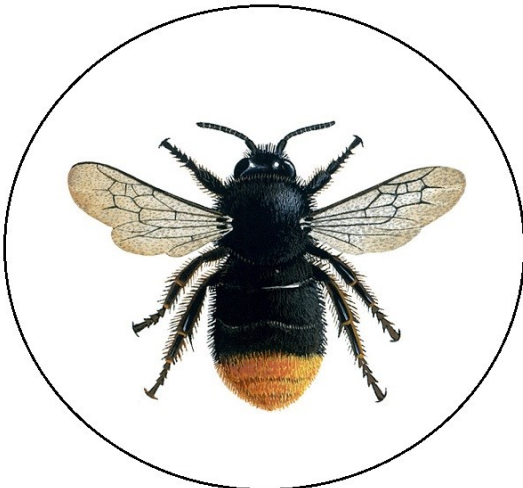
https://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/enter-inner-forth-records?group_id=105&implicit



COMMON BLUE BUTTERFLY (*POLYOMMATUS ICARUS*)

- Found in grassland and meadows
- Only the males are completely blue
- Females are brown with a blue dusting

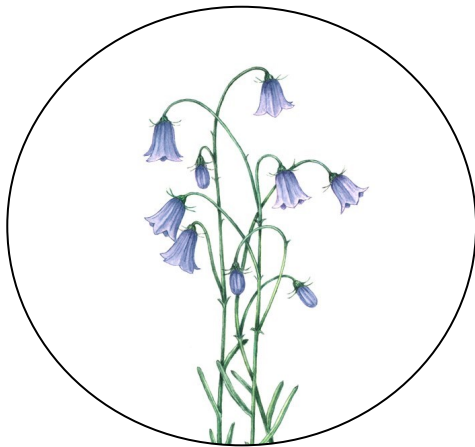
Image: Robert Trevis-Smith.



RED-TAILED BUMBLEBEE (*BOMBUS LAPIDARIUS*)

- Feeds on any flower-rich habitat
- Queens and workers are black with red tail
- Males have additional yellow markings

Image: RSPB/RSPB Images.



HAREBELL (*CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA*)

- Grows 15-40cm tall, in dry grassy places
- Known as the “Scottish bluebell”, grows on slender stalk with round leaves at base
- Drooping bell shaped flowers

Image: RSPB/ RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/plant-fungi-species/harebell>

TARGET SPECIES—JULY

Help us create records for locally significant
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Upload your sightings to iRecord via

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SEA ASTER

(*ASTER TRIPOLIUM*)

- Found in saltmarshes, estuaries and occasionally on cliffs
- A good late food source for butterflies such as the Red Admiral
- Flowers from July to October

Image: Robert Trevis-Smith Information: <https://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/plant-fungi-species/sea-aster>



ZEBRA JUMPING SPIDER

(*SALTICUS SCENICUS* & *S. CINGULATUS*)

- Body length 5-7mm
- Common in urban areas including houses and gardens, look on walls and tree trunks
- Can jump up to 10cm

Image: RSPB/ RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/species/zebra-spider>



SKYLARK

(*ALAUDA ARVENSIS*)

- Found in most farmland, field areas
- Distinctive flight pattern, soaring up vertically, drifting back down to the ground
- Can be identified by shrill, melodic song
- Recent decline has led to Red List status

Image: RSPB/ RSPB Images. Information: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/s/skylark/>

TARGET SPECIES—AUGUST

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BROWN-LIPPED SNAIL (*CEPEAE NEMORALIS*)

- Distinctive brown rim to shell opening, rest of shell colouring may vary
- Found in grassland, hedgerows, woodland
- Feed on nettles, buttercups and dead vegetation

Information: <https://www.buglife.org.uk/bugs-and-habitats/brown-lipped-snail>



HEDGEHOG (*ERINACEOUS EUROPAEUS*)

- Mostly nocturnal
- Look near hedges and undergrowth
- Listen for rustling and males grunting
- Feed on snails, slugs and worms

Information: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/hedgehogs>



ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW (*DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA*)

- Grows amongst sphagnum moss in low-land and peat bog areas
- Carnivorous! Feeds on invertebrates by trapping them on sticky red spines
- Up to 20cm tall

Image: Robert Trevis-Smith Information: <http://www.plantlife.org.uk/uk/discover-wild-plants-nature/plant-fungi-species/round-leaved-sundew>

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TARGET SPECIES—SEPTEMBER

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KESTREL (*FALCO TINUNCULUS*)

- Size of up to 40cm, wingspan of 76cm
- Often seen hovering by road sides or perched on telegraph wires
- Common in many habitats other than dense woodland or bare wetland

Image: Carl Jones RSPB Images. Information: <https://scottishwildlifetrust.org.uk/species/kestrel/>



DEVIL'S BIT SCABIOUS (*SUCCISA PRATENSIS*)

- Growing up to 75cm, found in damp meadows, hillsides, riverbanks
- Flowerheads are round and flat, varying from pink to blue. Long oval leaves
- Food plant of various bees and butterflies

Image: Lizzy Cairns, IFLI. Information: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/species/>



BLACK DARTER (*SYMPETRUM DANAЕ*)

- Adults are around 33mm in length, found in damp bogs, heaths, moorland, ponds
- Females display yellow down the body while males are completely black
- Fly from June to October

Image: Guy Rodgers RSPB Images. Information: <https://www.british-dragonflies.org.uk/species/black-darter>

TARGET SPECIES—CTOBER

Help us create records for locally significant
and under-recorded species each month

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BARN OWL

(*TYTO ALBA*)

- Best seen flying at dawn or dusk over fields, roadsides and open country,
- Calls are eerie, screeching and hissing
- Feeds on small mammals, particularly Field voles in the UK

Image: Ben Andrews RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.barnowltrust.org.uk/>



FLY AGARIC

(*AMANITA MUSCARIA*)

- Cap grows up to 20cm at maturity, changing from convex to flat or even concave
- Found near birch, pine, spruce and other hardwood trees
- Gills underneath cap produce white spores

Image: Andy Hay, RSPB Images Info: <http://www.first-nature.com/fungi/amanita>



DADDY LONG LEGS SPIDER (*PHOLCUS PHAL-ANGIOIDES*)

- Abdomen is between 6-8mm, with long spindly legs; light brown in colour
- Found hanging upside down in their webs in houses and outbuildings
- These spiders will whirl around violently if disturbed; feed on household pests

Image: Olaf Leillinger, Wikipedia Information: <http://www.naturespot.org.uk/species/daddy-long-legs-spider>

TARGET SPECIES—NOVEMBER

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CURLEW

(*NUMENIUS ARQUATA*)

- Found around the coastline of the Forth,
- Long downcurved bill and long legs set it apart from other waders, as well as large size
- Eerie, haunting call heard along the river

Image: Andy Hay RSPB Images. Information: <https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/bird-and-wildlife-guides/bird-a-z/c/curlew/>



FORK-PALPED HARVESTMAN

(*DICRANOPALPUS RAMOSUS*)

- Distinctive resting position with legs held straight out to either side.
- body 4-6mm in length with long legs.
- Most obvious at rest on fences/walls.

Image: John King, British Spiders. Information: <http://srs.britishspiders.org.uk/portal.php/p/Fork-palped+harvestman>



REDWING

(*TURDUS ILIACUS*)

- Winter migrants arriving from Scandinavia
- Distinctive orange-red flank patches and white 'eyebrow' markings on head
- Found across the countryside feeding in fields and hedgerows

Image: Chris Gomersall RSPB Images. Information: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/species/redwing>

TARGET SPECIES—DECEMBER

Help us create records for locally significant
and under-recorded species each month

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ROBIN (*ERITHACUS RUBECULA*)

- Adults (M&F) have red breast, whilst young have spotted golden brown breast.
- Robins sing all year round.
- Feed on worms, seeds, fruits and insects.

Image: RSPB images. Information: rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife



OAK-MARBLE GALL (*ANDRICUS KOLLARI*)

- Hard woody balls up to 2cm in diameter.
- Found in clusters on oak twigs.
- Galls are growths found on plants after they have been invaded by another organism such as insects, mites, viruses & fungi.

Image: Amy Lewis. Information: wildlifetrusts.org/species/oak-marble-gall



PINE MARTEN (*MARTES MARTES*)

- Around 45cm in length, with a 25cm tail and distinctive white bib on front
- Generally nocturnal, inhabiting woodland; occasionally seen in quiet spots in the day
- Feed on small rodents, carrion, fungi, invertebrates, eggs and autumn berries

Image: Andrew Marshall, RSPB Images, Information: <http://www.mammal.org.uk/discover-mammals/species-pine-marten/>