

Carbon COPY

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Top 10 coastal woods in the UK



1. Uig Wood, Portree, Skye
2. Old Wood, Sheringham, Norfolk
3. Butcher's Wood, Brighton, East Sussex
4. Pond Wood & Compass Hill, Strangford, Northern Ireland
5. Mark Hall Woods, Llandudno, Clywd, North Wales
6. Scar & Castlebeck Woods, Scarborough, North Yorkshire
7. Brookings Down Wood, Plymouth, Devon
8. Sea Wood, Bardsea, Cumbria
9. Allington Hill & Cooper's Wood, Bridport, Dorset
10. Crinan Wood, Crinan, Argyll and Bute

What do blackbirds eat?

The blackbird is an omnivore, eating both plant and animal matter. Its typical diet includes:

- Insects like caterpillars and beetles
- Earthworms
- Spiders
- Snails
- Berries
- Fruit
- Seeds



Insects and other invertebrates dominate the diet in spring and summer, while berries and seeds are more important in autumn and winter. When hunting, blackbirds mainly forage on the ground. They will ruffle through the undergrowth turning over fallen leaves in search of prey. When looking for worms, blackbirds rely on keen eyesight and hearing. They are able to spot a worm's tail sticking out of the soil and can even hear worms when they move under the surface.

Life cycle of a tree: How trees grow

How does a seed become a tree?
It seems like a huge journey so we've broken down the different stages in a tree's life – from seed to snag.

A seed is a design used by trees for millennia to ensure the next generation of trees exists. Seeds have evolved into different sizes and shapes so they can be dispersed by wind, water or animals. Inside each seed are all the resources it needs to survive independently until it reaches a safe place to grow.

1. Sprout (germination): The shoot pushes up through the soil, with the shoot leaves either poking above ground or rotting underneath as the rest of the shoot grows above.

2. Seedlings: A shoot becomes a seedling when it is above ground. This stage is when trees are most at risk from diseases and damage like deer grazing

3. Sapling: A tree becomes a sapling when it is over 3ft tall. The length of the sapling stage depends on the tree species, but saplings have defining characteristics:

- Flexible trunks
- Smoother bark than mature trees
- An inability to produce fruit or flowers.

4. Mature Tree: A tree becomes mature when it starts producing fruits or flowers. This is when the tree is at its most productive. How long it will stay productive depends on the species.

5. Ancient Tree: The next stage of a tree's life comes when it passes beyond maturity and is older than trees of the same species. It has become ancient.

6. Decaying Tree (snag): A snag is a tree in the final stages of its life. It can be a dead standing tree or a dying tree. The tree's life might be at an end, but its usefulness to wildlife is about to peak