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ITE has administrative headquarters north and south, and the geographical distribution of its 250 staff in six Research Stations throughout Britain allows efficient use of resources for regional studies and provides an understanding of local ecological and land use characteristics.

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INSTITUTE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

(NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL)

Final Report to the Department of the Environment
on contract PECD 7/2/86 (ITE Project T02058g1)

HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT
VOLUME II
PHOTOGRAPHS

Edited by M D Hooper

Monks Wood Experimental Station
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HEDGEROW MANAGEMENT PHOTOGRAPHS

The following selection of photographs illustrates the main report but is principally to demonstrate the range possible if DOE should decide to publish the report (in modified form) with illustrations or require verbal presentations at seminars.

These 20 photographs come from a collection of several hundred photos and slides held by ITE, only some of which were taken specifically for this report.

Contents

1. Type 1 hedge, unmanaged with outgrowth in winter.
2. Type 1 hedge, unmanaged, without outgrowths bottom grazed/shaded out, in May.
3. Type 3 hedge, well managed by flail, dense and more or less stockproof in May.
4. Same hedge as in photo 3 taken in February.
5. Type 4 hedge, heavily flailed, not stockproof.
6. Same hedge as in photo 5, taken in May, hardly visible behind the Anthriscus.
7. Type 3 hedge, created by extensive use of flail from a type 3 hedge.
8. As 7, close up of damaged stems.
9. Type 1 hedge made stockproof by 2 strands of barbed wire - cattle grazed pasture.
10. Type 3 hedge with odd gaps filled with wire and corrugated iron.
11. Type 3 hedge re-created from a type 4 hedge by raising flail height.
12. Close-up of same hedge as photo 11, note previous flailing level midway up the hedge.
13. Coppiced hedge soon after cutting, regrowth just beginning.
14. Coppiced hedge 3 years after coppicing.
15. Type 3 hedge around wood preserved for game to keep out draughts at ground level.
16. Rabbit warren in hedge bank of type 1 hedge.
17. Hedge remnants of a line of trees can still contribute to the landscape.

18. Hedge remnant on a parish boundary which contains several uncommon shrub species and therefore contributes significantly to biodiversity.
19. Hedges along green lanes or 'roads used as public paths' may be cut low to improve the view of the landscape or
20. Allowed to grow unmanaged as type 1 hedges to increase their wildlife conservation value.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



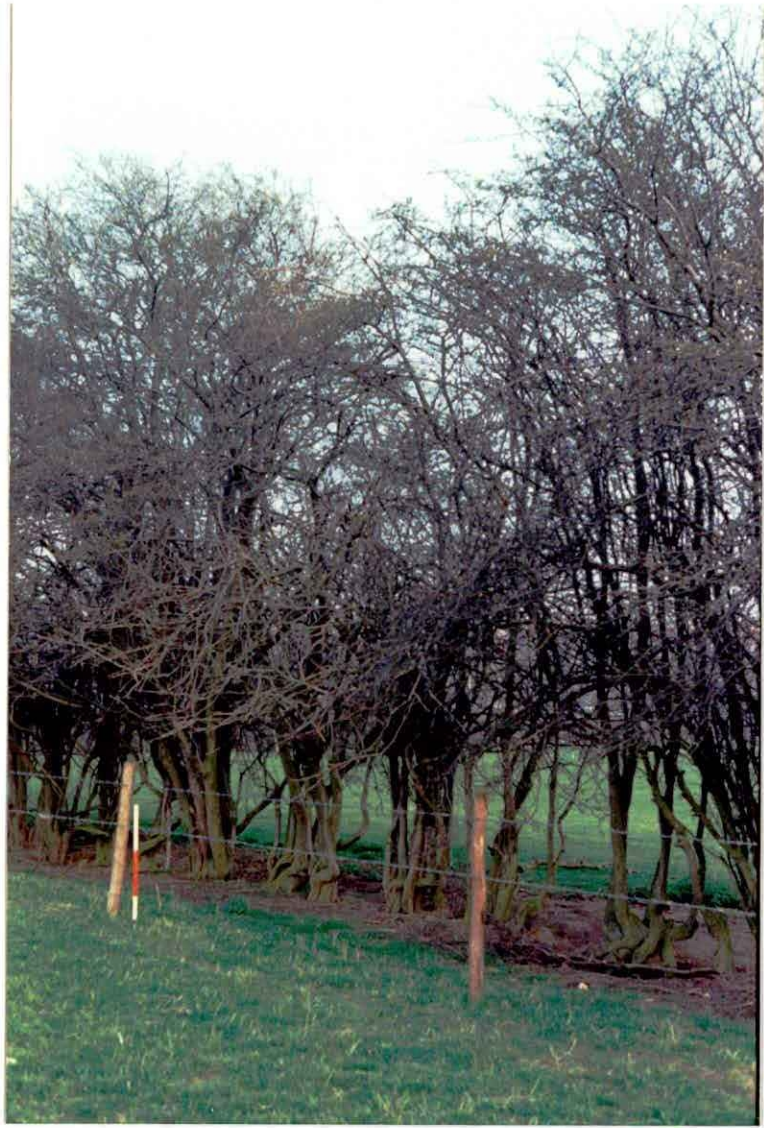


7.



8.

9.



10.



11.



12.





13.

14.



15.



16.



17.



18.



19.



20.



