



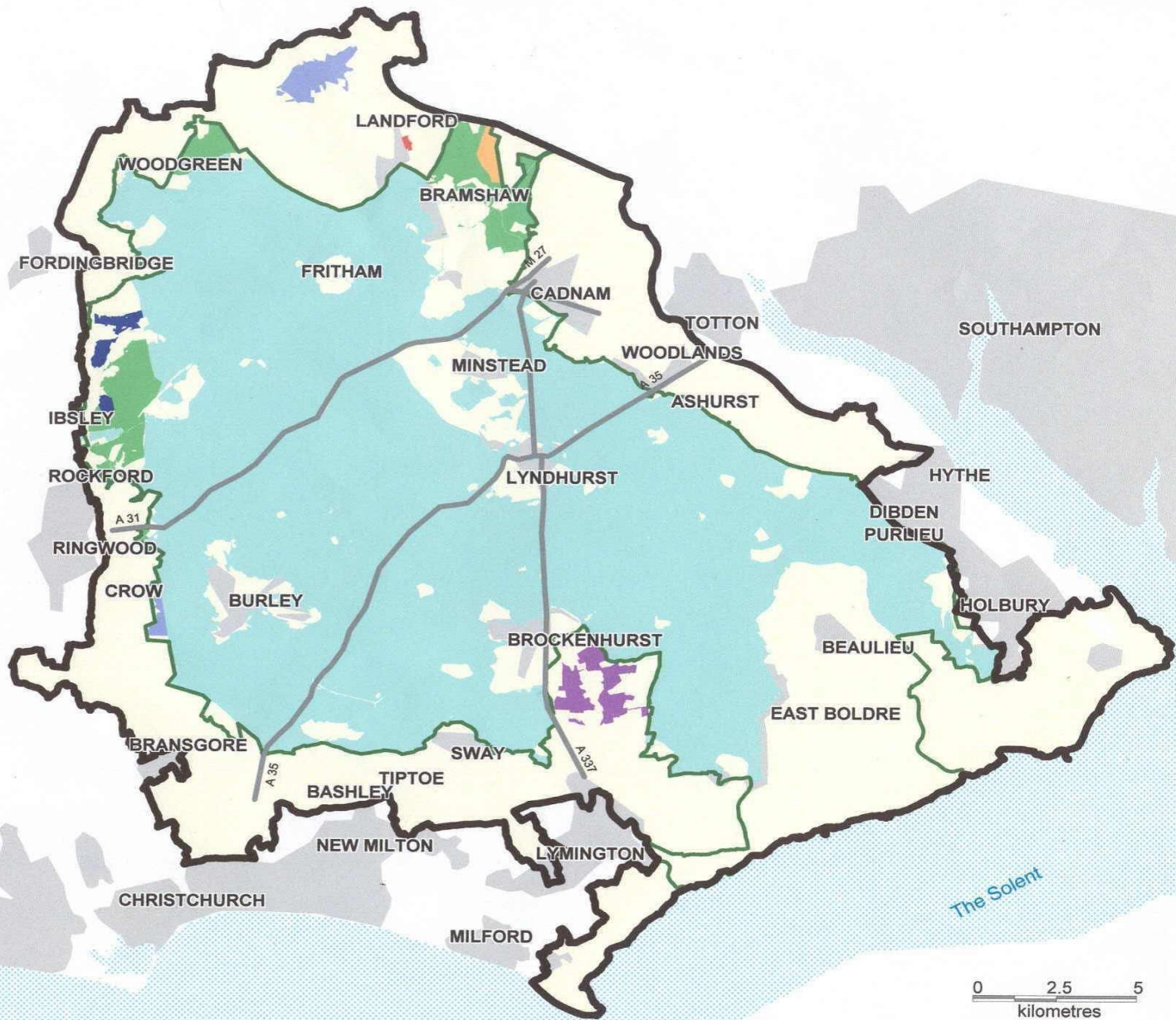
Forestry England

Conservation and Biodiversity in the New Forest

NEW FOREST BOUNDARIES AND LAND OWNERSHIP

Key

- National Park boundary 
- New Forest Perambulation boundary 
- Crown Lands managed by the Forestry Commission 
- Hampshire County Council 
- National Trust 
- Land managed by English Nature 
- Hampshire Wildlife Trust 
- Wiltshire Wildlife Trust 
- Wellow Parish Council 
- Other land within National Park 
- Towns and villages 
- Main roads 



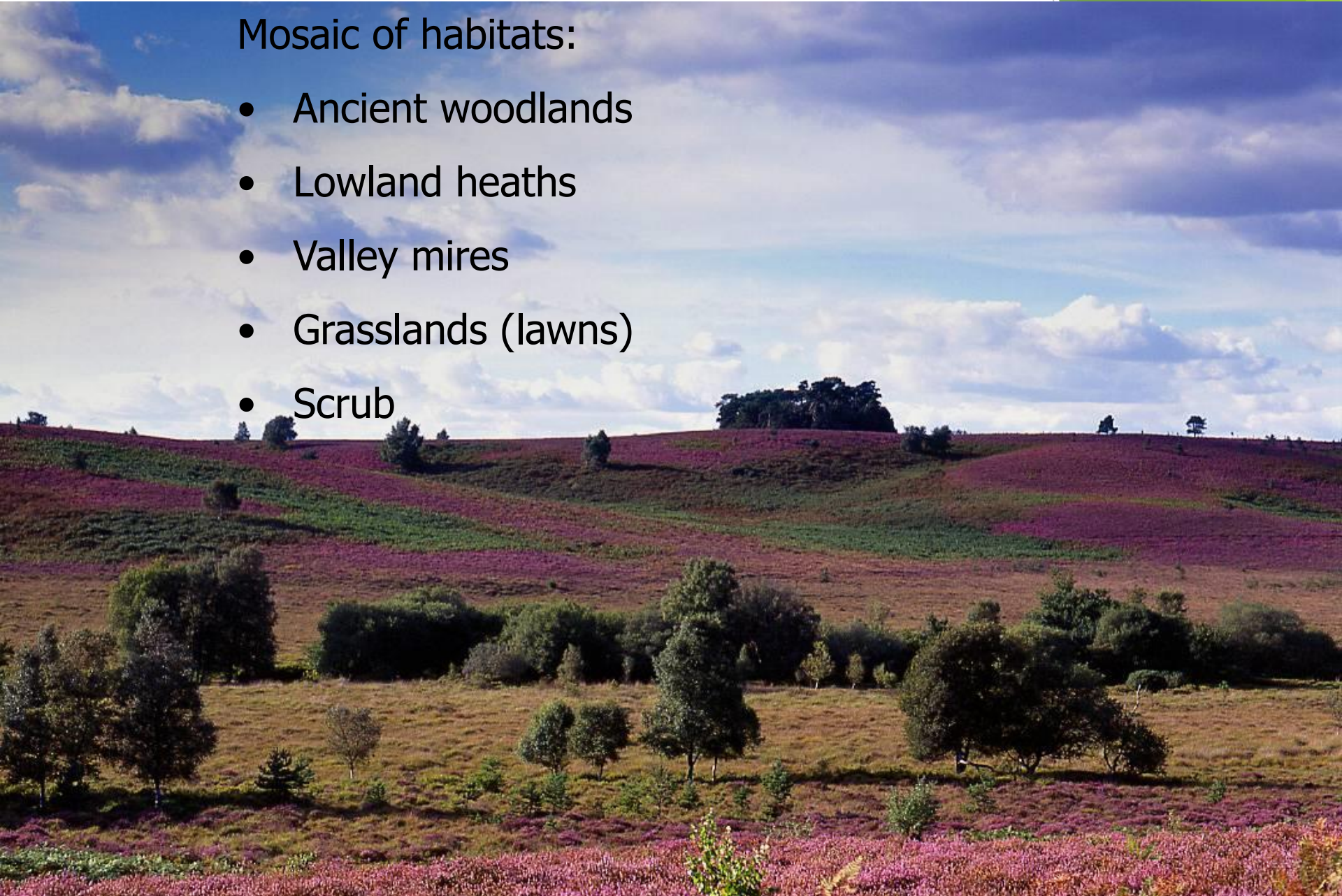
The Open Forest



Why is it so special?

Mosaic of habitats:

- Ancient woodlands
- Lowland heaths
- Valley mires
- Grasslands (lawns)
- Scrub



A BREAKDOWN OF THE OPEN FOREST

HABITAT TYPE	AREA
Un-enclosed area of the New Forest (Open Forest)	18 000 Ha
Approx. area of heathland habitat on the New Forest	*12,306 Ha
Approx. area of Dry Heath	714 Ha
Approx. area Humid Heath	4,498 Ha
Approx. area of Wet Heath	1,692 Ha
Approx. area of valley Mire	1,444 Ha
Approx. area other Associated Heathland Communities	3,958 Ha

*as stated in the 2008 Heathland Management Plan

special qualities - natural beauty



special qualities - natural beauty



a diversity of wildlife...

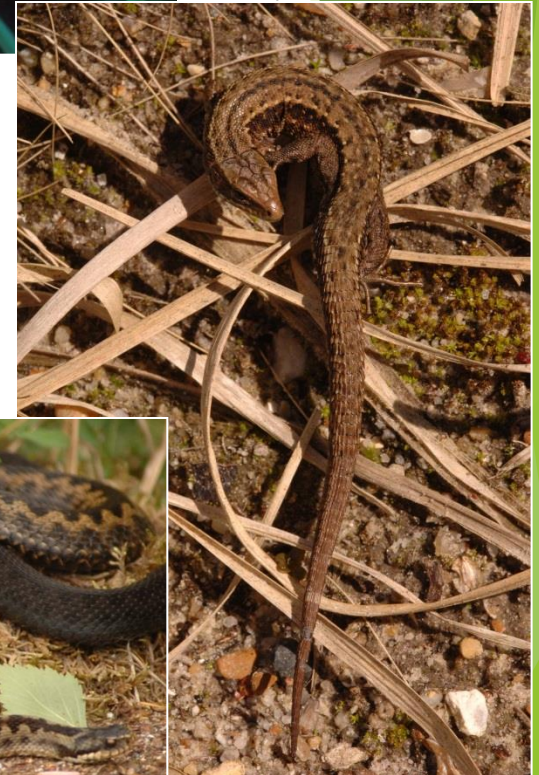


Nightjar



Photo RSPB

a diversity of wildlife...



a diversity of wildlife...



Poronia Punctata



Small Fleabane



- ▶ Small fleabane (*Pulicaria vulgaris*) surveys were carried out by Clive Chatters from the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.
- ▶ Small fleabane is a critically endangered and legally protected plant.

Photo Clive Chatters, HIWWT

Small Fleabane

- ▶ Small fleabane is associated with the grazed greens and waysides of the New Forest. Require winter-poached habitat as found on grazed greens on the edges of villages and historic farmsteads.
- ▶ The traditional management of waysides and commons has declined across the lowlands of north-west Europe.
- ▶ The New Forest has become a stronghold for small fleabane together with other species and features associated with this historic landscape.



Photo Clive Chatters, HIWWT

Dry Heath



Humid Heath



Wet Heath



Other Heathland communities



Acid grassland



Bracken supports other species



Bracken benefits
key species such as;

The New Forest Gladiolus

Moonwort

High Brown Fritillary butterflies

The Open Forest includes A&O woods



Lichen *Thelotrema lepadinum*

Old Woodland indicator



Deadwood



Deadwood invertebrates



Example of Restoration: AMBERSLADE



Example of Restoration: *FLETCHERS*

▶ BEFORE



AFTER



Mire restoration



Valley mire



Rare wetland plants



Ponds in the New Forest



Ponds in the New Forest



Fairy Shrimp

- ▶ Fairy shrimp (*Chirocephalus diaphanus*) is a rare freshwater crustaceans.
- ▶ Fairy shrimp are rare but widespread across the country, with a major population centre in the New Forest.
- ▶ Fairy shrimp need clean, seasonal waterbodies, that dry out at certain times, this stops fish becoming established and eating the young shrimps.



Tadpole shrimp

- ▶ The recent survey of fairy shrimp found an Added extra!
- ▶ Tadpole shrimp *Triops cancriformis* an even rarer crustacean (RDB endangered) with similar environmental requirements.
- ▶ Extremely rare - only 2 sites in the whole country with multiple ponds at each site (3 in the New Forest, 6 in Scotland in close proximity).



Photo Wikipedia