

Saltmarshes
are coastal
wetland
habitats that
are flooded and
drained by the
tides



Saltmarshes
in Scotland
cover an area
equivalent to
11,000 football
pitches



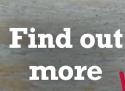
Saltmarshes

Scotland's
saltmarshes
lock up over
7,000 cars'
worth of carbon
each year



Saltmarshes
are home to
curlews,
redshanks
and
periwinkles









Seagrass habitat covers an area of Scotland's seas equivalent to almost 15,000 Olympic swimming pools





SEACIFALSS Vileadows

Seagrass
meadows store
carbon up to
35x faster
than tropical
rainforests

The habitat
protects
coastlines from
storm damage
and improves
water quality

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Seagrass
meadows
are home to
seahorses,
oysters and
juvenile
Atlantic cod

Find out more











GETT Beds

The idyllic white sand beaches of West coast of Scotland are made of fragments of dead maerl

Maerl beds are home to scallops, edible crabs and octopuses

Maerl beds in
Scotland are
an important
underwater carbon
store, absorbing
the equivalent
of 10,000 trees
each year

Find out more



Hedgerows provide shelter and shade to livestock, nesting sites for songbirds, and food for wildlife and people

A diverse mix of woody shrubs, native hedgerows were traditionally used as field **boundaries**



Hedgerows help to increase crop yield by improving soil quality, and reducing erosion and wind damage

> Hedgerows are home to hedgehogs song thrushes and **bumblebees**

Hedgerows can reduce the amount of pesticides and fertilisers needed, helping to **control** pests naturally

Find out more







Trees reduce
erosion of the soil
from wind and
rain and reduce
flooding
impact



When trees are included and used in farmland it is known as agroforestry



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Trees **provide shelter** for
animals from
the sun and rain



Farmland trees
are home to
tawny owls,
woodpeckers
and red
squirrels

They **improve the nutrients**

in the soil, which increases crop yield and the amount of grass available to livestock



Find out more



Scotland's peatlands store 1.7 billion tonnes of carbon; the same as 140 years' worth of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions

Peatland covers

20% of Scotland's

land but 80%

of Scotland's

peatlands are

degraded



Peatlands

A wet healthy bog also reduces the risk of wildfire

Healthy
functioning
peatlands help to
clean our water
and reduce the
risk of flooding



Find out more Peatlands
are home to
carnivorous
sundew, marsh
fritillary
butterflies and
golden
plovers



Riverside trees help
to regulate a river's
temperature, benefitting
species such as trout,
salmon and fresh
water pearl
mussels

Riparian
woodland is where
woodland grows
next to or near
a river or
loch



This habitat is important to regulate the flow of water, helping reduce flood risk

Riparian
woodlands
improve
water quality
and the tree roots
stabilise the river
banks, reducing

erosion

Find out more

Riparian
woodlands
are home
to otters,
badgers and
kingfishers



Edinburgh has more trees than people. The carbon stored in these trees is heavier than 1,500 blue whales

Urban trees cool
the air acting
as a natural air
conditioner, while
also providing
shade



Urlan (Canada)

Trees in towns and cities can remove 100s of tonnes of pollution from the air we breathe

Glasgow's urban trees intercept 400 Olympic swimming pools of rainfall each year, reducing flooding and runoff pollution

Find out more

Urban trees
are home
to robins,
pipistrelle
bats and
treecreepers



many of history when when the second



A green roof or wall is **covered** with growing vegetation like grasses or moss



They act as

stepping
stones for
wildlife to travel
through the city

Green walls
and roofs are
home to red
admiral
butterflies,
ladybirds and
hoverflies

Green roofs
and walls reduce
noise by
absorbing loud city
sounds and can
reduce local
temperatures
by between 0.3
and 3°C

Find out more

