

The nuthatch has blue-grey upper-parts, a pale underside, and chestnut markings on its sides and beneath its tail. It features a distinctive black stripe across its head, a long, pointed black bill, and short legs. Found across England and Wales, it has recently started breeding in southern Scotland, likely due to rising temperatures. A resident species, nuthatches typically stay close to the woodlands where they hatch.

> Chicken of the woods is a common UK fungus, typically found on oak tree trunks but also growing on yew, cherry, sweet chestnut, and willow from late spring to autumn. It plays a vital role in supporting wildlife and is edible, though not everyone tolerates it well.

> > This map was created as part of the NatureAware project, funded by the Scottish Government's Climate Engagement Fund. When we engage and lear about nature while outside walking, we can develop an awareness and appreciation of the natural world and are more likely to take better care of it.

With its distinctive spiky branches, the monkey puzzle tree has stood out since the time of the dinosaurs. Today, its nuts provide food for jays and squirrels. Introduced to the UK in 1975, it was planted as an ornamental feature in parks and

anemone, with its distinctive star-shaped flowers, carpets the floor of mature deciduous woodlands in spring, creating a stunning display. As an indicator of ancient woodland, this species highlights the importance of these rare preserving habitats, which now cover just 2.5% of the UK.

The wood

Queens Park has two apple orchards: the South Orchard near the flagpole, with 10 fruit trees, and the North Orchard, near the pond, with 40 trees. Apple orchards, from small community spaces to large farms, support biodiversity and require regular care to maintain healthy growth and fruit production. They provide apples for eating, cooking, and cider-making while serving as valuable green spaces for local communities.

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