

Habitats (listed on Annex I) and species (listed on Annex II) of the Habitats Directive which occur in Scotland and for which Special Areas of Conservation are selected

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
Active raised bogs	Active raised bogs
Alkaline fens	Base-rich fens
Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion alvae</i>)	Alder woodland on floodplains
Alpine and Boreal heaths	Alpine and subalpine heaths
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
Alpine pioneer formations of the <i>Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae</i>	High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage
Annual vegetation of drift lines	Annual vegetation of drift lines
Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (<i>Calluno-Ulicetea</i>)	Coastal dune heathland
Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glaucopuccinellietalia maritimae</i>)	Atlantic salt meadows
Blanket bogs	Blanket bog
Bog woodland	Bog woodland
<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	Green shield-moss
Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i>	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals
Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>)	Base-rich scree
Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks
Caledonian forest	Caledonian forest
Coastal dunes with <i>Juniperus</i> spp.	Dunes with juniper thickets
Coastal lagoons	Lagoons
Decalcified fixed dunes with <i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Lime-deficient dune heathland with crowberry

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Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration	Degraded raised bog
Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i>	Depressions on peat substrates
<i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i>	Slender green feather-moss
Dunes with <i>Salix repens</i> ssp. <i>argentea</i> (<i>Salicion arenariae</i>)	Dunes with creeping willow
Embryonic shifting dunes	Shifting dunes
Estuaries	Estuaries
<i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i>	Marsh fritillary butterfly
European dry heaths	Dry heaths
Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ("grey dunes")	Dune grassland
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey seal
Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp.	Calcium-rich nutrient-poor lakes, lochs and pools
Humid dune slacks	Humid dune slacks
Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels	Tall herb communities
<i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands
<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	River lamprey
<i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Brook lamprey
Large shallow inlets and bays	Shallow inlets and bays
Limestone pavements	Limestone pavements
<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
Machairs	Machair

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<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	Freshwater pearl mussel
Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Slender naiad
Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds
Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> -type vegetation	Naturally nutrient-rich lakes or lochs which are often dominated by pondweed
Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i>	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath
Old sessile oak woods with <i>Ilex</i> and <i>Blechnum</i> in the British Isles	Western acidic oak woodland
Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i>	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels
Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains: <i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>	Nutrient-poor shallow waters with aquatic vegetation on sandy plains
Perennial vegetation of stony banks	Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves
<i>Petalophyllum ralfsii</i>	Petalwort
Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>)	Hard-water springs depositing lime
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Sea lamprey
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common seal
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour porpoise
Reefs	Reefs
<i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon

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Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time	Subtidal sandbanks
<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>	Marsh saxifrage
Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>)	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone
Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")	Shifting dunes with marram
Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands	Montane acid grasslands
Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation	Plants in crevices on acid rocks
Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (<i>Androsacetalia alpinae</i> and <i>Galeopsietalia ladani</i>)	Acidic scree
Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas
Sub-Arctic <i>Salix</i> spp. scrub	Mountain willow scrub
Submarine structures made by leaking gases	Submarine structures made by leaking gases
Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	Sea caves
<i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines	Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes
Transition mires and quaking bogs	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable `quaking` surface
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin
Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic coasts	Vegetated sea cliffs
<i>Vertigo angustior</i>	Narrow-mouthed whorl snail

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<i>Vertigo genesii</i>	Round-mouthed whorl snail
<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>	Geyer`s whorl snail
Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot