

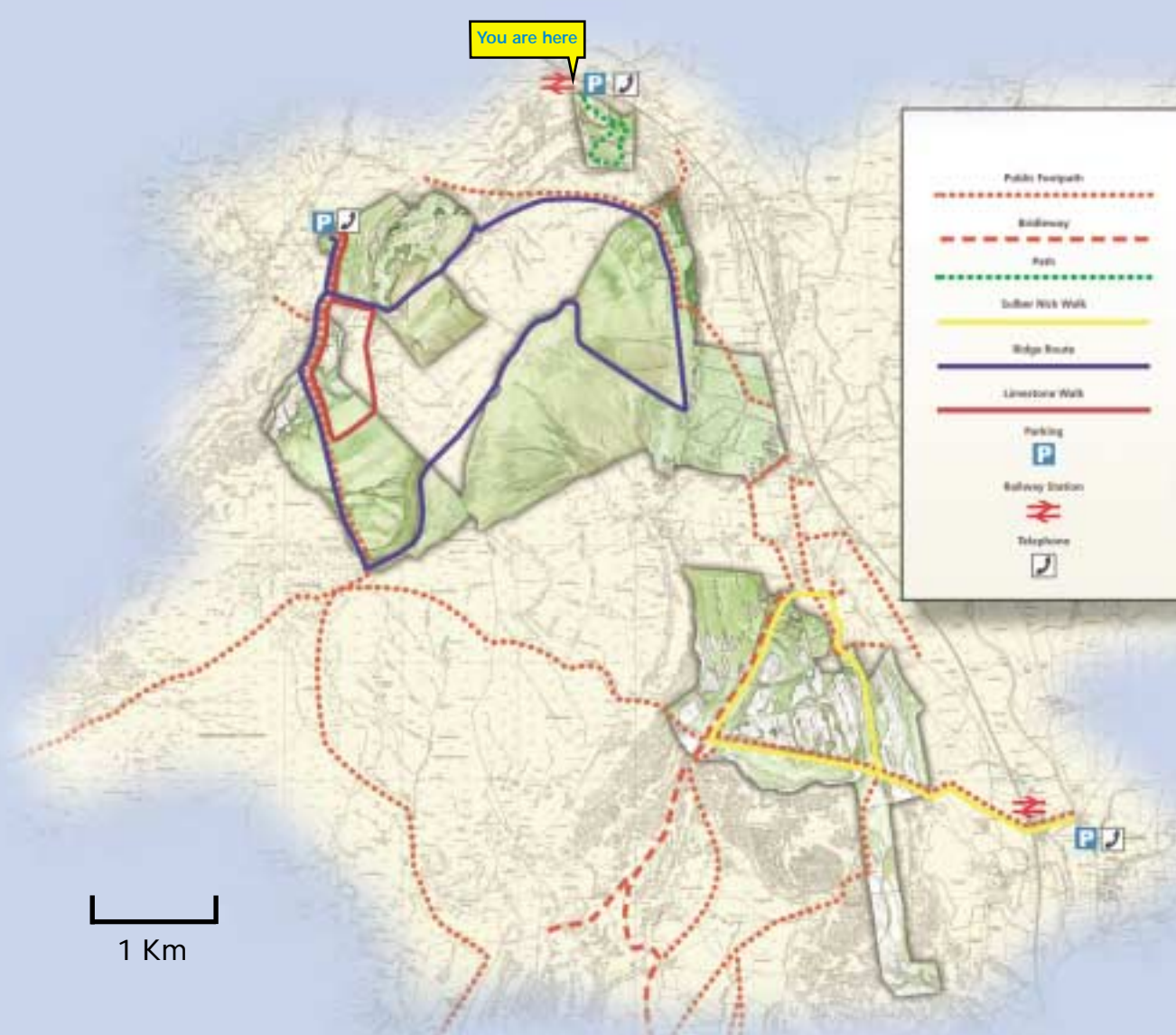


Wildlife at Ingleborough National Nature Reserve

Ingleborough is renowned for wildlife and geology. The rocks here were laid down about 300 million years ago and, later, the huge expanses of Great Scar Limestone were exposed by glaciers to produce the dramatic limestone pavements you can now see.

The hill is well known for this pavement and for the other limestone features including the scars, drystone walling and extensive cave systems.

English Nature manages the 1014 hectare National Nature Reserve in partnership with local farmers, the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust to maintain and restore the area's rich wildlife heritage and its extensive network of drystone walls.



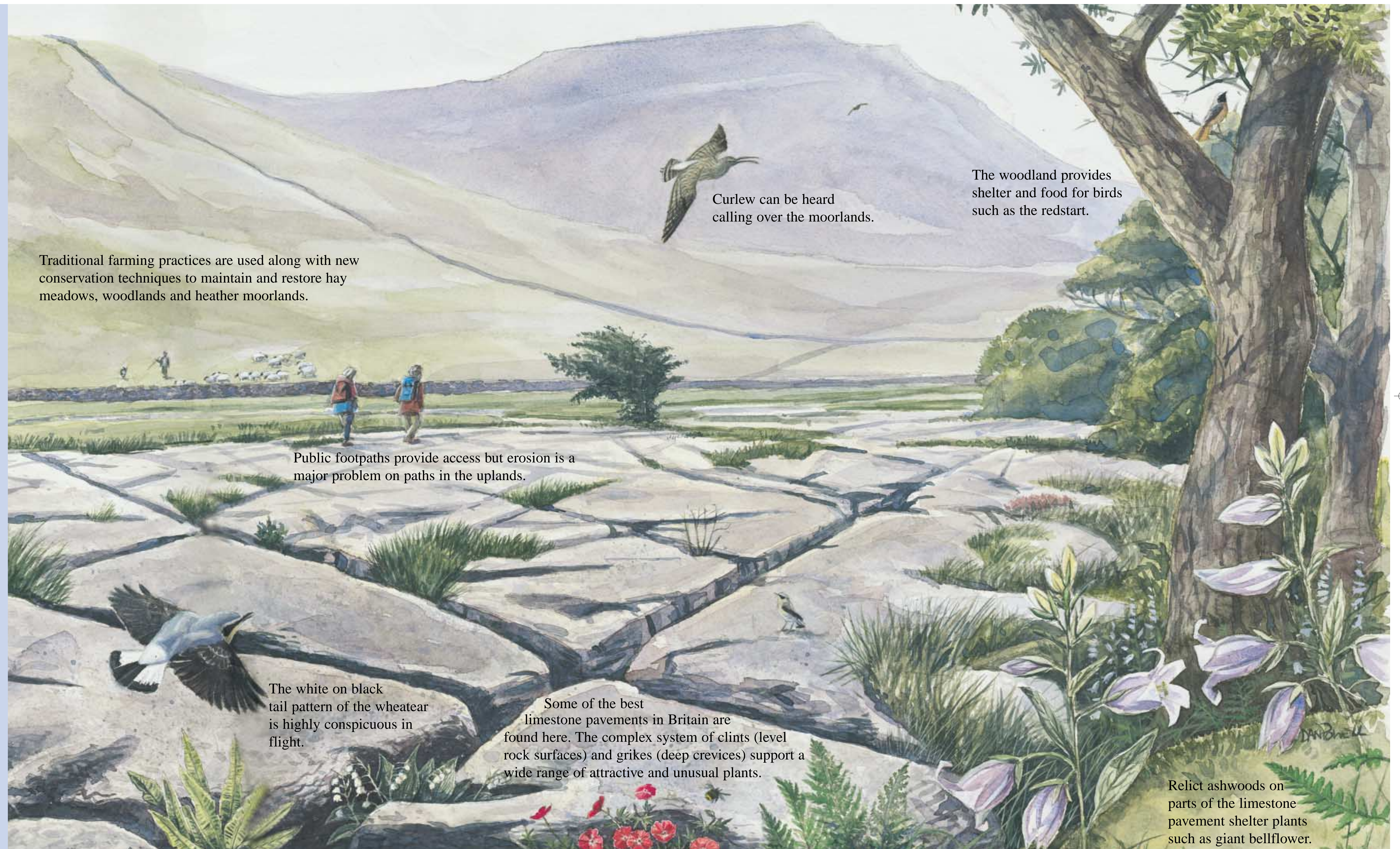
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English Nature and National Nature Reserves

English Nature is the government agency that champions the conservation of wildlife and natural features throughout England. There are more than 200 National Nature Reserves and we welcome over 10 million visitors to them each year. For further information contact English Nature, Colt Park Barn, Chapel-le-Dale, Carnforth, Lancs, LA6 3JF. Telephone: 015242 42021.

This site has been notified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

It is an offence, without reasonable excuse, intentionally or recklessly to destroy or damage any of the flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features by reason of which the land is of special interest, or intentionally or recklessly to disturb any of those fauna. A person found guilty of any such offence may be prosecuted and liable to a fine not exceeding £20,000.



Traditional farming practices are used along with new conservation techniques to maintain and restore hay meadows, woodlands and heather moorlands.

Curlew can be heard calling over the moorlands.

The woodland provides shelter and food for birds such as the redstart.

Public footpaths provide access but erosion is a major problem on paths in the uplands.

The white on black tail pattern of the wheatear is highly conspicuous in flight.

Some of the best limestone pavements in Britain are found here. The complex system of clints (level rock surfaces) and grikes (deep crevices) support a wide range of attractive and unusual plants.

Relict ashwoods on parts of the limestone pavement shelter plants such as giant bellflower.



This site has been designated as a "Natura 2000 site" under the European Union Habitats Directive.

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