

Long-term Grouse Count Analysis

TIMELINE 2025-2026



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Analysis and modelling of 40 years of red grouse count data to gain insights into population trends and the influence of climate, environment, and land management on grouse productivity. This project will deliver vital evidence to guide sustainable grouse moor management and conservation. This work would seek to maximise the potential of a unique and underutilised dataset, producing scientific publications and practical recommendations for future grouse management.

Region

Uplands

- Sustainable Game
 Management
- National Wader Recovery
- Climate Change and Biodiversity

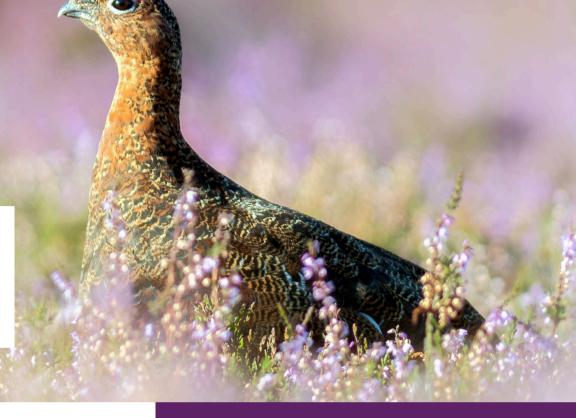


Maternal Grouse

TIMELINE 2026-2028



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About this Programme

A comprehensive study across around 15 grouse moors to examine how maternal health, including body condition and parasite infection, affects breeding success and productivity. This research will involve assessing hen prebreeding body condition, monitoring nest and clutch survival, and tracking hens and their broods to quantify the influence of maternal health, habitat quality, weather, and other environmental factors on grouse productivity. Project outputs will provide crucial evidence to guide modern sustainable grouse moor management and conservation in the face of climate change, poor breeding years and increasing legislative oversight.

Region

Uplands

- Sustainable Game
 Management
- National Wader Recovery
- Climate Change and Biodiversity



About this Programme

This project will examine how changes in climate, land cover, and land use will likely affect the distribution of moorlands, and some of their associated biodiversity and ecosystem services. By combining datasets from the Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT) and national geospatial sources, it will map the current distribution of moorlands, including managed moorland, alongside key species and ecosystem services. Subsequently, the project will explore, through geospatial modelling, how these would be predicted to change under different future scenarios. The findings will provide valuable insights for upland moorland managers, helping them enhance biodiversity and improve the resilience of ecosystems.

Region

Uplands

- Sustainable Game
 Management
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
- National Wader Recovery
- River Restoration & Cleaner Water



About this Programme

Regular use of ectoparasiticides on sheep to control ticks may harm the upland ecosystem, affecting soil and aquatic fauna, and potentially impacting the diet and survival of grouse chicks. A study comparing conventional and reduced treatment groups will assess these effects on non-target insects and soil microorganisms, providing vital data for sustainable upland management and grouse conservation.

Region

Up- & Lowlands

- Sustainable Game
 Management
- Climate Change and Biodiversity
- Greener Farming
- Nature Restoration on Farmland