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Feature Selection

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Select a feature Category | Mobile species

Selected?	Feature Name	Feature Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic tern (breeding)	Arctic tern have one of the longest migrations of any bird species and often travel between the Arctic and Antarctic each year. They breed in coastal colonies, and feed primarily on small fish from the top few centimetres of the water column.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basking shark	The world's second largest fish (up to 10m) which has a global distribution and forms seasonal aggregations on the continental shelf of the Atlantic, including Scotland. It feeds on zooplankton, is slow to mature, has low fecundity and gives birth to live young.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Black guillemot	Members of the auk family, black guillemot are a resident non-migratory species that generally remain close inshore. They nest along cliffs and offshore islands and generally feed in kelp forests.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-throated diver (non-breeding)	Black-throated diver is an elegant and distinctive species that typically uses sheltered coastal waters during the non-breeding season. Feeds predominantly upon fish, alongside other prey groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blue ling	A deep water fish species that forms spawning aggregations in the deep waters to the west of Scotland
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common scoter (non-breeding)	Common scoter is a non-breeding visitor to Scotland that typically feeds and roosts far offshore. Forages on benthic species, mainly molluscs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Common skate	Studies have shown that common skate are in fact two species - the blue skate and the flapper skate. It is the flapper skate that is predominantly recorded in Scottish waters. This skate is the largest in European waters and tends to live on sandy, muddy and gravel bottoms from the coast down to 600m.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Eider (non-breeding)	The largest duck species found in Scotland. Eider is a sea duck which dives to the seabed to forage on benthic molluscs and crustaceans, primarily selecting mussels.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Goldeneye (non-breeding)	Goldeneye is a medium-size duck species occurring in highest numbers during the non-breeding season, although a small population does breed in Scotland. Goldeneye dive to forage for food, mainly molluscs and crustaceans, but fish and plant material can also make up a small part of their diet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Great northern diver (non-breeding)	The largest diver species. Spends its winters in a range of coastal habitats, preferring shallow inshore waters. Feeds on a mix of freshwater and marine prey, mainly fish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guillemot (breeding)	Members of the auk family, guillemot are a migratory species that generally breed on coastal cliffs, and spend the rest of the year at sea. They generally feed on fish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Little tern (breeding)	Scotland's smallest tern species. Breeding colonies are located on beaches nearby shallow, sheltered waters which offer good foraging for small fish and invertebrates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-tailed duck (non-breeding)	Long-tailed duck is a gregarious sea duck that forms large non-breeding flocks. Long-tailed duck dives to the seabed to forage on a range of prey including benthic molluscs, crustaceans, and small fish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Orange roughy	A deep water fish species that forms spawning aggregations in the deep waters to the west of Scotland
<input type="checkbox"/>	Puffin (breeding)	Members of the auk family, puffin are a migratory species that generally breed in burrows on offshore islands, and spend the rest of the year at sea. They generally feed on fish, crustaceans may also form part of their diet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Razorbill (breeding)	Members of the auk family, razorbill are a migratory species that generally breed on coastal cliffs and spend the rest of the year at sea. They primarily feed on small fish including sandeel, sprat and herring.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-breasted merganser (non-breeding)	Red-breasted merganser is a diving duck, gregarious and seen in large groups during the non-breeding season. It feeds primarily on small fish along with small amounts of vegetation and aquatic invertebrates.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-throated diver (breeding)	The smallest of Scotland's diver species. Typically breeds on inland water bodies in open moorland or blanket bog landscapes. Feeds on a mix of freshwater and marine prey, mainly fish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-throated diver (non-breeding)	The smallest of Scotland's diver species. Winters in a range of coastal habitats, preferring shallow inshore waters. Feeds on a mix of freshwater and marine prey, mainly fish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandeels	A small burrowing fish that tends to be found living within sandy sediments. Sandeels are very important to the diets of many animals feeding in the North Sea.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandwich tern (breeding)	One of Scotland's four tern regularly breeding species. Sandwich tern colonies vary dramatically from year to year. This is due to variable breeding effort and to mass movements between alternate colony sites.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scaup (non-breeding)	Scaup is a gregarious winter visitor to Scotland. An omnivorous diving forager that mostly feeds upon benthic molluscs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shag (breeding)	Shag is resident in Scotland, and is a species that shows high nesting site fidelity at its coastal colonies. A diving pursuit feeder mainly preying on sandeels.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shag (non-breeding)	Shag is resident in Scotland, and in non-breeding season typically remains within 100-100km from its breeding colony site. A diving pursuit feeder mainly preying on sandeels.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Slavonian grebe (non-breeding)	Slavonian grebe is a migratory species seen in the seas around Scotland in the non-breeding season. A strong swimmer and diver that feeds mainly on fish and crustaceans.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Velvet scoter (non-breeding)	Velvet scoter is a non-breeding visitor to Scotland that typically feeds and roosts far offshore, often in association with common scoter. Forages on benthic species, mainly molluscs.

Select Features

Selected Features: Basking shark, Black guillemot

* An asterisk is used to denote an underlying range of sensitivities for habitat features (e.g. due to the feature including species with a range of different sensitivities to a pressure) OR for species features it denotes a sensitivity within certain key areas for that species - explained further in evidence.

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