

Minimum Intervention management type to be removed to allow for development of native woodland

Larch removal to preempt SPHN, restock with productive conifer species

Riparian areas to be developed further to provide a network of native forest throughout Lael and to buffer operations from surface water

Fertility issues, especially higher up the slopes Low nutrient demand species will be used higher up the slopes, species with higher yield and higher nutrient demand will be used lower down in the glen

Access through Lael towards Beinn Dearg will be retained and recreation welcomed

Access will be developed to allow for harvesting of steep slopes

Main faces of Lael glen will be planted with productive, largely conifer, species a mixture of species will be used to improve resilience








Area of larch on steep ground, removal necessary to preempt SPHN, restock with low density native woodland for stability and diversity

PAWS remnants will be retained and enhanced most PAWS remnants are found in gullies Gullies will form the main native woodland network with a native woodland band on the edge of the open hill

Forest garden to be expanded to increase recreation value and arboricultural value

Lael Forest face will be managed for timber production A mixture of Pacific North-West species will be used on the lower slopes to improve resilience and productivity On the higher slopes native species such as Scots pine will be used

Legend

-  Special Areas of Conservation
-  Special Protection Areas
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
-  Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)
-  Land Management Plan Area
-  Forest Roads
-  Watercourses

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.




Map 4 - Issues & Concept

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