


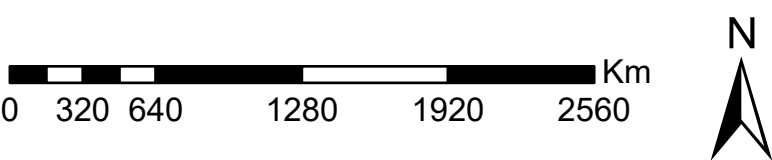
M3 Carron Valley Concept

Scale @ A2: 25,000

Date: 25/04/2025

Legend

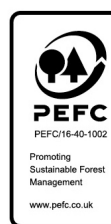
-  Land Management Plan Area
-  Existing Forest Roads
-  Proposed Forest Roads
-  Upland Spruce Forest (Zone 1)
-  Mixed Coniferous Forest (Zone 2)
-  Diverse Coniferous Forest (Zone 3)
-  Recreation / other
-  Core habitat network
-  Mixed conifer / broadleaf woodland



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Declaration by FLS as an Operator.
All timber arising from the FLS National Forests and Land represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No 995/210).

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Upland Spruce Forest (Zone 1)

This area covers the poorer soil types and more exposed areas of the site, which impose significant constraints on species choice and management. Sitka spruce will remain the predominant species, with the use of self-thinning 'nurse' mixtures to aid establishment and improve stand structure. Management will be by patch clearfelling, typically with no thinning due to the high risk of windthrow.

Mixed Coniferous Forest (Zone 2)

This zone encompasses more favorable soil types and areas of moderate exposure. Sitka and Norway spruce will form major components alongside more diverse conifer species such as western red cedar or Douglas fir. Management will be predominantly by patch clearfelling due to soil and climatic constraints, with some thinning in more favorable areas. There may be some options for lower impact silviculture / continuous cover forestry on the most favorable sites.

Diverse Coniferous Woodland (Zone 3)

Zone 3 contains the most favorable soil types and areas of relative shelter, providing the best opportunities for diverse forestry in the LMP area. This area will be the focus of establishing diverse conifers such as Douglas fir and western red cedar and implementing lower-impact management practices over the long-term. Some clearfelling may still be required and Sitka spruce is likely to remain a component of the forest composition, primarily through natural regeneration.

Core Habitat Network and Mixed Conifer / Broadleaf Woodland

The habitat network encompasses both existing habitats and areas with the potential to develop new habitats in the future. It includes open land, native broadleaved, mixed, and coniferous woodland; which will all be managed primarily for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity values. The full habitat network will be established over several decades as areas of the existing forest are felled and restocked, and management will be guided by the envisioned habitat type (i.e. open habitat, broadleaved, mixed, or coniferous woodland); environmental benefits, and operational practicality. In addition to the core habitat network, areas of mixed conifer / broadleaved woodland are proposed, to achieve the combined objectives of timber production and enhanced biodiversity value by complementing the areas of core habitat.

