

Appendix 6- Deadwood Guidance

Deadwood Management on the National Forest Estate – Coupes will be assigned as **High, Medium** or **Low** by FES Environment staff. Valuable deadwood and deadwood areas will be marked on contract maps.

Deadwood Ecological Potential class	Deadwood management prescription
<p>High = <i>natural reserves, ASNW, native pinewoods, riparian buffers, PAWS with high ecological potential, wood pasture.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain^a all existing veteran trees and deadwood apart from that which is a H&S risk^b. 2. Retain all wind blow apart from that which is a H&S risk. 3. Deadwood distributed throughout the coupe. 4. Seek opportunities to create particularly valuable deadwood e.g. import some large-diameter logs from nearby coupes when they are thinned or clear felled.
<p>Medium = <i>Minimum intervention areas of broadleaved woodlands, PAWS, LEPOs, long-term retentions, LISS coupes.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain all existing veteran trees and deadwood apart from that which is a H&S risk. 2. Only harvest wind blow of significant value or which poses a H&S risk. 3. Seek opportunities to create particularly valuable new deadwood e.g. when felling big trees, retain some large diameter logs at the edge of the coupe 4. Where wind blow is harvested, retain some blown and standing trees in a group as ‘future deadwood’^c
<p>Low = <i>Stands managed primarily for timber production via thinning and clear felling</i></p> <p><i>Note: Retentions of deadwood features, future deadwood (living trees), and windblown trees, will be recorded in work plans and marked on contract maps by Environment staff.</i></p>	<p>During thinning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain all existing deadwood apart from that which is a H&S risk. 2. Take obvious opportunities to create particularly valuable new deadwood e.g. when felling big trees, retain one or two large diameter logs at the edge of the coupe 3. Where wind blow is harvested, take opportunities to retain a few blown trees in a group as ‘future deadwood’ in location that will not restrict future operations e.g. corner of coupe <p>During clear felling</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retain all deadwood and living trees in areas that are uneconomic or too difficult to harvest (e.g. wet, steep or rocky areas) 2. Where an obvious opportunity arises, create new deadwood in a location that will not restrict future operations e.g. a pile of logs and brash in the corner or along edge of coupe. <p>Additional notes for Low DEP class areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deadwood should only be retained in areas that will not restrict future operations. 2. Standing deadwood (snags) should <u>not</u> be retained on clear fells, except in areas that will not restrict future operations and that do not pose a H&S risk e.g. in corner of coupe. 3. Large-diameter (>20cm) deadwood logs and snags are particularly scarce on the NFE. Take opportunities to retain this kind of deadwood. When harvesting large diameter trees, seek opportunities to retain some standing deadwood, if safe to do so, and consider retaining a few large-diameter logs on site in a location that will not restrict operations. 4. Large-diameter deadwood from native broadleaves is particularly scarce. When harvesting large diameter native broadleaves, retain standing deadwood, if safe to do so, and retain some large diameter logs on site in a location that will not restrict operations.

Notes for Table 2: a. Deadwood retention may not be possible on some sites for over-riding management reasons e.g. health and safety risk to public; b. A H&S risk equates to deadwood that has potential to fall on recreation routes, or buildings, or other infrastructure etc.; c. Living trees damaged by wind die naturally and are thus valuable deadwood.



- When thinning in coupes managed primarily for timber production (Low DEP class):
- Follow deadwood instructions on contract maps
 - Retain all deadwood that is not a H&S risk
 - Retain a range of deadwood types (fallen/standing)
 - Retain some windblown trees if possible
 - Large diameter deadwood is most valuable
 - Native trees species deadwood is most valuable

- When clear felling in coupes managed primarily for timber production (LOW DEP class):
- Follow deadwood instructions on contract maps
 - Retained deadwood should not impede operations
 - Retain a range of deadwood types (fallen/standing)
 - Do not retain standing deadwood (snags) across coupe
 - Retain deadwood in areas that will not be restocked
 - Concentrate retained deadwood in 'deadwood centres'
 - Place deadwood centres at edge or corner of coupes