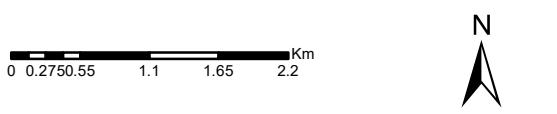


Riparian Planting: To prevent further erosion and risk of landslides within the catchment. The river banks currently have exposed soils, which are vulnerable to erosion, such as with heavy rainfall events (i.e. 2019 landslide), which can lead to larger landslides or debris flows. The planting of trees will take place within the riparian corridor and banks; so as to create a patchy network of fragmented trees, which will initially form a scattering of seed islands between existing fragmented woodland, along the length of the burn. This seed source will allow future natural regeneration to develop and expand over time, within the riparian corridor, ultimately creating a stabilizing/protective cover which will connect from the loch shore up to the higher elevations. This connective tree corridor will also create a habitat corridor to encourage and develop the movement of wildlife throughout the catchment.

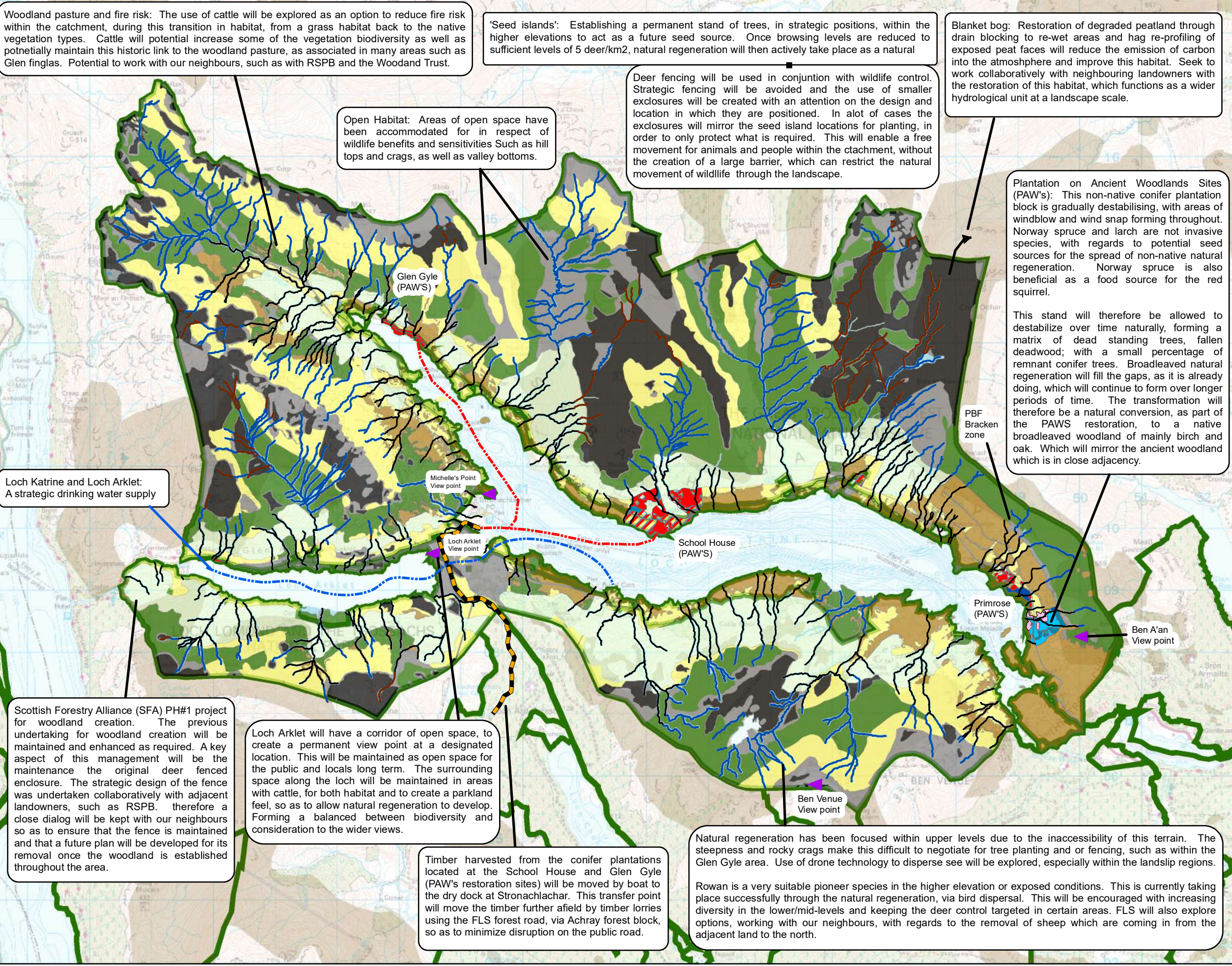
Loch Katrine Land Management Plan: M4 Final Concept

Author: James Hand
Scale @ A3: 1:60,000
Date: 06/10/2023

- Legend**
- View points (Example)
 - Road transfer to Loch Ard Forest Block
 - Timber transfer (Boat)
- Watercourse**
- 1-SFA area
 - 2-PH#2 area
 - 3-Peatland areas
 - LTR-LISS
 - LTR-SP
 - LTR-Larch
 - LTR-NS
 - Ph1(23-25) Regen
 - Phase 1 (23-25)
 - Existing Woodland
- LMP 2023**
- Woodland creation
 - Riparian Planting
 - Nat Regeneration
 - Open Habitat (Other)
 - Open Habitat (deep peat)
 - Open Water
 - Established through SFA (2005-2015)
 - 11b-Deep peat
 - Land Management Plan Area



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Woodland pasture and fire risk: The use of cattle will be explored as an option to reduce fire risk within the catchment, during this transition in habitat, from a grass habitat back to the native vegetation types. Cattle will potentially increase some of the vegetation biodiversity as well as potentially maintain this historic link to the woodland pasture, as associated in many areas such as Glen Inglas. Potential to work with our neighbours, such as with RSPB and the Woodland Trust.

'Seed islands': Establishing a permanent stand of trees, in strategic positions, within the higher elevations to act as a future seed source. Once browsing levels are reduced to sufficient levels of 5 deer/km², natural regeneration will then actively take place as a natural

Blanket bog: Restoration of degraded peatland through drain blocking to re-wet areas and hag re-profiling of exposed peat faces will reduce the emission of carbon into the atmosphere and improve this habitat. Seek to work collaboratively with neighbouring landowners with the restoration of this habitat, which functions as a wider hydrological unit at a landscape scale.

Open Habitat: Areas of open space have been accommodated for in respect of wildlife benefits and sensitivities such as hill tops and crags, as well as valley bottoms.

Deer fencing will be used in conjunction with wildlife control. Strategic fencing will be avoided and the use of smaller enclosures will be created with an attention on the design and location in which they are positioned. In a lot of cases the enclosures will mirror the seed island locations for planting, in order to only protect what is required. This will enable a free movement for animals and people within the catchment, without the creation of a large barrier, which can restrict the natural movement of wildlife through the landscape.

Plantation on Ancient Woodlands Sites (PAW's): This non-native conifer plantation block is gradually destabilising, with areas of windblow and wind snap forming throughout. Norway spruce and larch are not invasive species, with regards to potential seed sources for the spread of non-native natural regeneration. Norway spruce is also beneficial as a food source for the red squirrel.

This stand will therefore be allowed to destabilize over time naturally, forming a matrix of dead standing trees, fallen deadwood; with a small percentage of remnant conifer trees. Broadleaved natural regeneration will fill the gaps, as it is already doing, which will continue to form over longer periods of time. The transformation will therefore be a natural conversion, as part of the PAW's restoration, to a native broadleaved woodland of mainly birch and oak. Which will mirror the ancient woodland which is in close adjacency.

Loch Katrine and Loch Arklet: A strategic drinking water supply

Scottish Forestry Alliance (SFA) PH#1 project for woodland creation. The previous undertaking for woodland creation will be maintained and enhanced as required. A key aspect of this management will be the maintenance of the original deer fenced enclosure. The strategic design of the fence was undertaken collaboratively with adjacent landowners, such as RSPB. Therefore a close dialog will be kept with our neighbours so as to ensure that the fence is maintained and that a future plan will be developed for its removal once the woodland is established throughout the area.

Loch Arklet will have a corridor of open space, to create a permanent view point at a designated location. This will be maintained as open space for the public and locals long term. The surrounding space along the loch will be maintained in areas with cattle, for both habitat and to create a parkland feel, so as to allow natural regeneration to develop. Forming a balance between biodiversity and consideration to the wider views.

Timber harvested from the conifer plantations located at the School House and Glen Gyle (PAW's restoration sites) will be moved by boat to the dry dock at Stronachlachar. This transfer point will move the timber further afield by timber lorries using the FLS forest road, via Achray forest block, so as to minimize disruption on the public road.

Natural regeneration has been focused within upper levels due to the inaccessibility of this terrain. The steepness and rocky crags make this difficult to negotiate for tree planting and or fencing, such as within the Glen Gyle area. Use of drone technology to disperse seed will be explored, especially within the landslip regions.

Rowan is a very suitable pioneer species in the higher elevation or exposed conditions. This is currently taking place successfully through the natural regeneration, via bird dispersal. This will be encouraged with increasing diversity in the lower/mid-levels and keeping the deer control targeted in certain areas. FLS will also explore options, working with our neighbours, with regards to the removal of sheep which are coming in from the adjacent land to the north.