

Prescription	Description	Management Objective	Typical location	Species	Establishment	Density	Protection requirement	Management system	Other
Productive Conifer	Even aged, regular stands of single or mixed conifer species grown for sawlog production	Sawlog timber production.	Widespread on accessible areas capable of producing YC12 spruce and YC10 of other spp	Conifer species matched to site type #1 Sitka spruce , Norway spruce #2 Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, Noble fir, Scots pine  Lodgepole pine may be used in mix with SS as a nurse spp	Planting.  Supplemented by natural regeneration / beat up.	High Density  2500 per ha	Low for SS  Mod to high	Clearfell at economic optimum* Coupe size dictated by access and landform. Thinned where access and stability permit.	Standard SS forests for supply of large quantities of spruce to large sawmills.  Also includes other structural timber producing species for niche markets. Need to be planted in sufficient quantity and where can be thinned to improve quality.  *Rotation length based on MMAI and windthrow predictions which may be further modified by restructuring and adjacency requirements
Productive conifers CCF	Mixed age and species stands grown for sawlog production	Sawlog production Amenity	Sheltered well drained sites with moderate to high public access or visibility	Conifer species matched to site type and spp compatibility Sitka spruce , Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, Noble fir, Scots pine	Natural regeneration supplemented with planting	High Density  2500 per ha	Low for SS  Mod to high for others	Shelterwood or selection system depending on site and spp	Limited scope with the current stands but looking to increase the area in the future. Limited suitable sites therefore need to focus effort on these Mixtures will be used to create diversity. Spp will be selected for the site type and their compatibility with each other.
Productive Broadleaves High value	Small but accessible areas planted specifically for sawlog production	Timber Production. Restoration to PAWS targets.	Better soils and close to access tracks for harvesting. Limited areas	Birch , Sessile Oak, sycamore, Beech Consider improved stock for sawlog potential Ash - acceptable as a component if arising from nat regen.	Planting.  Supplemented by natural generation.  High protection	High Density  3000-5000 per ha	High	Clearfell with interventions to respace/prune and thin Possible shelterwood	Untried in Lochaber – both for sites and also management experience Scope of some of the PAWS sites where ecological potential is low. Care in the use of sycamore due to invasive nature and avoid sycamore and beech on or adjacent to PAWS and ASNW sites.
Productive Broadleaves fuelwood	Natural regen or planted for fuel wood.	Fuelwood production Restoration to PAWS targets. Forest resilience and bio-diversity.	As above but could be on less fertile sites still need to be relatively dry for harvesting	Birch likely to be dominant but native woodlands W11 and W17 also potential	Natural regenerations supplemented by planting	High Density  3000-5000 per ha	Moderate	Clearfell Possible shelterwood	Could be widespread on PAWS sites in particular
Productive Pinewoods	Even aged regular stands of scots pine with proportion of other pinewood spp.	Timber Production. Restoration to PAWS. Bio –diversity	On suitable sites as an option for increasing diversity	Scots Pine Birch component	Planting.  Supplemented by natural regeneration.	High density  2500 per ha	High	Clearfell at age MMAI or group selection system	Scope for increasing this type of woodland to add diversity to the productive conifer area in particular on or adjacent to suitable PAWS sites (low ecological value and the right site type)

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Low Input Native Woodland	Semi-natural woodland with management using natural processes	Bio-diversity.	Native species to NVC site type	<p><b>Upland oak/birchwood (W11/W17/W4):</b> Sessile oak*, silver*/downy birch, rowan, hazel*, holly</p> <p><b>Wet/flushed woodland (W7/W9):</b> Alder, hazel*, grey willow, ash*, downy birch, wych elm* rowan, blackthorn,</p> <p><b>Native pinewood (W18):</b> Scots pine, downy/silver* birch, rowan, aspen, juniper, holly, goat/grey/eared willow, hazel*</p> <p><b>Transition/upper margin(W19?):</b> Eared willow, juniper, downy birch</p> <p><b>Montane woodland(W20):</b> Salix myrsinites, S. Lapponum, dwarf birch</p> <p>*better soil fertility</p>	Natural regeneration Supplemented by planting Direct planting or hand sereefing only	Low density 600-1600 per ha Up to 15% open space	Depends on age and spp. Generally high	Interventions limited to removal of non-native spp, respacing of nat regen and enrichment planting	Widespread on different soil types. Significant area of existing mature semi-natural woodland as well as scope for restoration on PAWS, conversion and woodland expansion. Increasingly favoured on steep slopes with difficult access for timber management. Woodland expansion on upper margins of existing forest
Peatland fringe woodland	Mixed-density native woodland within and around restored peatland	Protection of peatland Habitat restoration	Around the fringe of peatland and on mineral and shallow peat areas within the bog	<p>W4 – downy birch, rowan, holly</p> <p>W18 – Scots Pine, downy birch, rowan, aspen, juniper, holly, eared/grey/goat willow</p>	Planting supplemented by natural regeneration. Direct planting or hand sereefing only	Mixed density 600-1600 per ha Up to 15% open space	High initially then low	Minimum intervention necessary to ensure establishment	Native woodland establishment around peatland – natural and restored – will help <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reduce seeding of undesirable tree species on to the bog, (min buffer of 30-60m)</li> <li>provide a future seed source of native species and</li> <li>provide localised shading.</li> </ul> Site selection is critical - it must be outside the hydrological unit of the bog on mineral and organo-mineral (<30cm peat) soils only
Bog woodland	Semi-natural habitat of small non-intrusive groups of trees and shrubs	Protection of this rare, Annex 1 priority habitat	Native species		None	None	High	Natural reserve Dependent on maintaining a functioning bog habitat	These are generally small non- intrusive groups of trees and shrubs that occur in a relatively stable ecological relationship as open woodland without the loss of bog species or disruption to the normal peatland hydrology.

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Riparian Woodland	Burnside woodland	Bio –diversity, soil and water management.  Managed under minimal intervention	In all areas along burn sides and loch shores	Native woodland matched to NVC site type usually W7 and W9	Natural regeneration Supplemented by planting	Low density  600-1600 per ha up to 50% open space	moderate	Minimum intervention necessary to ensure establishment	Important woodland for water quality regulation and for habitat networks
Slope protection/ stability woodland	Native woodland with minimum intervention	Slope stabilisation	Steep slopes above vulnerable infrastructure	Spp with a range of rooting types* e.g. Hazel, holly, eared willow, juniper, Scots pine, oak, birch, rowan	Planting with natural regeneration	Moderate to high density 2000 – 3000 per ha	High	Minimum intervention necessary to ensure establishment	Sites will vary in requirements but rapid re-establishment is likely to be required due to vulnerable infrastructure. Some planting will also be desirable to achieve species diversity with variable rooting depths.  *See Guidance notes for details <a href="#">Long Term Management Steep Slopes (LTMSS) Tech Guidance on Saltire</a>