



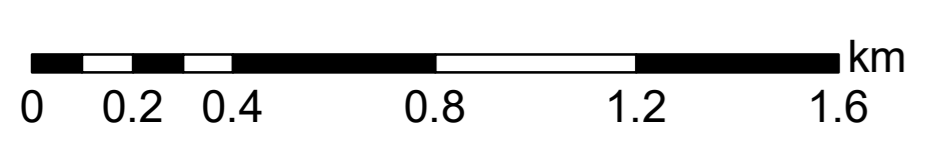
SE Fife Woods LMP M8 Analysis

Scale @ A0: 1:15,000

Date: 22/11/2024

Legend

Land Management Plan Area



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



Several areas of unthinned or poorly thinned woodland limit management choices; and soil types limit species choice in some areas.

Many areas have been recently established with short-lived productive broadleaves (e.g. birch, aspen), where productive conifer would have been highly suitable.

Productive broadleaves contribute to biodiversity value and could possibly be managed as an interim crop with a mixed stand of conifers and broadleaves re-established in future.

Areas of LEPO and native woodland will be retained under LISS/CCF wherever possible and generally managed to maintain or enhance their existing values.

To overcome the challenges of small-scale operations, these may be packaged to help achieve economies of scale, or alternative delivery methods explored (such as woodlot licences to achieve LISS management objectives).

The small-scale and fragmented nature of some woodland areas creates challenges for delivering operations economically.

High public usage and numerous designated and undesignated routes can impact, and be impacted by, forestry operations.

Maintain recreational provision, protect key routes during operations wherever possible, and provide suitable diversions as appropriate.

Significant areas of LEPO and native woodland greatly contribute to biodiversity and environmental value.

Areas of mature Sitka spruce in the Carden Den which are currently stable but which may become increasingly vulnerable to a range of threats have been outlined as LTR with proposed felling to commence during the next LMP period (2035 - 2045).

Some stands are likely to become increasingly vulnerable to a range of threats including pests and diseases (e.g. *Phytophthora ramorum*, spruce aphid), as well as drought, windthrow, and fire.

Access to many parts of these sites is limited by (forest) road quality, ground conditions, topography, and stand structure

Areas containing larch potentially vulnerable to infection by *Phytophthora ramorum* have been identified and contingency felling plans developed to be implemented and help expedite felling approvals in the case of *P. ramorum* infection.

Areas of Long-Term Retention (LTR) have been identified where stands contribute to amenity, biodiversity/environmental value in the short-medium term but vulnerability to threats such as pests and diseases or windthrow preclude LISS/CCF management.