






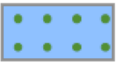


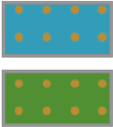




Appendix IV – Restock Prescriptions

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Riparian woodland/Native low-density woodland | 800-1600 stems per hectare 60% area native species 40% open space For riparian woodland: Average width 30m either side of the water course, varying where the management needs, terrain or landscape design require a different approach | The aim of this woodland type is to provide a significant buffer between productive forestry, forest edges, utilities and watercourses or waterbodies that will increase biodiversity and recreational value, enhance riparian and aquatic habitats and protect infrastructure such as roads, powerlines and railway lines. The species that are planted will be selected to match the NVC community for the appropriate soils type. Native tree and shrub species will be established in clusters of variable density plantings appropriate to site type and framing other significant habitat. Planting will likely consist of a mix of birch, rowan, alder, willow, aspen, cherry and oak. Generally, species known to favour grey squirrel, such as beech and sycamore, will be avoided. A percentage of non-native conifer will be tolerated (less than 15% of species by area). If prolific conifer regeneration threatens to compromise overall aims these will be removed. |
|     | Scots pine Norway spruce Pedunculate oak Sitka spruce | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 100% area primary species | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using one main species. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved. Particularly the oak, likely pedunculate/common, will require significant tending in the early phases to achieve timber quality. |

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
|--|---|--|---|
|  | Other broadleaves with Scots pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 50% Native mixed broadleaves 50% Scots pine | The restock prescription for this area is carried over from the previous plan and seeks to make use of the existing natural regeneration of oak, birch and ash. This prescription applies to one site only where the eastern section will be stocked with broadleaves and the western section with a block of Scots pine. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved. |
|     | Sitka/Norway spruce with Scots pine Scots pine with Norway/Sitka spruce/ Douglas fir | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 40% area primary species 30% area secondary species 30% area broadleaves | <p>These restock prescriptions are largely carried over from the previous plan as the larger restocks in Inglismaldie are currently being restocked in line with these prescriptions. They are furthermore used to give an indication for sites that will be restocked out with the plan period.</p> <p>The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using two main species. The species will be micro-sited at restock to ensure drier poorer areas are planted with Scots pine and richer, wetter areas with Norway or Sitka spruce in blocky mixtures. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved.</p> <p>Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited along edges, where they naturally regenerate, where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or where productive potential lowest.</p> |

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
|---|--|--|---|
|  | Sitka spruce/ Scots pine with any other broadleaves | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 80% area primary species 10% area broadleaved species 10% area open ground | <p>The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using one main species. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved. Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited along edges, where they naturally regenerate, where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or where productive potential lowest.</p> |
|  | Sitka spruce with other conifers | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 50% area primary species 30% area secondary species 10% area broadleaved species 10% area open ground | <p>This restock prescription is specific to Denlethen with the aim to balance the different objectives of recreation, environment and production. The majority of the area restocked with this prescription will contain Sitka spruce because of the quick growth and suitability to the soils. The quick establishment will benefit forest structure, recreation and red squirrel. However, to further benefit recreational value and red squirrel further blocky mixtures of other species such as Norway spruce, Douglas fir and Scots/Lodgepole pine will be added in smaller percentages. Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited along edges, where they naturally regenerate, where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or where productive potential lowest.</p> |
|  | Oak with Birch | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare 50% area primary species 50% area secondary species | <p>Areas marked for 'Oak with Birch' will have a mixed objective. The priority in these areas is recreation and environment but low intensity forest management will take place to ensure stability of the crop, select species to increase environmental and recreational value and to take out small percentages of timber.</p> |