

Salmonberry has established and is spreading through the forest, developing dense monocultural thickets. Other invasive species include Grey squirrel and Sika

The forest is connected to the River Tweed SAC via Hopes and Ladyurd Burn which drain direct into the SAC.

Remaining mature stands have been well thinned and show good stability.

UK BAP species present including red squirrel, pine marten and raptors species.

High Sika deer populations mean that protection of soft conifer and broadleaf species can be difficult.

Natural conifer regeneration has occurred in areas of open ground.

A good road network provides access to all coupes.

Second rotation crops approaching first intervention stage.

The southern half of the forest is characterised by steeper slopes, poorer soil types and increased exposure.

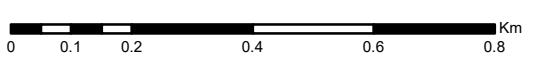
Minimal windblow within existing first rotation stands.

Species diversification is important but will be challenging in some areas due to growing conditions (particularly on higher ground).

Ladyurd LMP
Map 2: Key Features, Issues and Challenges

Scale @ A3: 1:12,500
Date: 04/08/2020
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- Legend**
- Overhead powerline
 - - - Underground powerline
 - · - · - Underground powerline
 - Special Areas of Conservation
 - Forest Roads
 - Watercourses
 - Heritage
 - Blocks



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