Appendix 4 – Restock Prescriptions

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
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| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Sitka SpruceNorway SpruceScots Pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare100% of area species displayed | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog for the commercial timber market. Species are matched to the soils present in these areas to maximise yield. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops and these areas will be regularly thinned in the future. |
|  | Sitka Spruce with Lodgepole Pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare50% Sitka Spruce, 50% Lodgepole Pine | The main aim of this restock prescription is to grow high quality and high value Sitka Spruce sawlog for the commercial timber market. This prescription is used in areas where Sitka Spruce is the target crop but where the addition of Lodgepole Pine as a self-thinning nurse crop would help improve the productivity of the site. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
| A green rectangular object with pink dots  AI-generated content may be incorrect.Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Scots Pine with Birch | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Scots Pine, 20% Birch | This prescription is for productive Scots pine stands of high timber quality on low fertility sites where higher structural and species diversity is desirable. The role of Birch is mainly for environmental and social benefits and will be planted in large groups in less productive areas or achieved via areas of regeneration present, to be retained as long-term habitats within productive Scots Pine crops. |
|  | Norway Spruce with Sitka SpruceDouglas Fir with Sitka Spruce | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Norway Spruce, 20% Sitka SpruceMinimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Douglas Fir, 20% Sitka Spruce | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog for the commercial timber market. Species are matched to the soils present in these areas to maximise yield. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops as well as regular thinning in the future.The 20% component of Sitka Spruce present is expected to be achieved via regeneration from the previous crop and will be retained to final crop size to add species diversity to the stands. |
| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Birch with other broadleaves | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare60% Birch, 40% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is to be used in areas of high amenity or ecological value and also in areas adjacent to infrastructure such as public roads. There is the potential to achieve some commercial timber return via thinnings of the birch but the minor species components are primarily for social and environmental benefits. |
| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Birch | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare100% Birch | This prescription is used in areas adjacent to commercial conifer plantations and its primary purpose to provide ecological benefits through increased biodiversity and to help improve landscape value around boundaries. It is utilized in areas where deer control may a challenge and other palatable broadleaved species are likely to struggle. There is the potential to achieve some commercial timber return via well-timed thinnings. |
|  | Native Mixed Broadleaves | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare100% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is to be used in areas of high ecological value such as riparian zones and is primarily being planted as part of long term habitat networks to aid biodiversity and water quality. Variable density planting will be used to achieve a more natural composition. |