

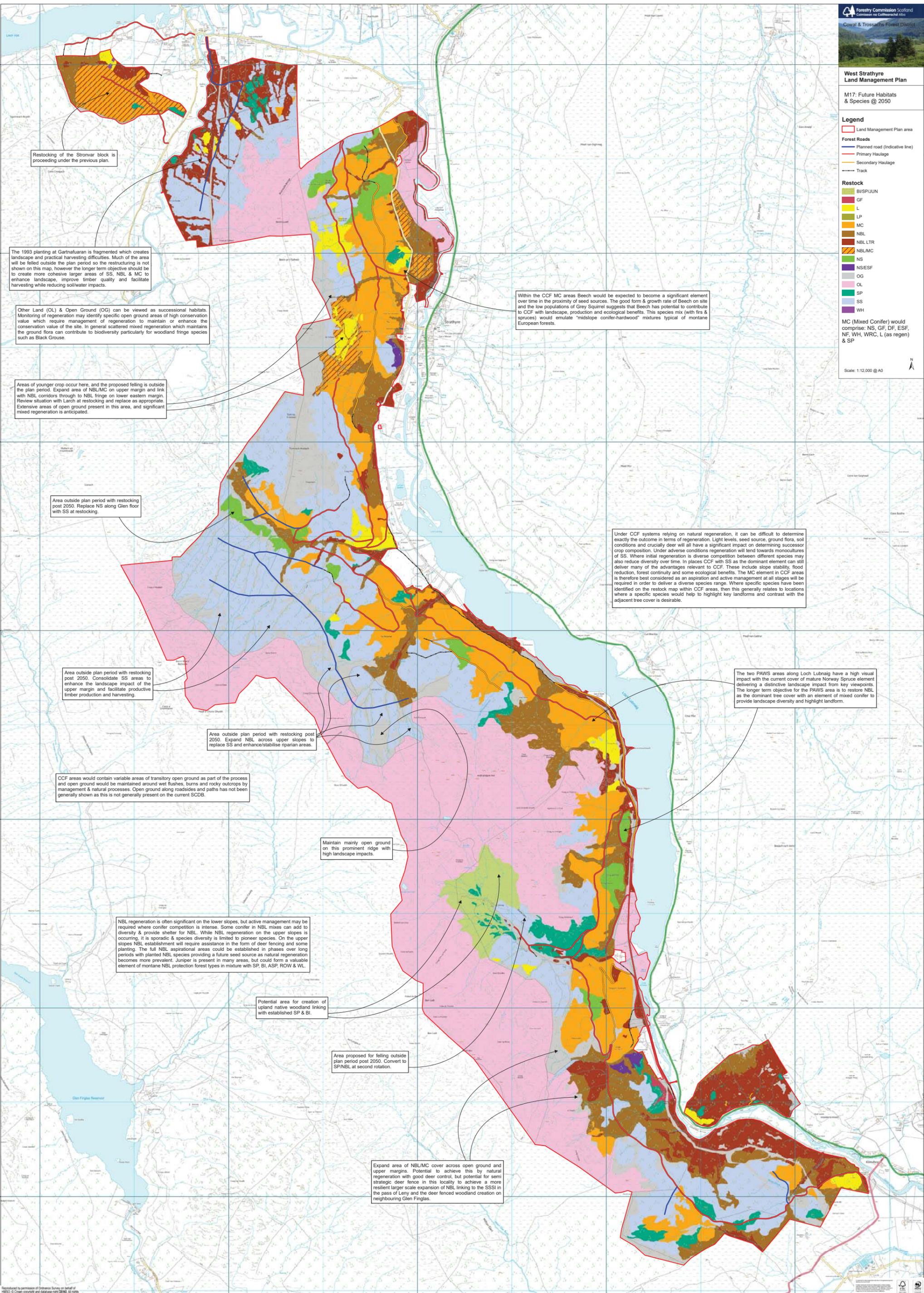
Legend

- Land Management Plan area
- Forest Roads
 - Planned road (Indicative line)
 - Primary Haulage
 - Secondary Haulage
 - Track

- Restock
- BI/SP/JUN
 - GF
 - L
 - LP
 - MC
 - NBL
 - NBL LTR
 - NBL/MC
 - NS
 - NS/ESF
 - OG
 - OL
 - SP
 - SS
 - WH

MC (Mixed Conifer) would comprise: NS, GF, DF, ESF, NF, WH, WRC, L (as regen) & SP

Scale: 1:12,000 @ A0



Restocking of the Stronvar block is proceeding under the previous plan.

The 1993 planting at Gartnafuaran is fragmented which creates landscape and practical harvesting difficulties. Much of the area will be felled outside the plan period so the restructuring is not shown on this map, however the longer term objective should be to create more cohesive larger areas of SS, NBL & MC to enhance landscape, improve timber quality and facilitate harvesting while reducing soil/water impacts.

Other Land (OL) & Open Ground (OG) can be viewed as successional habitats. Monitoring of regeneration may identify specific open ground areas of high conservation value which require management of regeneration to maintain or enhance the conservation value of the site. In general scattered mixed regeneration which maintains the ground flora can contribute to biodiversity particularly for woodland fringe species such as Black Grouse.

Areas of younger crop occur here, and the proposed felling is outside the plan period. Expand area of NBL/MC on upper margin and link with NBL corridors through to NBL fringe on lower eastern margin. Review situation with Larch at restocking and replace as appropriate. Extensive areas of open ground present in this area, and significant mixed regeneration is anticipated.

Area outside plan period with restocking post 2050. Replace NS along Glen floor with SS at restocking.

Area outside plan period with restocking post 2050. Consolidate SS areas to enhance the landscape impact of the upper margin and facilitate productive timber production and harvesting.

Area outside plan period with restocking post 2050. Expand NBL across upper slopes to replace SS and enhance/stabilise riparian areas.

CCF areas would contain variable areas of transitory open ground as part of the process and open ground would be maintained around wet flushes, burns and rocky outcrops by management & natural processes. Open ground along roadsides and paths has not been generally shown as this is not generally present on the current SCDB.

Maintain mainly open ground on this prominent ridge with high landscape impacts.

NBL regeneration is often significant on the lower slopes, but active management may be required where conifer competition is intense. Some conifer in NBL mixes can add to diversity & provide shelter for NBL. While NBL regeneration on the upper slopes is occurring, it is sporadic & species diversity is limited to pioneer species. On the upper slopes NBL establishment will require assistance in the form of deer fencing and some planting. The full NBL aspirational areas could be established in phases over long periods with planted NBL species providing a future seed source as natural regeneration becomes more prevalent. Juniper is present in many areas, but could form a valuable element of montane NBL protection forest types in mixture with SP, BI, ASP, ROW & WL.

Potential area for creation of upland native woodland linking with established SP & BI.

Area proposed for felling outside plan period post 2050. Convert to SP/NBL at second rotation.

Expand area of NBL/MC cover across open ground and upper margins. Potential to achieve this by natural regeneration with good deer control, but potential for semi strategic deer fence in this locality to achieve a more resilient larger scale expansion of NBL linking to the SSSI in the pass of Leny and the deer fenced woodland creation on neighbouring Glen Finglas.

Within the CCF MC areas Beech would be expected to become a significant element over time in the proximity of seed sources. The good form & growth rate of Beech on site and the low populations of Grey Squirrel suggests that Beech has potential to contribute to CCF with landscape, production and ecological benefits. This species mix (with firs & spruces) would emulate "midslope conifer-hardwood" mixtures typical of montane European forests.

Under CCF systems relying on natural regeneration, it can be difficult to determine exactly the outcome in terms of regeneration. Light levels, seed source, ground flora, soil conditions and crucially deer will all have a significant impact on determining successor crop composition. Under adverse conditions regeneration will tend towards monocultures of SS. Where initial regeneration is diverse competition between different species may also reduce diversity over time. In places CCF with SS as the dominant element can still deliver many of the advantages relevant to CCF. These include slope stability, flood reduction, forest continuity and some ecological benefits. The MC element in CCF areas is therefore best considered as an aspiration and active management at all stages will be required in order to deliver a diverse species range. Where specific species have been identified on the restock map within CCF areas, then this generally relates to locations where a specific species would help to highlight key landforms and contrast with the adjacent tree cover is desirable.

The two PAWS areas along Loch Lubnaig have a high visual impact with the current cover of mature Norway Spruce element delivering a distinctive landscape impact from key viewpoints. The longer term objective for the PAWS area is to restore NBL as the dominant tree cover with an element of mixed conifer to provide landscape diversity and highlight landform.