

West Strathyre
Land Management Plan

M8: Water

Legend

-  Indicative peat location
-  Land Management Plan area
-  Sub Catchments
-  Hydro Scheme Location
-  Water Supplies



Landslips following recent heavy rain have been constrained by forest cover.

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3



Note: Sub catchment boundaries are indicative and are based on OS Panorama DTM data

Within the River Teith SAC three Lamprey species, Arctic Char and migratory salmonids occur. Freshwater Pearl Mussels also occur in the system. While there are no major Salmon spawning areas within the LMP area Arctic Char may spawn in some burns flowing through the LMP area. Lamprey habitat requirement includes areas of deep silt and soft deposits. Salmon spawning habitat requires low silt deposition. Riparian tree cover can improve water quality and provide refugia, protection from thermal stress and adventitious feed for salmonids.

Water supply infrastructure in the proximity of Strathyre village.

The creation of broadleaved montane protection forest along the upper forest margin has the potential to reduce flood impacts and improve water quality.

Water Opportunities:
Forest cover is generally recognised as having a positive impact on water quality, limiting flood events & improving slope stability. The UK Forestry Standard offers the opportunity to optimise these benefits. Continuous Cover Forestry has been implemented across large areas of the site with shelter & soil type facilitating this approach in many areas. Native broadleaved non-intervention areas can provide slope stability and reduced flood risk on areas where Continuous Cover Forestry is not possible. Montane protection forest on the upper margins can provide multiple benefits in relation to slope stability & hydrology as well as landscape and ecological benefits. Riparian woodland can improve ecological and water quality and improve slope/gully stability.

Water Constraints:
Clearfelling & drainage/roading operations can reduce the positive impacts of forest cover, although percolation rates and slope stability can still be maintained post clearfelling by root plates and brush cover. These negative impacts can be reduced by following the UK Forestry standard. Continuous Cover Forestry can be limited by soil type, exposure and slope. Native broadleaved woodland has a more limited impact in reducing water flows during the winter months compared with conifers. Riparian woodland can contribute to woody debris entering the water courses, which can block culverts/bridges and exacerbate flooding.

This part of the catchment may drain to the Loch Venachar Water Supply (Compensation).

