



M3: Thinning
within first 10 years

Legend

Thinning Type

 Thinning linked to the management of: Recreational Areas, Fencelines, Roadlines, Broadleaved and ecologically sensitive open ground areas. Total area 769.11Ha

 Silvicultural Thinning 350.53Ha

In addition to traditional thinning areas that generate timber and revenue, a number of other areas may require thinning in relation to ecological, recreation and infrastructure management. These operations are largely fell to waste rather than timber generating operations.

Note: the Removal of Conifer Regeneration area (grey on map) represents areas where this option may be desirable rather than a commitment to undertaking this operation. Extent and type of regeneration, specific site cost/benefit analysis, budgets and practical considerations will determine whether conifer regeneration removal is undertaken

Scale: 1:40,000 @ A3

23/10/2019



The thinning map for the first ten years indicates the areas with potential for traditional silvicultural thinning. Within the Fearnoch PAWS restoration area thinning is a useful option to have for site management in response to monitoring feedback, however thinning may encourage undesirable conifer regeneration, and consequently each potential thinning site should be evaluated on a case by case basis to ensure that thinning will facilitate PAWS restoration and not impede the process.

Core recreational areas (largely following visitor zone boundaries) have been covered in terms of thinning approval by either traditional silvicultural thinning or broadleaved management thinning. Thinning in these areas is likely to be more proactive and cover wider areas than for those areas relating to roads and fencelines.

The removal of conifer regeneration targets important open ground/native woodland restoration habitat where the removal of conifer regeneration is desirable. Conifer regeneration with a dbh of less than 10cm can be felled without approval outside designated sites.

The broadleaved management thinning area is included to cover targeted thinning to achieve ecological objectives such as increased species diversity or the removal of invasive exotics. This operation may create some timber output, but would largely be fell to waste. Natural Reserve

The roadline management thinning area comprises a 20m buffer along key roadlines to enable a small number of trees to be thinned to maintain the integrity of the road and safe operation. The area (Ha) shown in the key is a general area including open ground and some overlap with other thinning zones.

The fenceline management thinning area comprises a 20m buffer along fencelines to enable a small number of trees to be thinned to maintain the integrity of the fenceline. The area (Ha) shown in the key is a general area including open ground and has some overlap with other thinning zones.

