

The current crop structure is indicated in maps M3 Species and M4 Age Class. The current forest structure determines the options open to forest managers over the next ten years.

The forest soils are shown in map M2 Soils, DAMS (a measure of site exposure) are shown on an insert map in the LMP Text. The climate is general suitable for a wide range of conifer and broadleaved species with species options becoming more constrained with elevation which is usually linked with poorer soils and higher exposure. Most of the commercial conifer species used in the UK are well adapted to a moist coastal environment as they comprise the key structural/ecological elements of the North American coastal rainforest.

The areas shown in the key have been selected due to their impact on future management options. These include areas already felled and awaiting restock; areas of Lodgepole dieback; areas already approved for felling and peat ranker areas.

Silvicultural options are generally restricted to clearfelling due to the sites exposure. Small sheltered areas have some potential for Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF). In these areas the current crop, age and past management may further preclude CCF as an option. Across the National Forest Estate as a whole forest management needs to respond to the prevailing practicalities of a particular locality, and this forest is not generally suitable for CCF.

Windblow is generally fairly limited across the forest due to prompt action to remove it and the scale of past/current felling.

The area is well roaded, with good road building material on site and the slopes are generally favourable for harvesting and extraction.

While there are areas of windblow, the Lodgepole Pine plantings fall generally into two categories, these being fairly healthy and stable crops with good form and areas which have displayed good growth in the past but are now moribund with stand collapse. While DNB may be a factor, the straight margins in places between good crops and degenerate crops suggest a provenance factor is at play. This is considered further in the LMP text. There is also an interplay with soils in that it appears that generally better soils were selected for the provenance which has since shown itself vulnerable (possibly Vancouver Island provenance). There are also areas of SS GYC 20 plus immediately adjacent to moribund LP. This suggests that these moribund LP areas are on mineral soils which would support good timber production.

The areas shown on the map as peat rankers are areas of small scale undulating terrain often displaying a linear plough and furrow effect on the aerials. These areas have a low potential for productive forestry and could be converted to open ground and NBL at restocking.

The areas felled and awaiting restock total 381Ha which represents a significant organisational and logistical challenge, particularly given the challenging skills shortage in forestry. This area is not static and restocking is ongoing during the planting season, as a result some of this area has been restocked, but the forestry species inventory hasn't been updated. Conversely this total is being added to significantly by the ongoing approved Phase 1 fellings, which total 345Ha.



Morvern Land Management Plan

M6b Key Issues Silviculture and Infrastructure

Legend

- Morvern LMP Boundary
 - Peat Ranker Areas 127Ha
 - Lodgepole Pine Dieback 75Ha
 - Overhead Powerlines
 - Water Supply Points
 - Proposed Quarry
 - Existing Quarry
 - Existing New Roads
 - Existing Forest Roads and Tracks
 - Committed/Approved Phase 1 Areas 345Ha
 - Felled Areas Awaiting Restock 381Ha
- #### Current Species
- Native Mixed/Other Broadleaves
 - Birch
 - Douglas Fir
 - Larch (Area after Current Approved Felling is 48Ha)
 - Lodgepole Pine
 - Other/Mixed Conifers
 - Norway Spruce
 - Oak
 - Scots Pine
 - Sitka Spruce
 - Other/Mixed Broadleaves

1,000 Meters

Scale: 1:27,000 @ A2

