












Strathspey Land Management Plan Appendix 9: Restock Prescriptions

Legend	Species	Prescription
	Scots pine	Pure Scots pine will be established via natural regeneration, encouraged through deer control and scarification where necessary. Non-native regeneration will be cut out where it occurs. It is expected that a minimum of 1600 stems per ha will be achieved with irregular spacing. Direct seeding of Scots pine will be undertaken in trial sites. If successful, this will be applied on other suitable sites after the LMP mid-term review.
 	Scots pine/ Mixed Broadleaves Scots pine/ Birch	Scots pine and native broadleaves will be established primarily through natural regeneration, encouraged through deer control and scarification where necessary. Small scale planting of native broadleaves will be undertaken where there is not an established seed source. Under represented species in Strathspey are alder, willow, downy birch, oak, aspen, holly and rowan. Non-native regeneration will be cut out where it occurs. It is expected that a minimum of 1600 stems per ha will be achieved with irregular spacing and some open space. Direct seeding of Scots pine and native broadleaves will be undertaken in trial sites. If successful, this will be applied on other suitable clearfell sites after the LMP mid-term review.
	Scots pine / Juniper	These are areas that are starting to regenerate well with a mix of Scots pine and juniper. They are not yet at 1600 sph but will reach this in the future. Some non-native conifers are present but these will be cut out before they reach 10cm dbh.
	Mixed Broadleaves/ Scots pine	More than 50% native broadleaves with Scots pine will be established primarily through natural regeneration, encouraged through deer control and scarification where necessary. Small scale planting of native broadleaves will be undertaken where there is not an established seed source. Under represented species in Strathspey are alder, willow, downy birch, oak, aspen, holly and rowan. Non-native regeneration will be cut out where it occurs. It is expected that a minimum of 1600 stems per ha will be achieved with irregular spacing and some open space. Direct seeding of Scots pine and native broadleaves will be undertaken in trial sites. If successful, this will be applied on other suitable clearfell sites after the LMP mid-term review.
	Pure Mixed Broadleaves (Riparian)	These areas are riparian woodland that is either already established or is establishing. These areas will be of variable stocking and will include 50% open areas as suggested in UKFS. They will be made up of native broadleaves and non-native tree species will be cut out.
 	Aspen/ Mixed Broadleaves Aspen/ Scots pine	Aspen and broadleaves or Scots pine. These areas have been chosen where there is limited aspen present currently. These areas will be established with a mixture or aspen planting and regeneration of broadleaves or Scots pine. These areas will be stocked at a minimum of 1600 sph with variable spacing and some open areas.
	Alder/ Mixed Broadleaves Alder/ Aspen	Alder and Broadleaves/ Aspen this will be establishing woodland on flood plains. It will create native, bog woodland and help reduce flooding. Stocking will be a minimum of 1600 with variable spacing and some open areas. This will be established by regeneration where seed source exists and by planting where none is present.
	Birch/ Scots pine	This is where the MacAlpine plantation is being felled. This is quite wet ground and it is therefore expected to regenerate with a greater proportion of downy birch than Scots pine. This area will be established through natural regeneration with scarification on the drier knolls and is expected to reach a stocking density of at least 1600 sph.
	Oak	These areas have fertile soils and are in the sheltered bottom of the glen. They are suitable for oak and there has been successful oak established already. These sites will be planted at a minimum of 1600 sph. They will be tubed to protect them against deer damage.

All restocking sites will be monitored at 5 years with a review of deer management and additional actions identified such as planting broadleaves in order to achieve successful establishment of planted and naturally regenerating trees.