

Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

Carron Valley Larch Felling

Author: Sandy Davidson Scale @ A2: 1:20,000

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N.B inaccuracies in the sub-compartment database mean the larch components are only indicative of true larch distribution within the forest

0 0.1250.25 0.5 0.75



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Thinning coupes include both silvicultural thinning and thinning solely for the purpose of removing larch species within a stand. For silvicultural purposes, thinning will normally be carried out at, or below, the level of marginal thinning intensity (i.e. removing no more than 70% of the maximum MAI, or YC, per year). Higher intensities (no more than 140 % of maximum MAI, or YC, per year) may be applied where thinning has been delayed, larger tree sizes are being sought or as part of a LISS prescription. Where trees need to be removed to accommodate facilities to support approved thinning and CCF, including stacking areas, ramps and access racks within adjacent management coupes, this should ideally be identified in thinning maps and thinning plans as part of the LMP submission. Where this is not the case, additional felling necessary for reasonable infrastructure can be agreed by exchange of email. In all cases work plans will define the detailed thinning prescription before work is carried out and operations will be monitored by checking pre and post thinning basal areas for the key crop components. For larch removal purposes, thinning intensity will be determined by the percentage of larch within the stand and may be carried out above or below normal commercial thinning intensity as required. Brockieside Quarry (disused) Cort-ma Law

Sheepfold