Appendix 4 – Restock Prescriptions

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
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| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Sitka SpruceDouglas Fir | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare100% of area species displayed | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog for the commercial timber market. Species are matched to the soils present in these areas to maximise yield. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops and these areas will be regularly thinned in the future. |
|  | Sitka Spruce with Scots Pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Sitka Spruce, 20% Scots Pine | The main aim of this restock prescription is to grow high quality and high value Sitka Spruce sawlog for the commercial timber market. This prescription is used in areas where Sitka Spruce natural regeneration is expected to be rampant but where the addition of Scots Pine on areas where regeneration is poor will help add diversity to the stand. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
|  | Sitka Spruce with Other Broadleaves | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare 80% Sitka Spruce, 20% Native mixed broadleaves. | The main aim of this restock prescription is to grow high quality and high value Sitka Spruce sawlog for the commercial timber market. This prescription is used in areas where Sitka Spruce natural regeneration is expected to be rampant but where the addition of groups of native broadleaves will add diversity to the stand. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. |
| A green rectangular object with pink dots  AI-generated content may be incorrect.Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Scots Pine with Birch | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Scots Pine, 20% Birch | This prescription is for productive Scots pine stands of high timber quality on low fertility sites where higher structural and species diversity is desirable. The role of Birch is mainly for environmental and social benefits and will be planted in large groups in less productive areas, to be retained as long-term habitats within productive Scots Pine crops. |
|  | Scots Pine with Other Broadleaves | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare60% Scots pine, 40% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is for productive Scots pine stands of high timber quality on low fertility sites where higher structural and species diversity is desirable. The groups of other broadleaves to be planted (primarily Downy Birch and Rowan) are mainly for environmental and social benefits and will be planted in large groups in less productive areas, to be retained as long-term habitats within productive Scots Pine crops. |
|  | Sitka Spruce with Other Conifers | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare80% Sitka Spruce, 20% Grand Fir | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog for the commercial timber market. Species are matched to the soils present in these areas to maximise yield. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops as well as regular thinning in the future.The 20% component of Grand fir present is expected to be achieved via regeneration from the previous crop and will be retained to final crop size to add species diversity to the stands. |
| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Birch with other broadleaves | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare60% Birch, 40% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is to be used in areas of high amenity or ecological value and also in areas adjacent to infrastructure such as public roads. There is the potential to achieve some commercial timber return via thinnings of the birch but the minor species components are primarily for social and environmental benefits. |
| Image showing how prescription is displayed on maps. | Birch | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare100% Birch | This prescription is used in areas adjacent to commercial conifer plantations and its primary purpose to provide ecological benefits through increased biodiversity and to help improve landscape value around boundaries. It is utilized in areas where deer control may a challenge and other palatable broadleaved species are likely to struggle. There is the potential to achieve some commercial timber return via well-timed thinnings. |
|  | Native Mixed Broadleaves | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare100% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is to be used in areas of high ecological value such as riparian zones and is primarily being planted as part of long term habitat networks to aid biodiversity and water quality. Variable density planting will be used to achieve a more natural composition. |
|  | Oak with Scots Pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare50% Oak, 40% Scots Pine, 10% Native Mixed Broadleaves | This prescription is to be used in areas where adding species diversity is a key objective and native species are desirable. The main species of Oak and Scots Pine will be planted in large groups with the long term target of converting to LISS in the future. There is the potential to achieve some commercial timber return via well-timed thinnings and respacing until final crop density is achieved and regeneration begins. |