Appendix 4 – Restock Prescriptions

| Legend | Species | Stocking details | Management type detail |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Legend item | Riparian woodland/Native low-density woodland |  800-1600 stems per hectare 60% area native species 40% open spaceFor riparian woodland: Average width 30m either side of the water course, varying where the management needs, terrain or landscape design require a different approach | The aim of this woodland type is to provide a significant buffer between productive forestry, forest edges, and watercourses or waterbodies that will increase biodiversity and recreational value, enhance riparian and aquatic habitats. The species that are planted will be selected to match the NVC community for the appropriate soils type.Native tree and shrub species will be established in clusters of variable density plantings appropriate to site type and framing other significant habitat. Planting will likely consist of a mix of birch, rowan, alder, willow, aspen, cherry and oak. A percentage of non-native conifer will be tolerated (less than 15% of species by area). If prolific conifer regeneration threatens to compromise overall aims these will be removed. |
| Legend itemLegend itemLegend item | LarchSessile OakScots pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare100% area primary species | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using one main species. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved.Particularly the oak will require significant tending in the early phases to achieve timber quality. |
| Legend item | BeechBirch | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare100% area primary species | These restock prescriptions apply to areas managed as continuous cover or minimum intervention in forest edges. The aim in these areas is to provide a long term broadleaved element that compliments the landscape and ties the block in with the agriculture below. |
| Legend itemLegend item | Douglas fir/Sitka spruce with any other conifers | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare70% area primary species20% area secondary species10% area broadleaves | The main aim of these restock prescriptions is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using one main species and one supporting species. The species will be micro-sited at restock to ensure poorer, better drained areas, are planted with species such as Douglas fir, Grand fir or Scots pine and richer, wetter areas with Sitka or Norway spruce in blocky mixtures. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved.Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited along edges, where they naturally regenerate, where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or where productive potential lowest. |
| Legend item | Scots pine with any other conifers | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare70% area primary species20% area secondary species10% area broadleaves | The main aim of this restock prescription is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using Scots pine. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved.Broadleaves will be established in blocks and location of these blocks will be determined by several factors. Blocks of broadleaves will either be sited along edges, where they naturally regenerate, where biodiversity benefit is highest and/or where productive potential lowest. A percentage of non-native species will likely regenerate into these crops and will be tolerated. During subsequent thinning operations Scots pine will be preferred for retention over non-native conifers. |
| Legend item | Scots pine with any other broadleaves | Minimum 1600 stems per hectare60% area primary species20% area secondary species20% area open | The main aim of this restock prescription is to create an area of native woodland with a more open character to join together the existing natural reserve to the open hill, the riparian woodland along the Allt a’Ghealaidh and the area of organic soils in the north of the plan. Removal of non-native conifers is likely required but the long-term aim is to manage this as minimum intervention |
| Legend item  | Scots pine with larch | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare60% area primary species40% area secondary species | The main aim of this restock prescription is to grow high quality and high value sawlog using natural regeneration of Scots pine and larch. Stocking density will ensure potential for timber quality. If stocking density is insufficient from natural regeneration the areas will be supplemented with Scots pine. Subsequent operations such as singling and respacing might take place to further improve the crops. Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved. |
| Legend item | Sitka spruce with lodgepole pine | Minimum 2500 stems per hectare60% area primary species40% area secondary species | This restock prescription applies to an area recently restocked in the north of the block. The aim of the restock prescription is to grow high quality timber using two species. The primary timber producing species is Sitka spruce with lodgepole pine mixed in a 50/50 ratio to nurse the Sitka spruce by suppressing the heather and fixing nitrogen.Thinning will take place from an early age to ensure maximum value for recreation, environment and production are achieved. |