

This area will continue to be managed as a Natural Reserve for conservation and environmental objectives. This is specifically important for maintaining the water quality at the Lake of Menteith SSSI. However, due to Cardross's association with deep peat, future surveys will be needed in order to assess the potential of the site for peat restoration. This will be done in conjunction with NatureScot and Scottish Forestry.

Long term retention of Norway spruce will in the short to medium term provide habitat for red squirrels.

Phase 1 will remove as much timber and woody debris as possible from Flanders Moss. Any areas which are difficult to harvest will be felled to recycle. Existing forest roads and tracks will be maintained so that produce can be extracted to roadside. Temporary forwarder tracks and winch systems will be used to aid harvesting where needed.

Managing native woodland areas as Minimum Intervention will be beneficial to biodiversity as well as allowing some minor forest management if required.

Areas restocked in 2015 cannot be restored to bog.

Managing broadleaf natural regeneration areas as LISS will allow for any conifers growing on site to be periodically felled to waste if they threaten the integrity of these sites.

In order to provide vantage points for wildlife management some access spurs of the main forest road will be made into raised mounds.

Lowland raised bog areas will continue to be restored and maintained where this is feasible. This will involve blocking drains in key locations and monitoring, removing tree regeneration where necessary.

Maintenance work to the existing road is required to improve access into Cardross.

Forth Mosses LMP - Management

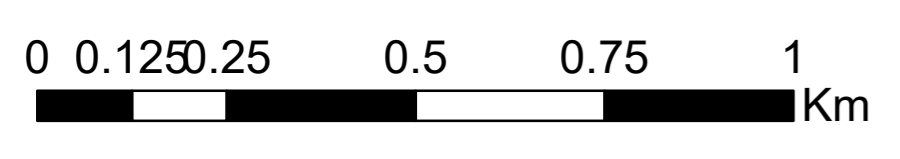
Scale @ A1: 1:10,000

Date: 23/02/2024

Author: Stewart.Towers

Legend

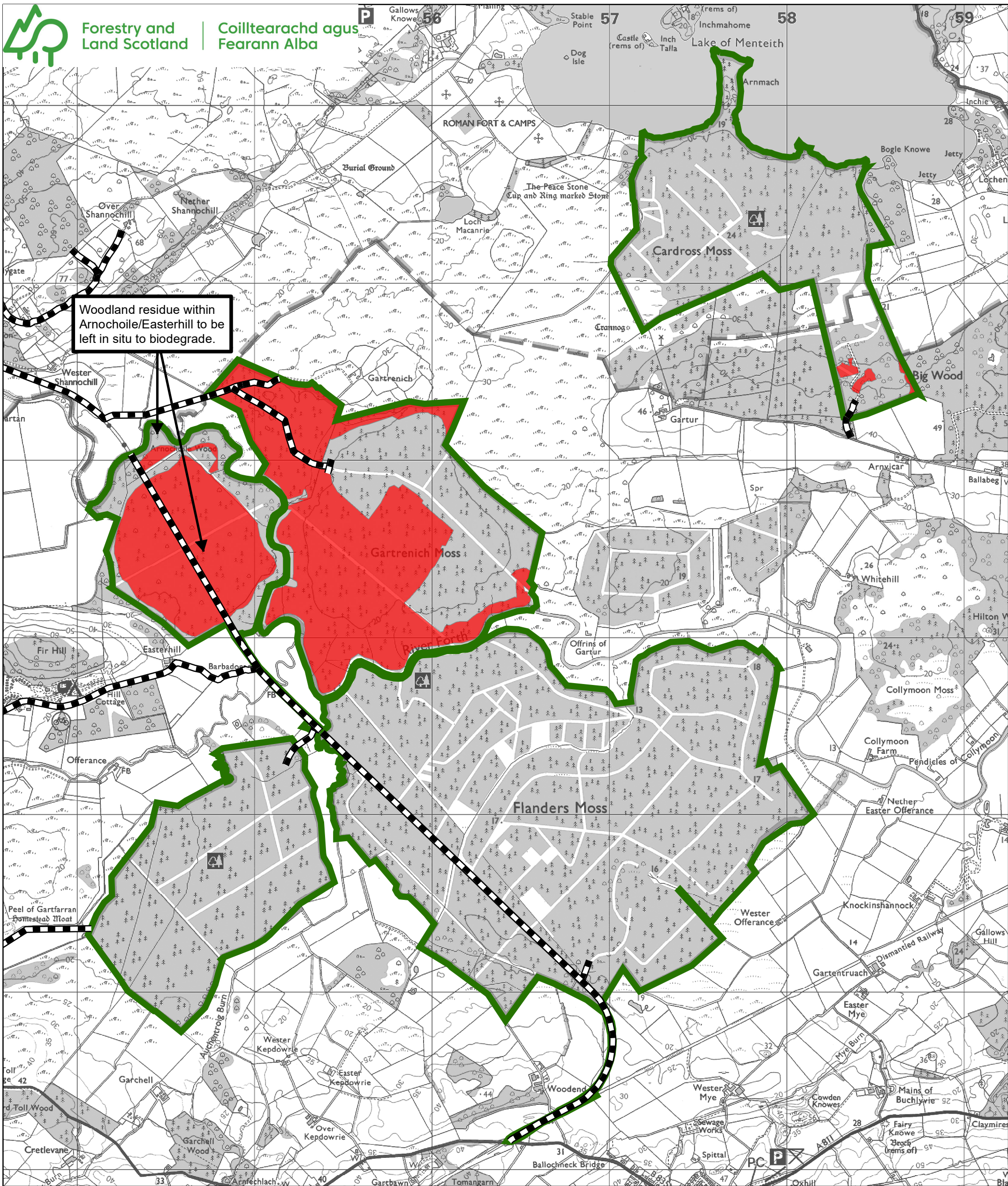
- Blocks (Green outline)
Recently Felled (Pink)
Phase 1 felling (2024 - 2028) (Red)
Phase 2 felling (2029 - 2033) (Orange)
Phase 3 felling (2034 - 2038) (Yellow)
Phase 4 felling (2039 - 2043) (Light Green)
Phase 5 felling (2044 - 2048) (Dark Green)
Long Term Retention (Fell after Phase 3) (Purple)
Natural Reserve (Blue)
Minimum Intervention (Magenta)
Low Impact Silviculture (Light Purple)
Open (White)
Forest Roads (Dashed line)



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right [2024]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number [100021242]. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2024.




Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

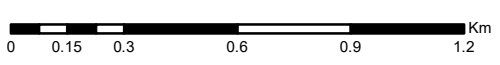




Forth Mosses LMP - Felling Approval

Scale @ A3: 1:20,000
 Date: 16/10/2023
 Author: Planning

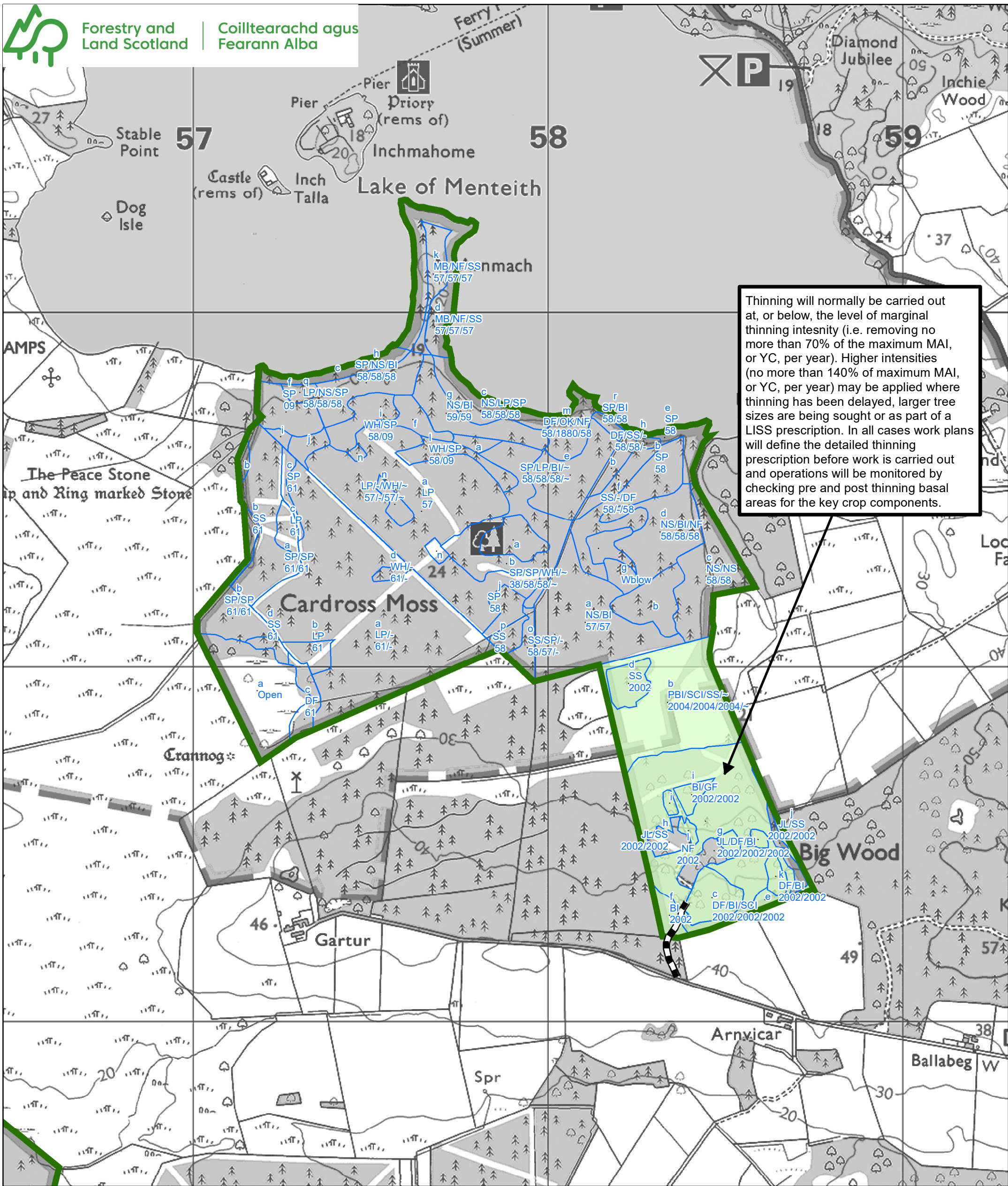
- Legend**
-  Blocks
 -  Phase 1 felling
 -  Forest Roads



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2023). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number [100021242]. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2023.

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.






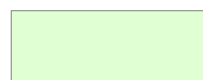


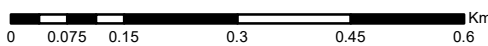
Thinning will normally be carried out at, or below, the level of marginal thinning intensity (i.e. removing no more than 70% of the maximum MAI, or YC, per year). Higher intensities (no more than 140% of maximum MAI, or YC, per year) may be applied where thinning has been delayed, larger tree sizes are being sought or as part of a LISS prescription. 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.

Legend

Forth Mosses LMP - Thinning

Scale @ A3: 1:10,000
 Date: 16/10/2023
 Author: Planning

-  Forest Roads
-  Blocks
-  Sub-compartments
-  Thinning Area

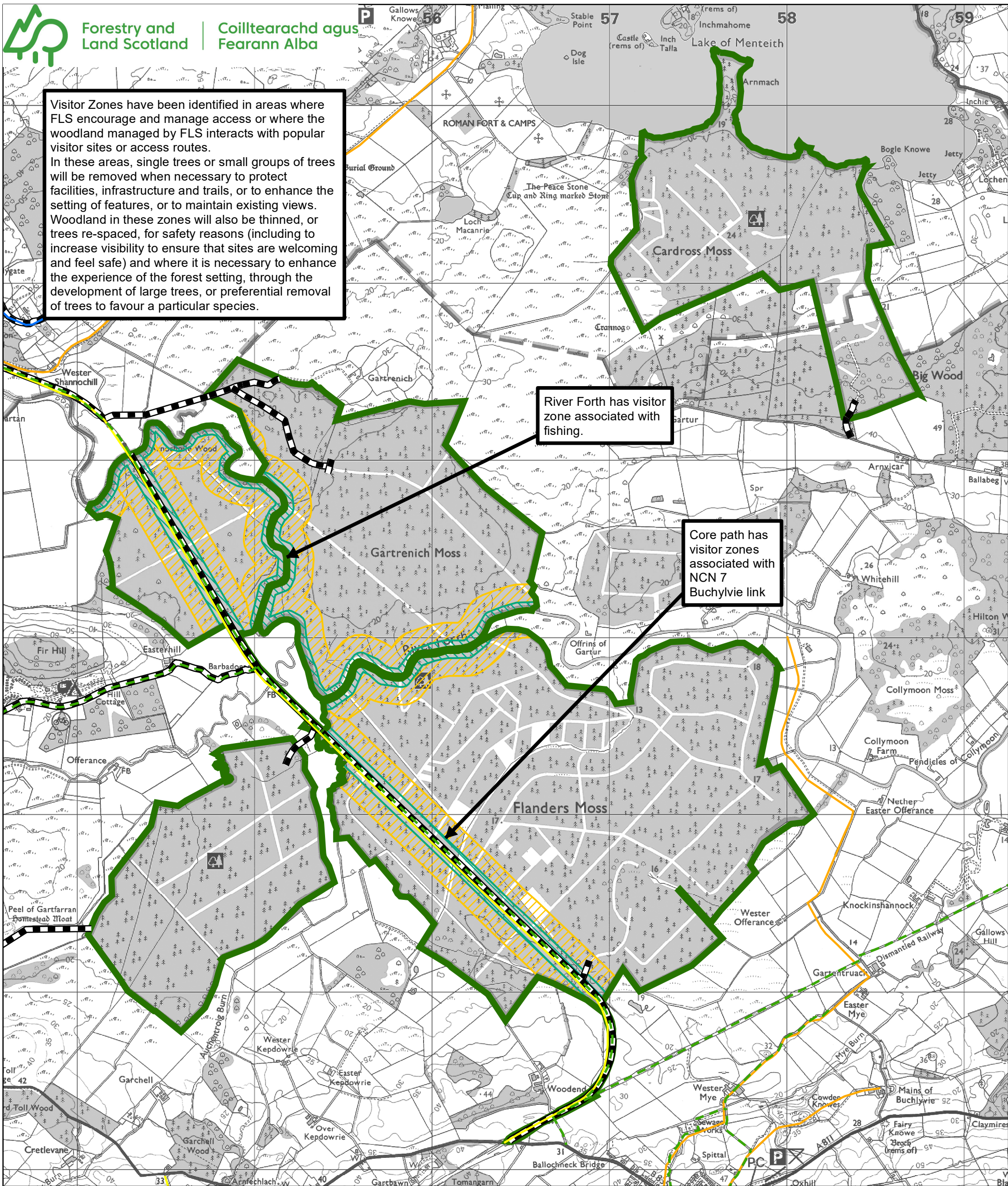


Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2023). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number [100021242]. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2023.

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Visitor Zones have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees will be removed when necessary to protect facilities, infrastructure and trails, or to enhance the setting of features, or to maintain existing views. Woodland in these zones will also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe) and where it is necessary to enhance the experience of the forest setting, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.




River Forth has visitor zone associated with fishing.

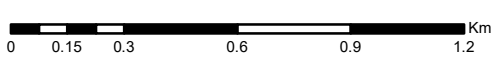
Core path has visitor zones associated with NCN 7 Buchlyvie link

Forth Mosses LMP - Woodland Management in Visitor Zones

Scale @ A3: 1:20,000
Date: 16/10/2023
Author: Planning

Legend

-  Blocks
-  Interactive zone - Buffer around trail
-  Passive zone - Key views / backdrop from trail
-  Welcome zone - Key arrival or destination point
-  Core Paths
-  Forest Roads
-  Vindicated
-  Asserted
-  Claimed
-  Other Route (Potential RoW)
-  Lost



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right [2023]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number [100021242]. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2023.

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

