



Objective 4:
Continue restructuring to enhance the ecology of the Croe Water.

Opportunity:
NBL seed sources & regeneration is widespread along the water course. Past felling has prioritised the removal of conifers from the main riparian area. Natural processes should now enhance the riparian zones economically.

Constraint:
The "Bad" status of the Croe Water is derived from long standing National HEP schemes that are outside the control of the FC. SS regen may require management.

Objective 1:
Create well landscaped long term felling coupes & CCF areas that are productive & viable to manage economically.

Opportunity:
Basic road structure is present. Restructuring has taken place. Crop area broken by numerous windfirm edges. Some areas with potential for CCF are still within the thinning window and are located where roadside landscape impacts would be positive.

Constraints:
Long road lengths required due to the linear nature of the area. Rocky terrain, steep slopes and unthinned crops reduce the options for CCF. Slower growth rates on the upper margins problematic for design & management.

Objective 2: Identify opportunities to reshape the upper margin to better relate to landform.

Opportunities:
Restructuring offers the opportunity to enhance the upper margin. Utilise existing open ground features and link with past restocking on the lower slopes.

Constraint:
The land above the forest boundary is subject to a grazing let and this is a severe constraint on improving the landscape fit of the woodland. Areas of slow growing crop on the upper margin can be uneconomic to harvest but create adverse landscape impacts (scale & dislocation) if retained.

Objective 3:
Increase forest diversity when viewed from the A83 and recreational facilities. Increase access options for hill access/descent.

Opportunity:
Increase structural and species diversity by building on small area of diverse woodland at the glen entrance. Sheltered slopes with good soils offers potential for long term retentions, specimen trees & some CCF. Increase SS age class diversity along the upper glen slopes with more diverse conifers in the lower glen.

There are landscape scale reductions in productive forestry in other zones, so to achieve a balance across the plan area productive conifers will play a key role in this zone with SS being the most appropriate species to achieve production objectives. CCF options are constrained by current crop & slope. SS is the species best suited to the upper glen & higher slopes.



Glen Croe Land Management Plan

M10: South & West Glen Croe Opportunities & Constraints

- Legend**
- South & West Glen Croe Management Zone
 - LMP area outwith Management Zone
 - Planned Forest Roads
 - Existing Forest Roads

