

Moray & Aberdeenshire Forest District

Midmar Forest Design Plan
Map 4 Analysis and Concept
Scale: 1:20,000 @A3
Date: April 2014

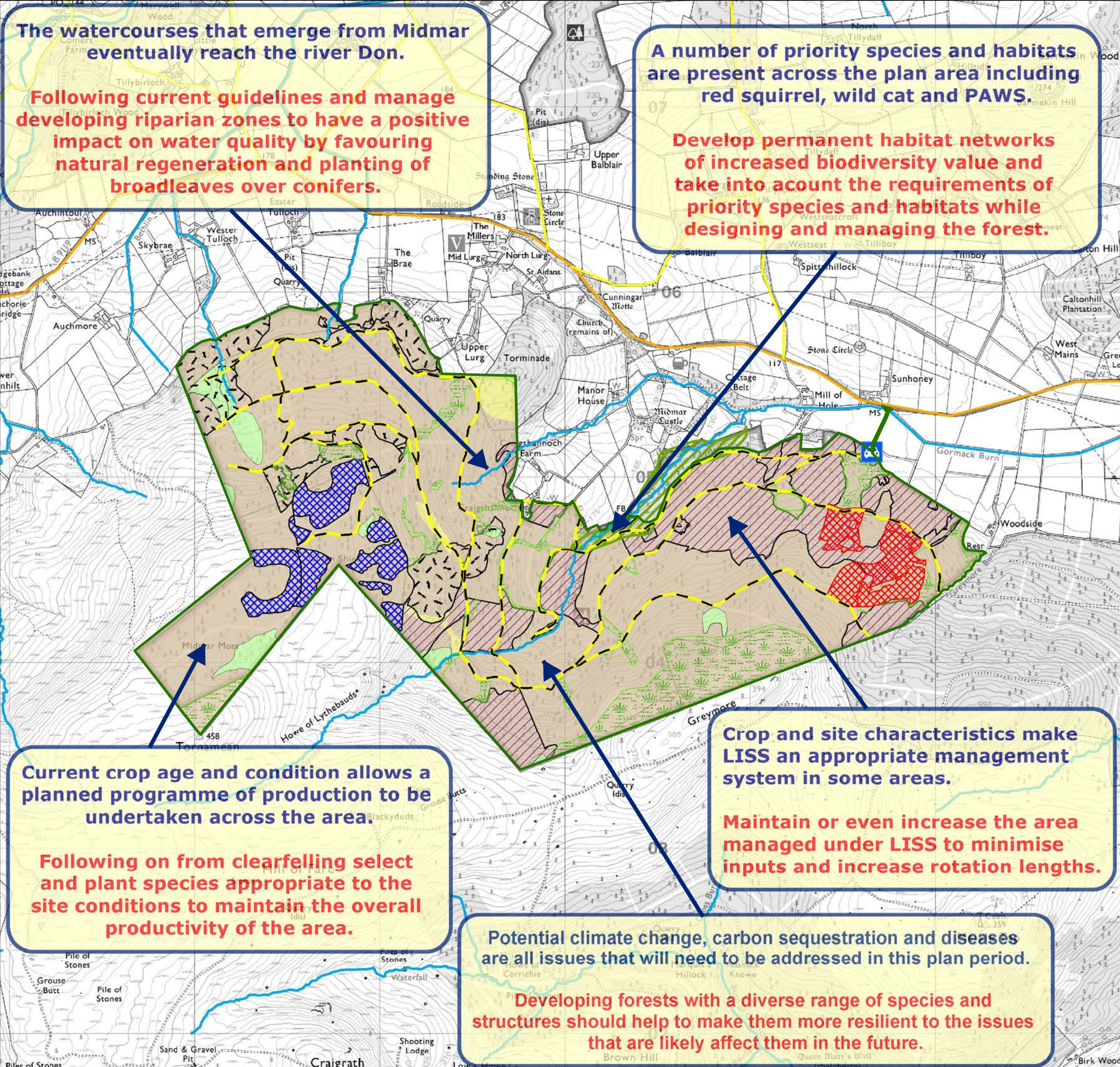
The watercourses that emerge from Midmar eventually reach the river Don.
Following current guidelines and manage developing riparian zones to have a positive impact on water quality by favouring natural regeneration and planting of broadleaves over conifers.














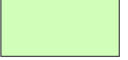
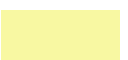

A number of priority species and habitats are present across the plan area including red squirrel, wild cat and PAWS.
Develop permanent habitat networks of increased biodiversity value and take into account the requirements of priority species and habitats while designing and managing the forest.

Current crop age and condition allows a planned programme of production to be undertaken across the area.
Following on from clearfelling select and plant species appropriate to the site conditions to maintain the overall productivity of the area.

Crop and site characteristics make LISS an appropriate management system in some areas.
Maintain or even increase the area managed under LISS to minimise inputs and increase rotation lengths.

Potential climate change, carbon sequestration and diseases are all issues that will need to be addressed in this plan period.
Developing forests with a diverse range of species and structures should help to make them more resilient to the issues that are likely affect them in the future.



-  Midmar forest
-  Access point
-  Minor road
-  B road
-  FC road
-  Main watercourse
-  PAWS
-  DNB
-  Quarry
-  Open land
-  Windblow
-  Felled
-  LISS
-  'Medium' nutrient soils
-  'Poor' nutrient soils
-  'Very poor' nutrient soils

