

**Moray and Aberdeenshire
Forest District
Pitfichie & Corrennie**

Management map

Date: May 2017
Scale: 1,18000 at A1
O.S. Grid Ref NJ 642 140

-  Forest roads
-  Phase 1 felling (2017 - 2021)
-  Phase 2 felling (2022 - 2026)
-  Phase 3 felling (2027 - 2031)
-  Phase 4 felling (2032 - 2036)
-  Phase 5 felling (2037 - 2041)
-  Phase 6 felling (2042 - 2046)
-  Phase 7 felling (2047 - 2051)
-  After 2051
-  Natural reserve
-  Minimum intervention
-  Long term retention
-  Low impact silviculture
-  Open/other

Non native conifers have been planted in the past along the river Don. These will be felled and restock with native broadleaves helping to improving the water quality.

Over the north slopes of Pitfichie, Scots pines have been heavily planted in the past. However, they are growing very slowly, as the climatic and soil conditions do not encourage high growth rates for this species. These areas will not be felled for a long time, not until the trees have an acceptable timber diameter.

In the Pitfichie PAWS area (No 1), a Low Impact Silvicultural System will help to maintain the native species whilst removing the non native by selective felling. Species such as Sitka spruce will gradually be removed in order to meet the maximum 10 % threshold of non-native species allowed by the UKWAS guidance in PAWS areas. This will also encourage the growth of old trees beneficial for biodiversity reasons.

In the south of the Pitfichie PAWS (No 1), non native species will be clearfelled but species such as Scots pines and birch will retained in order to encourage natural regeneration of native species

Pitfichie and Corrennie forest in general has a low potential for Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) to be used. However, some of the Scots pine, Larch, Norway spruce and broadleaves areas have adapted well to sites and are showing good quality timber along with good signs of natural regeneration. In those locations, LISS will be used to regenerate the crops. (see LISS map and prescriptions).

Areas like Balvack wood, or the south of Corrennie east show good potential to implement a Low Impact Silvicultural System of management. Indeed, the seed source is from good quality timber with evidence of natural regeneration within and around the area. The slopes are not steep and the soil type fit the species. Some of these areas are quite exposed to wind and will therefore treated as group shelterwood being thinned gradually in order to avoid windblow. The main species are Larch, Sitka spruce, diverse conifers or Birch.

