

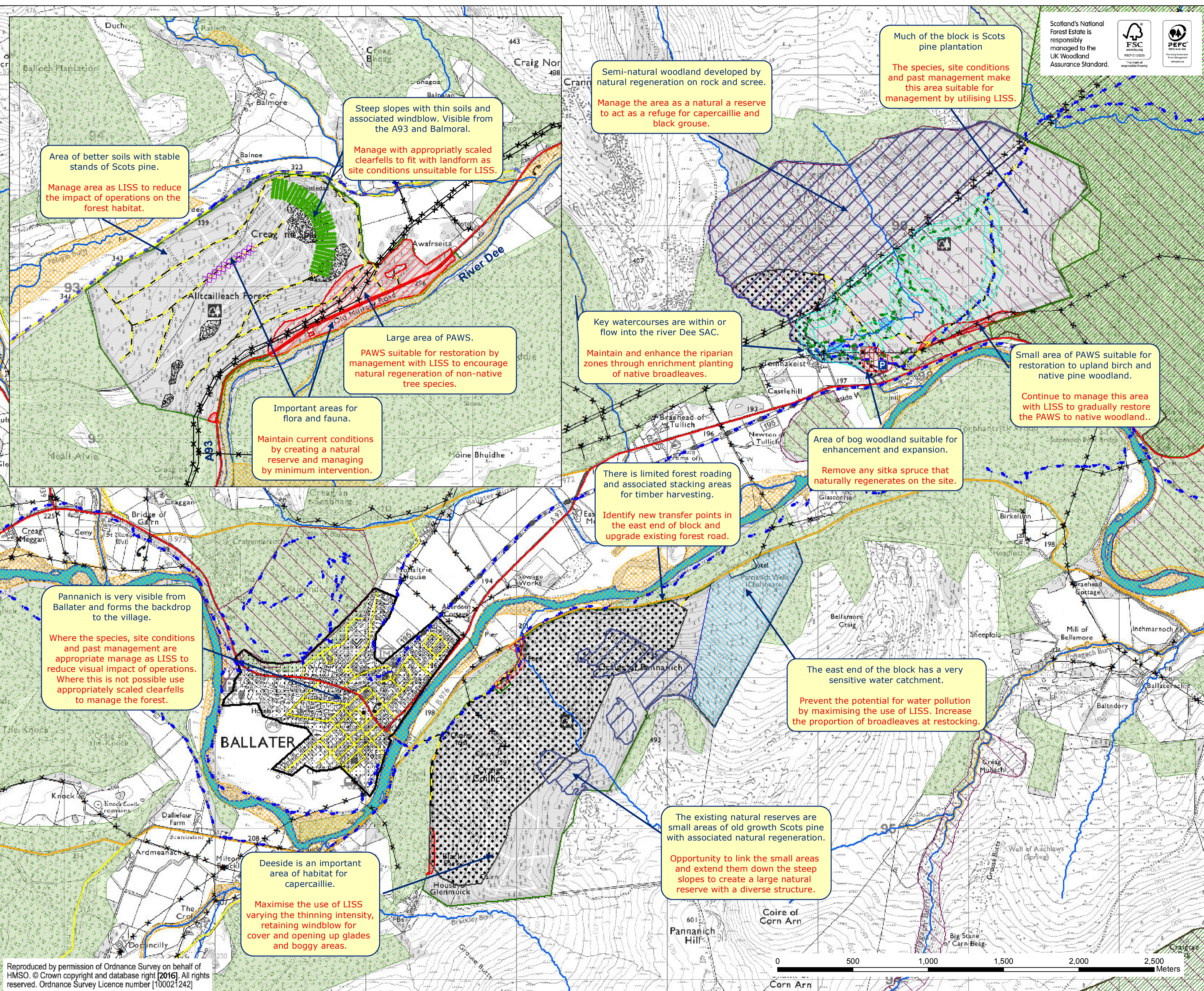
Moray & Aberdeenshire Forest District Deeside woods

Map 2 Analysis and Concept

O.S. Grid Ref NO 371 956

Date April 2016

Scale 1:12,500 @A1



- Core path
- Waymarked trail
- Welcome zone
- Interactive zone
- Important flora
- Village
- SAC
- SSSI
- NNR
- PAWS
- Existing natural reserve
- Unstable trees
- Rock and scree
- Ground water
- Lochans (kettleholes)

Area of better soils with stable stands of Scots pine.
Manage area as LISS to reduce the impact of operations on the forest habitat.

Steep slopes with thin soils and associated windblow. Visible from the A93 and Balmoral.
Manage with appropriately scaled clearfells to fit with landform as site conditions unsuitable for LISS.

Semi-natural woodland developed by natural regeneration on rock and scree.
Manage the area as a natural reserve to act as a refuge for capercaillie and black grouse.

Much of the block is Scots pine plantation
The species, site conditions and past management make this area suitable for management by utilising LISS.

Important areas for flora and fauna.
Maintain current conditions by creating a natural reserve and managing by minimum intervention.

Large area of PAWS.
PAWS suitable for restoration by management with LISS to encourage natural regeneration of non-native tree species.

Key watercourses are within or flow into the river Dee SAC.
Maintain and enhance the riparian zones through enrichment planting of native broadleaves.

Small area of PAWS suitable for restoration to upland birch and native pine woodland.
Continue to manage this area with LISS to gradually restore the PAWS to native woodland..

Area of bog woodland suitable for enhancement and expansion.
Remove any sitka spruce that naturally regenerates on the site.

There is limited forest roading and associated stacking areas for timber harvesting.
Identify new transfer points in the east end of block and upgrade existing forest road.

Pannanich is very visible from Ballater and forms the backdrop to the village.
Where the species, site conditions and past management are appropriate manage as LISS to reduce visual impact of operations. Where this is not possible use appropriately scaled clearfells to manage the forest.

The east end of the block has a very sensitive water catchment.
Prevent the potential for water pollution by maximising the use of LISS. Increase the proportion of broadleaves at restocking.

Deeside is an important area of habitat for capercaillie.
Maximise the use of LISS varying the thinning intensity, retaining windblow for cover and opening up glades and boggy areas.

The existing natural reserves are small areas of old growth Scots pine with associated natural regeneration.
Opportunity to link the small areas and extend them down the steep slopes to create a large natural reserve with a diverse structure.

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