

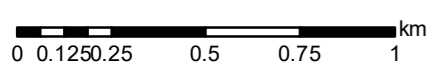


Duror thinning map

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Scale @ A2: 1:20,000
Date: 01/08/2024

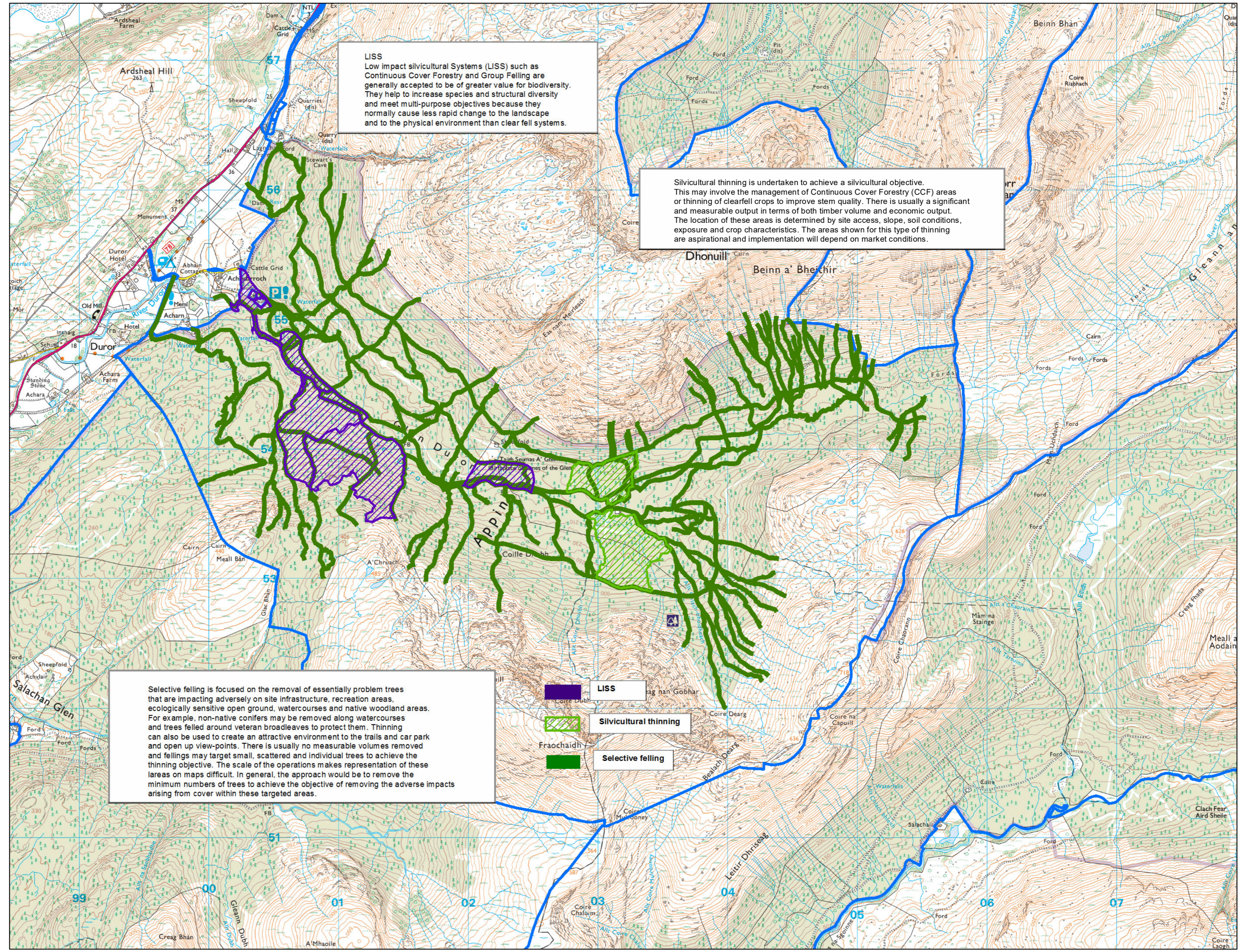
Legend

Land Management Plan Areas
Land Management Plan Areas



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LISS Low impact silvicultural Systems (LISS) such as Continuous Cover Forestry and Group Felling are generally accepted to be of greater value for biodiversity. They help to increase species and structural diversity and meet multi-purpose objectives because they normally cause less rapid change to the landscape and to the physical environment than clear fell systems.

Silvicultural thinning is undertaken to achieve a silvicultural objective. This may involve the management of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) areas or thinning of clearfell crops to improve stem quality. There is usually a significant and measurable output in terms of both timber volume and economic output. The location of these areas is determined by site access, slope, soil conditions, exposure and crop characteristics. The areas shown for this type of thinning are aspirational and implementation will depend on market conditions.

Selective felling is focused on the removal of essentially problem trees that are impacting adversely on site infrastructure, recreation areas, ecologically sensitive open ground, watercourses and native woodland areas. For example, non-native conifers may be removed along watercourses and trees felled around veteran broadleaves to protect them. Thinning can also be used to create an attractive environment to the trails and car park and open up view-points. There is usually no measurable volumes removed and fellings may target small, scattered and individual trees to achieve the thinning objective. The scale of the operations makes representation of these areas on maps difficult. In general, the approach would be to remove the minimum numbers of trees to achieve the objective of removing the adverse impacts arising from cover within these targeted areas.

- LISS
- Silvicultural thinning
- Selective felling