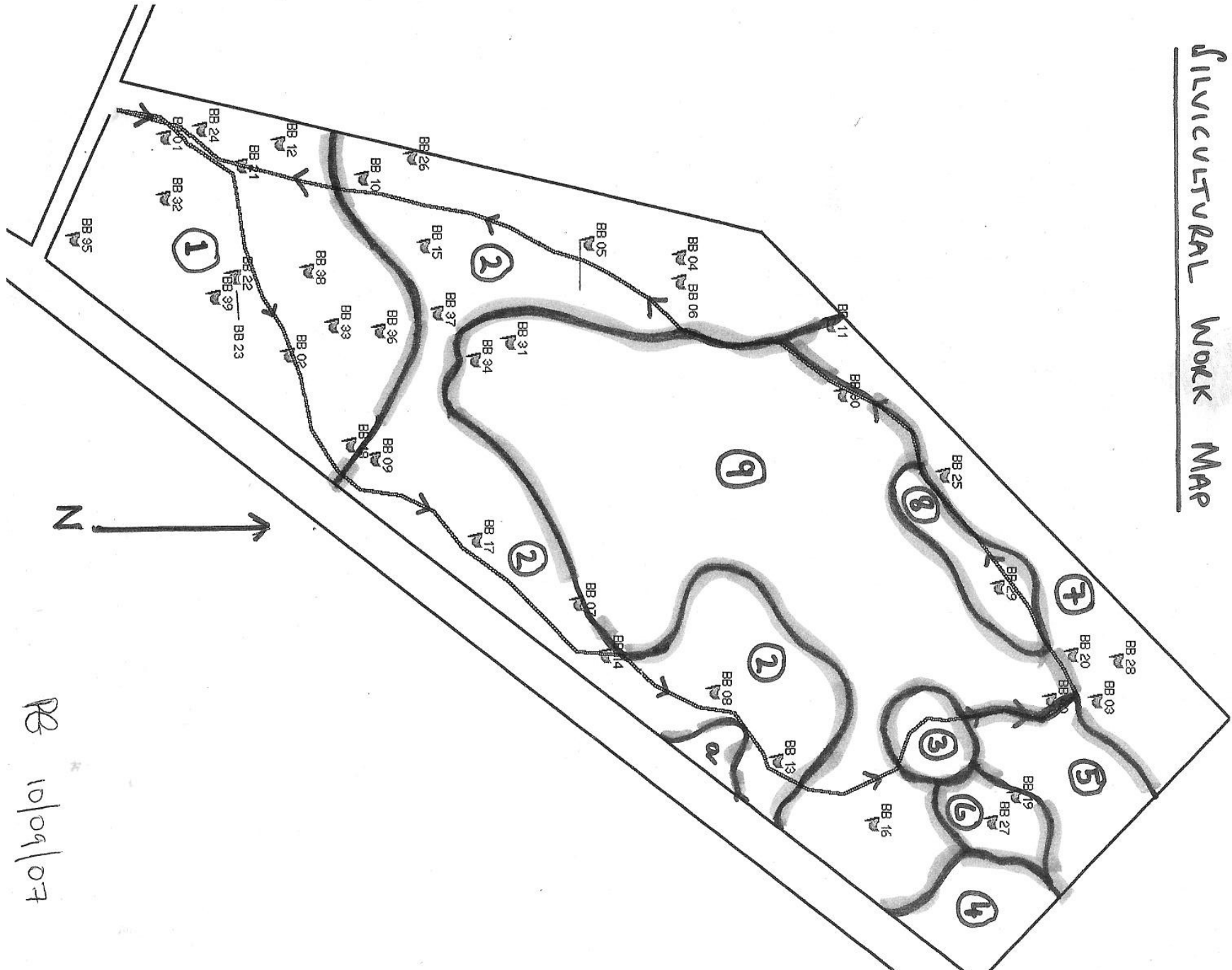


Dunning Community Trust – KINCLADIE WOODS – SILVICULTURAL WORK PRESCRIPTIONS

Sub-compartment	Brief Description	Work Recommended	Priority
1	Mainly mature oak with some limited understorey of broadleaves & a few conifers	None	-
2	Mainly mature oak overstorey with a mixed understorey of broadleaves including beech. Ground vegetation generally vigorous (wood sorrel, ferns dog violet, grasses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove pole stage and regenerating beech 2. Thin around crowns of few pole stage oak by felling any competing species 3. Plant one or two significant gaps with shade tolerant shrubs (e.g. hazel, holly) – see comments on planting under subcompartment 9 below. 	High
2a	Semi-mature grand fir	Light thinning	Medium
3	Large mature oak with a dense beech understorey. Ground vegetation generally limited.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Fell beech understorey 2 Plant some shade tolerant shrubs (hazel, holly) 3 Allow natural regeneration to occur 	High
4	Mainly semi-mature grand fir with some larch & birch	Light thinning to extend the stand longevity and to allow ground vegetation to develop	Medium
5	Mature ash with a ash/mixed broadleaved understorey	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Cut out understorey beech & sycamore 2 Light thinning of understorey ash 	Low
6	Over mature beech	None	-
7	Large mature oak, ash, beech. Vegetation generally typical of acid soils (blueberry, woodrush)	None	-
8	Mixed pole stage conifer (Douglas fir, hybrid large, Scots pine)	Light thinning to open up the canopy gradually and allow ground vegetation to develop	High
9	Semi-mature beech and mixed conifer – mainly Silka spruce (but including larch and Scots pine), within a matrix of younger (naturally regenerated?) birch. A few coppiced oak and older birch. Ground vegetation generally limited.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Thin to remove the bulk of the beech and Silka spruce. Leave the birch, oak, larch & pine 2 Large openings created could be allowed to regenerate or could be planted. Planting would need to be protected against deer & rabbits with either guards, netting, or small circular fenced exclosures. Species generally need to be shade tolerant (e.g. hazel, holly, bird cherry), but larger openings could be planted with one or two oaks in the clearing centres, and include rowan and blackthorn for instance. 	Medium
Entire wood		It is recommended that in spring/early summer the vegetation is either mapped or inspected to identify any special areas that could be managed to enhance their semi-natural characteristics (i.e. manage light levels through thinning). Seeding with native ground flora may be an option in impoverished areas, combined with management of the tree crowns to allow this natural ground flora to develop.	Medium

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KINCLADIE WOOD
SILVICULTURAL WORK MAP

RB 10/09/07