

Note: Opportunities & Constraints in relation to Water, Landscape, Recreation, Biodiversity & Roads & Transport are shown on the specific maps relating to these aspects of LMP.

Deer Opportunities: Existing well established Deer Management Group (DMG) with good communications in place. Many neighbours have similar objectives to the FC. Area of good regeneration of mixed species indicating low deer impacts in places. Upper slopes with higher deer impacts more suited to Sitka Spruce. Good road network and diverse forest structure with extensive open ground aids deer control.

Deer Constraints: Limited opportunities for a strategic deer fence. Deer fencing around vulnerable crops at establishment increases costs and reduces the options for forest landscape improvements. Large areas of thicket and pole stage conifers makes deer control problematic. Different ownerships within the DMG have different objectives for deer

Impacts of forest on Strathyre Village, Opportunities: Forest provides backdrop to village, wildlife watching opportunities and a high quality recreational environment. Mature trees add to the aesthetics & character of the village. Areas that may require attention are relatively small in terms of area and number of trees.

Impacts of forest on Strathyre Village, Constraints: Mature trees in proximity to housing and buildings can create shading, block views and create safety concerns. The area between the school and the "T" junction to the north have been identified as areas requiring assessment for further action to meet local concerns. Windblown timber can block paths & access.

## West Strathyre Land Management Plan

### M9: Opportunities & Constraints

#### Legend

- Land Management Plan Area
- Forest Roads & Tracks
- Overhead Powerlines: Harvesting & landscape constraint

Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3



Acronyms in Text boxes:  
CCF: Continuous Cover Forestry.  
NBL: Native Broadleaves  
UKFS: UK Forestry Standard

Timber Production & Silviculture Opportunities: Many of the soils support highly productive forestry and the forest is sheltered across most of the slopes where commercial forestry is feasible. Many of the areas are suitable in terms of soils and exposure for CCF. Much of the area is already under effective CCF management. The good road network facilitates active management and efficient harvesting.

Timber Production & Silviculture Constraints: Biodiversity, landscape and recreational constraints may be associated with higher cost, limited options and lower returns in relation to simple volume production of timber. CCF areas are often complex to manage, measure and work with, all of which have cost implications. The slower growth rates of alternative species to Sitka Spruce reduces the sites ability to sequester carbon & to provide products to substitute for energy demanding materials.

Climate Change & Resilience Opportunities: Many of the positive impacts are considered on map M8 in relation to water. A diverse age and species structure across the forest and a forest that extends across the ecocline from loch shore to mountain top will be more resilient to disease and climate impacts. The inherent sheltered nature of the site is a key positive element in future resilience. Short rotation crops are likely to be more resilient to climate change impacts, and to have a higher salvage value if impacted on by disease or climate. The good soils & sheltered nature of the LMP area result in a wide range of species options being retained even under challenging climate projections. Updates to the ESC model emphasise the importance of site management and amelioration in terms of broadening the species portfolio.

Climate Change & Resilience Constraints: On challenging sites climate change models using ESC to test future tree suitability can lead to a reduction in diversity which may be counterproductive in terms of resilience. The impacts of future changes to the biotic and abiotic environment are extremely hard to predict and to plan for across a typical forest rotation. Many of the CCF species have a considerably longer rotation length than Sitka Spruce which increases vulnerability in a changing environment.

Archaeology Opportunities: Follow UK Forestry Standard, potential for new features to be identified post felling.

Archaeology Constraints: Potential for damage to unrecorded features.