Pitfichie and Corrennie

Summary of Forest Management Plan Proposals

Pitfichie and Corrennie LMP is made up of made up of two forest areas separated by the A944 main road: Pitfichie to the North and Corrennie to the South. The composition of the woodlands in Pitfichie and Corrennie is diverse, mainly composed of conifers with some areas of broadleaves. The open lands are mainly composed of upland heathland located at the top of the hills. It is a productive forest and the primary objective of the plan is to produce a high quality timber. This will be done taking into account: areas of high recreation, the trails and the forest landscape management which are key issues at this location.

| Total plan area | 2500 ha |
|-----------------|---------|

| Species breakdown | 2017 | 2027 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Primary species: Sitka Spruce | 26 % | 27 % |
| Secondary species: Scots pine | 19 % | 19 % |
| Other conifers | 24 % | 24 % |
| Broadleaves | 6 % | 6 % |
| Open and felled area | 25 % | 25 % |

| Planned operations | 2017 - 2026 |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Felling | 175 ha |
| Restock | 275 ha |

| Heritage | Whitehill recumbent stone circle |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
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Critical success factors

- Careful consideration has and will be given to the impact of forest operations on the landscape:
- Careful consideration has and will be given to the impact of forest operations along the recreation areas;
- Continue with an active thinning programme to ensure the ongoing success of the LISS areas as described in this plan;
- Management of the LISS regeneration will be used to encourage natural regener-ation processes;
- Species and structural diversity will be maintained to encourage forest resilience;
- The guidelines in relation to DNB with heavy thinning and LP removal being pri-ority actions will be followed if necessary; Pitfichie and Corrennie LMP, 2017 – 2026 / Antoine Le Prêtre – 2017 46
- React positively to any disease impacts; seek to use any dramatic change in for-est structure to deliver un-anticipated benefits. For example open transient views and greater species/structural diversity.

Consultation and Further Information:

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Forest Enterprise Scotland Managing the National Forest Estate



