

SELM MUIR FOREST LMP 2022-32
MAP 9 CONCEPT DESIGN

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Scale at A3:1:7,500

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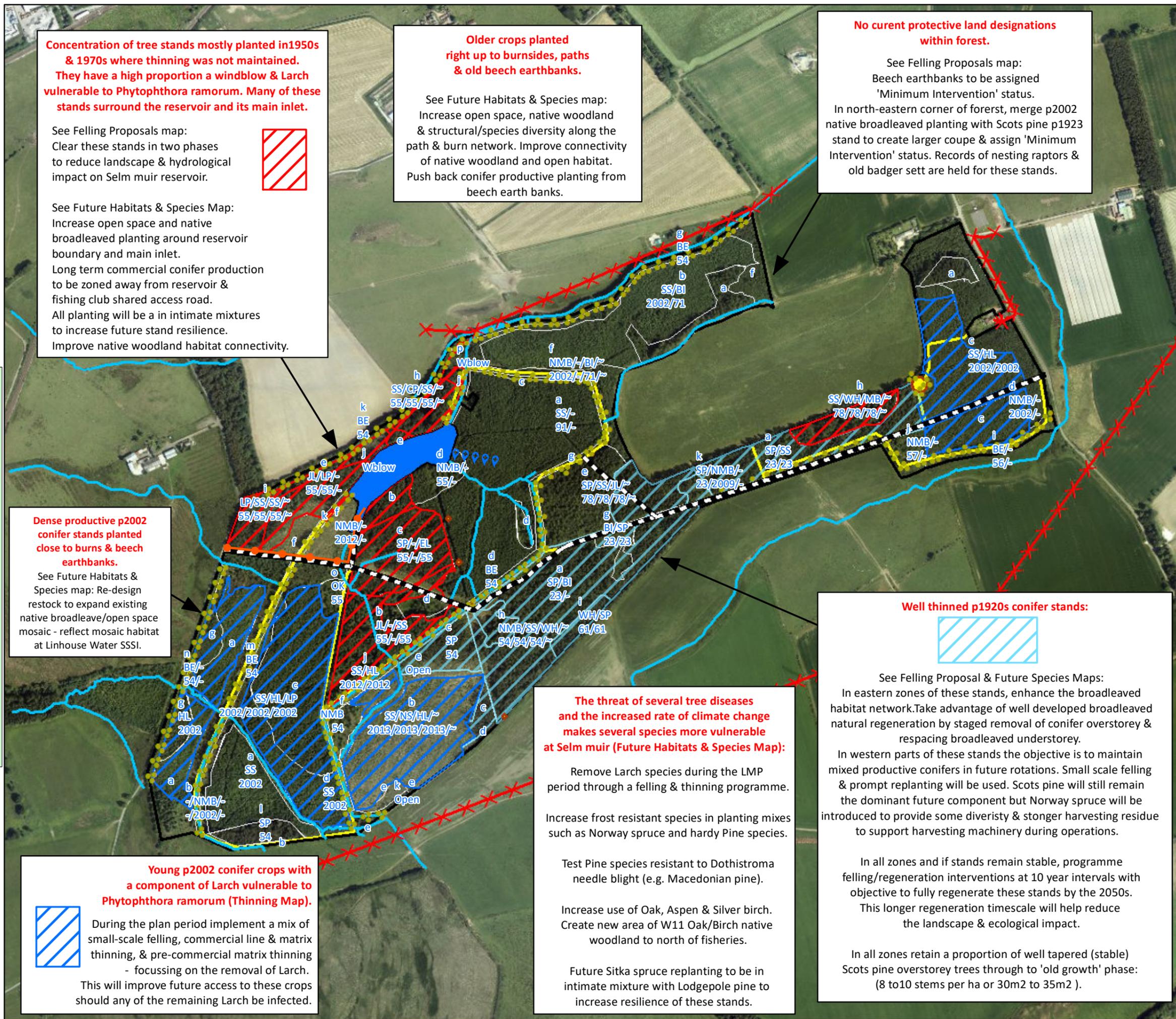
Legend

- Underground reservoir inlet clay
- Overhead telephone or fibreoptic
- Electricity Powerlines**
- Type**
- Overhead
- Forest Roads
- Beech Earthbanks
- Heritage Impact Zones
- Private Fisheries
- Selm muir Key Burns-Drains
- 1st thinning opportunity remove Larch
- Windblow spreading through stands
- Older potential LISS conifers mostly 100 years
- Known Path Network
- Sub-compartments

0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Kilometers

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Concentration of tree stands mostly planted in 1950s & 1970s where thinning was not maintained. They have a high proportion of windblow & Larch vulnerable to Phytophthora ramorum. Many of these stands surround the reservoir and its main inlet.

See Felling Proposals map:
Clear these stands in two phases to reduce landscape & hydrological impact on Selm muir reservoir.



See Future Habitats & Species Map:
Increase open space and native broadleaved planting around reservoir boundary and main inlet.
Long term commercial conifer production to be zoned away from reservoir & fishing club shared access road.
All planting will be in intimate mixtures to increase future stand resilience.
Improve native woodland habitat connectivity.

Older crops planted right up to burnsides, paths & old beech earthbanks.

See Future Habitats & Species map:
Increase open space, native woodland & structural/species diversity along the path & burn network. Improve connectivity of native woodland and open habitat.
Push back conifer productive planting from beech earth banks.

No current protective land designations within forest.

See Felling Proposals map:
Beech earthbanks to be assigned 'Minimum Intervention' status.
In north-eastern corner of forest, merge p2002 native broadleaved planting with Scots pine p1923 stand to create larger coupe & assign 'Minimum Intervention' status. Records of nesting raptors & old badger sett are held for these stands.

Dense productive p2002 conifer stands planted close to burns & beech earthbanks.

See Future Habitats & Species map: Re-design restock to expand existing native broadleaf/open space mosaic - reflect mosaic habitat at Linhouse Water SSSI.

Young p2002 conifer crops with a component of Larch vulnerable to Phytophthora ramorum (Thinning Map).



During the plan period implement a mix of small-scale felling, commercial line & matrix thinning, & pre-commercial matrix thinning - focussing on the removal of Larch.
This will improve future access to these crops should any of the remaining Larch be infected.

The threat of several tree diseases and the increased rate of climate change makes several species more vulnerable at Selm muir (Future Habitats & Species Map):

Remove Larch species during the LMP period through a felling & thinning programme.

Increase frost resistant species in planting mixes such as Norway spruce and hardy Pine species.

Test Pine species resistant to Dothistroma needle blight (e.g. Macedonian pine).

Increase use of Oak, Aspen & Silver birch. Create new area of W11 Oak/Birch native woodland to north of fisheries.

Future Sitka spruce replanting to be in intimate mixture with Lodgepole pine to increase resilience of these stands.

Well thinned p1920s conifer stands:



See Felling Proposal & Future Species Maps:
In eastern zones of these stands, enhance the broadleaved habitat network. Take advantage of well developed broadleaved natural regeneration by staged removal of conifer overstorey & respacing broadleaved understorey.

In western parts of these stands the objective is to maintain mixed productive conifers in future rotations. Small scale felling & prompt replanting will be used. Scots pine will still remain the dominant future component but Norway spruce will be introduced to provide some diversity & stonger harvesting residue to support harvesting machinery during operations.

In all zones and if stands remain stable, programme felling/regeneration interventions at 10 year intervals with objective to fully regenerate these stands by the 2050s.
This longer regeneration timescale will help reduce the landscape & ecological impact.

In all zones retain a proportion of well tapered (stable) Scots pine overstorey trees through to 'old growth' phase: (8 to 10 stems per ha or 30m2 to 35m2).