

Central Forest District

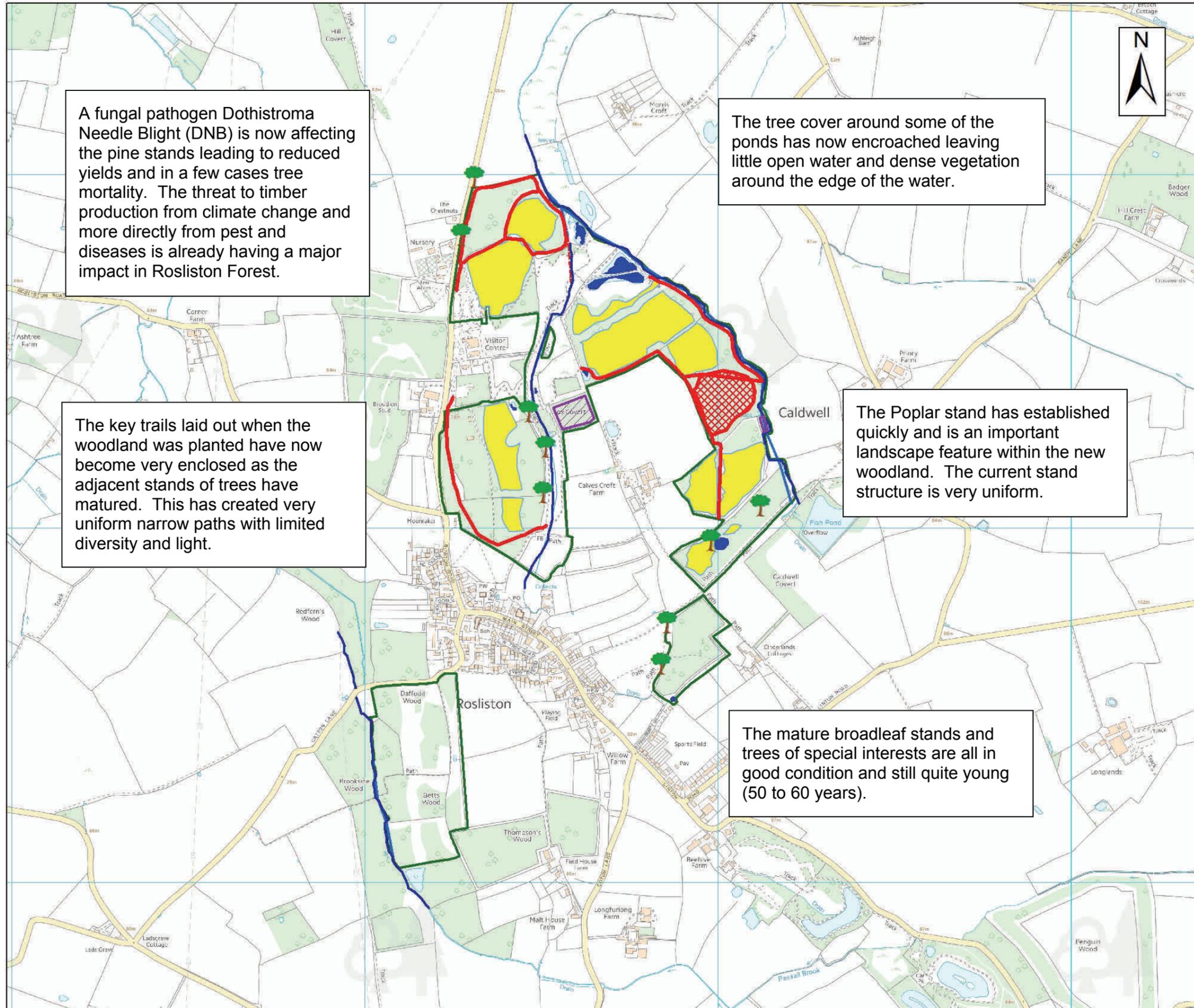
Current Species

- Scots pine
- Corsican pine
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Broadleaves
- Management Area



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Scale at A3





A fungal pathogen Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB) is now affecting the pine stands leading to reduced yields and in a few cases tree mortality. The threat to timber production from climate change and more directly from pest and diseases is already having a major impact in Rosliston Forest.

The key trails laid out when the woodland was planted have now become very enclosed as the adjacent stands of trees have matured. This has created very uniform narrow paths with limited diversity and light.

The tree cover around some of the ponds has now encroached leaving little open water and dense vegetation around the edge of the water.

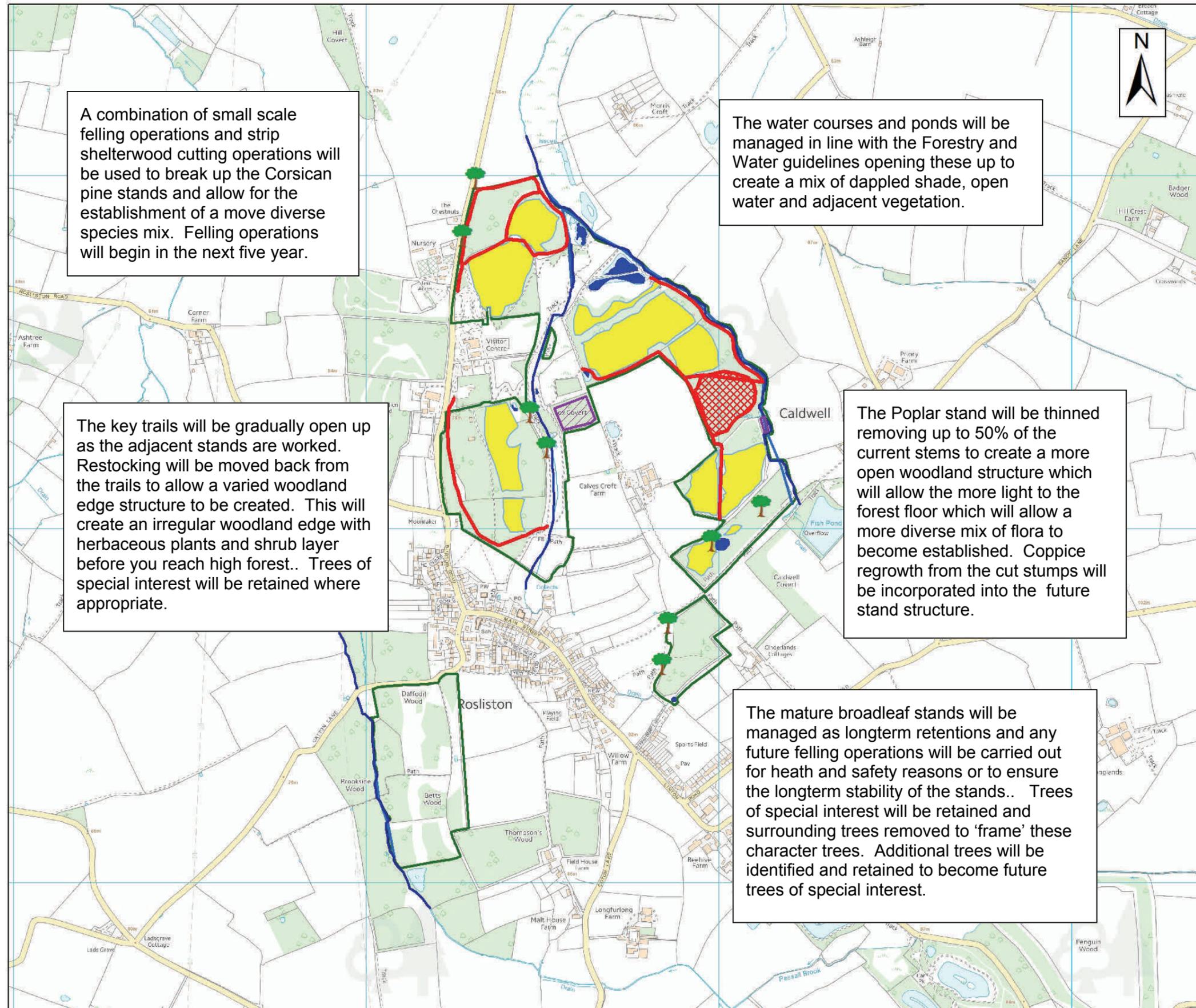
The Poplar stand has established quickly and is an important landscape feature within the new woodland. The current stand structure is very uniform.

The mature broadleaf stands and trees of special interests are all in good condition and still quite young (50 to 60 years).

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Key Features

-  Woodland trails
-  Poplar
-  Mature Trees
-  Corsican pine
-  Water
-  Trees of Special Interest (TSI)
-  Management Area



A combination of small scale felling operations and strip shelterwood cutting operations will be used to break up the Corsican pine stands and allow for the establishment of a more diverse species mix. Felling operations will begin in the next five year.

The water courses and ponds will be managed in line with the Forestry and Water guidelines opening these up to create a mix of dappled shade, open water and adjacent vegetation.

The key trails will be gradually open up as the adjacent stands are worked. Restocking will be moved back from the trails to allow a varied woodland edge structure to be created. This will create an irregular woodland edge with herbaceous plants and shrub layer before you reach high forest.. Trees of special interest will be retained where appropriate.

The Poplar stand will be thinned removing up to 50% of the current stems to create a more open woodland structure which will allow the more light to the forest floor which will allow a more diverse mix of flora to become established. Coppice regrowth from the cut stumps will be incorporated into the future stand structure.

The mature broadleaf stands will be managed as longterm retentions and any future felling operations will be carried out for heath and safety reasons or to ensure the longterm stability of the stands.. Trees of special interest will be retained and surrounding trees removed to 'frame' these character trees. Additional trees will be identified and retained to become future trees of special interest.

- Central Forest District**
- Concept Map**
-  Woodland trails
 -  Poplar
 -  Mature Trees
 -  Corsican pine
 -  Water
 -  Management Area



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