



Forestry Commission
Scotland



WOODLANDS AND SALMON

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- How do woodlands affect salmon
- Good forestry practice: Forests and Water Guidelines
- Support for land managers: SRDP
- Long term trends: how can forestry help salmon in the 21st century



How do woodlands affect salmon?

- Amounts of shade (light, temperature)
- Food through leaf litter/insect drop
- Bankside cover and bank and channel morphology





How do woodlands affect salmon?

- Dead wood in channel influencing salmon habitat
- Water quality: sediment, water chemistry, temperature
- Water flow regime





Forests and Water Guidelines

- Catchment planning to influence water quality and flow regimes
- Design of riparian areas
- Operational planning and management



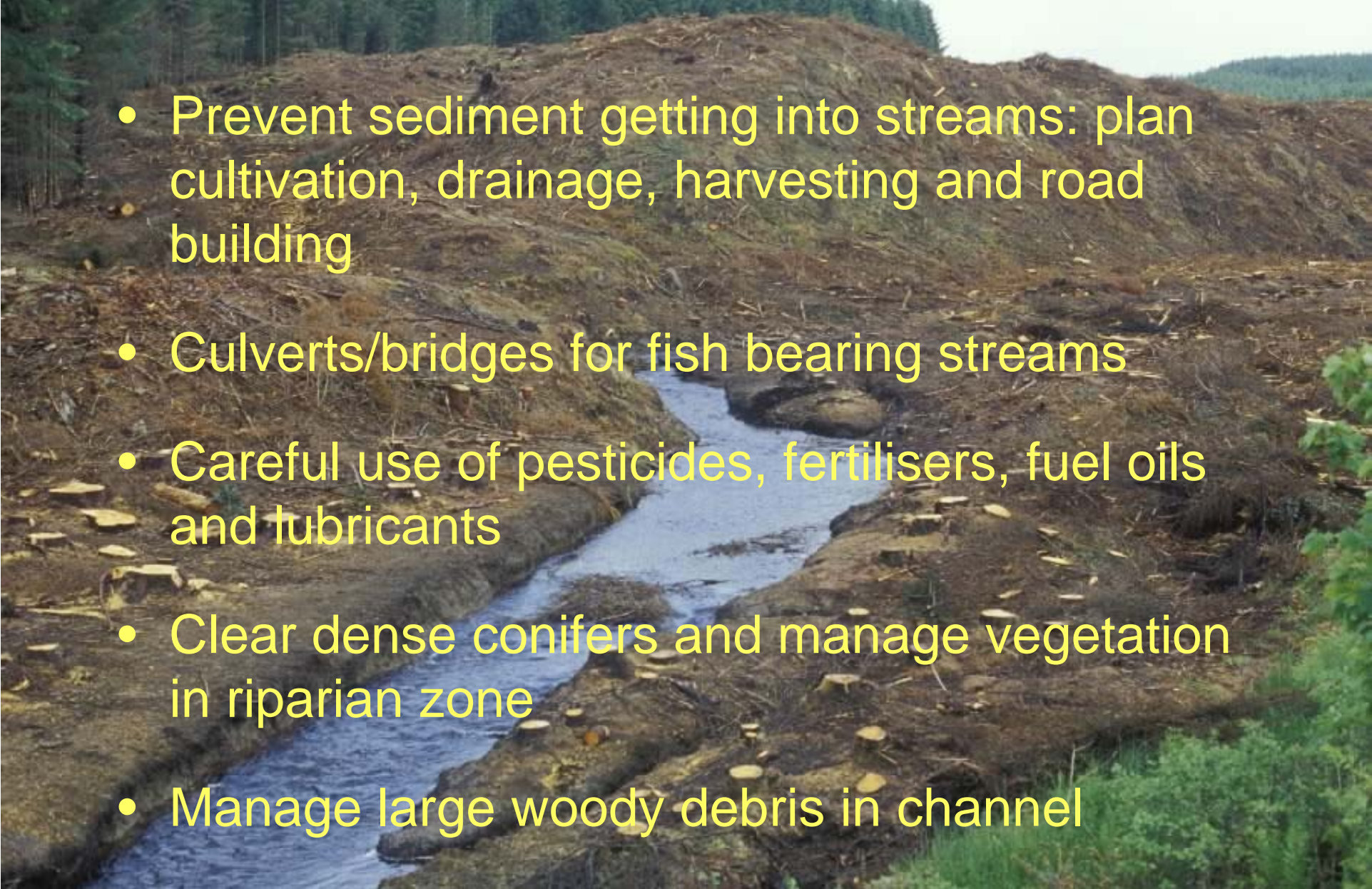
- Contribute to River Basin Management Plans
- Long term forest plans/forest design plans
- Acidification: critical loads catchment assessments for planting/replanting; and site impact assessments for harvesting
- Consider effects on water quantity and flow regimes in design and location of woodlands
- Limit fertiliser application to avoid eutrophication



Complex and diverse ecologically, important for terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity

- Buffer areas for drainage and cultivation and large machinery
- Mixed open and wooded (mainly native species), moderate grazing/browsing.
- Scope for native woodland expansion (eg wet woods, upland mixed ashwoods), and floodplain woods.



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- Prevent sediment getting into streams: plan cultivation, drainage, harvesting and road building
 - Culverts/bridges for fish bearing streams
 - Careful use of pesticides, fertilisers, fuel oils and lubricants
 - Clear dense conifers and manage vegetation in riparian zone
 - Manage large woody debris in channel

Sustainable management of forests

- Native woodlands; Low Impact Silvicultural Systems; Restructuring felling/replanting in even aged plantation forests.

Woodland Improvement Grant

- Long term forest planning; Reducing deer impact; Improving woodland habitats and species; Restructuring by natural regeneration; Improving non-woodland habitats.

Woodland Creation

- Planted native woods; Naturally regenerated native woods; Mixed conifer/broadleaf woods; Productive broadleaved woodland

Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006: long term expansion of woodlands from 17% to 25% land cover; over a third to be native species

Increasing area and quality of native woods; focused in habitat networks centred on riparian areas

Floodplain forests: will help control flood peaks and filter nutrients and silt?

Beavers and increasing deadwood: will enhance riparian habitats?

Increased woodland cover will increase infiltration capacity and buffer high temperatures