WOODLAND TRUST

Fifehead Wood

Management Plan 2014-2019

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MAPS

THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.
Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland.

Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Fifehead Wood
Location:	Fifehead Magdalen
Grid reference:	ST773215, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 183
Area:	20.37 hectares (50.34 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This attractive 20 hectare mixed broadleaf site is a popular walking spot for local villagers. The Wood is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance due to its good woodland structure and associated woodland species such as bluebell and wood anemone. The surrounding landscape is characterised by farmland. The wood is home to a wide variety of wildlife including butterflies, bats and birds such as buzzards and woodpeckers.

2.2 Extended Description

Fifehead Wood is a 20 ha mixed broadleaf woodland in the heart of the Blackmore Vale approximately 6 miles west of Shaftesbury, just north of the village of Fifehead Magdalen. The Wood is positioned on the edge of the Stour Valley, with the surrounding landscape being sparsely wooded, and used for dairy and arable farming. The wood is situated on a ridge of Corallian limestone and sands, which slopes down to the flood plain of the rivers Stour and Cale, which is on Oxford Clay. Specifically the neutral to basic clay soils are of the Denchworth series meaning large parts of the site, especially the western half is wet for much of the year.

Fifehead is part secondary and part Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW). Mature oak and ash are the main species with a prominent hazel understorey, with a tradition of coppicing which is still undertaken in some parts of the wood.

Ordnance Survey Series 1 maps dating back to 1805-11 show most of the site as wooded. Historic documents listing field names such as ‘Inner’ and ‘Outer Park’ supported by evidence on the ground mean that the existence of a medieval park around Fifehead may have existed. .

Fifehead Wood is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) due to its good woodland structure and species-rich ground flora including bluebells, early-purple orchid, wood anemone and yellow pimpernel. The wood also has a rich diversity of wildlife including a range of butterfly species which are recorded by volunteer transects every year. Other wildlife includes tawny owls, various bat species and birds such as buzzards and woodpeckers.

The main visitor access into the wood is via permissive paths leading off the road into the eastern side of the wood. Other access points are along a public footpath that runs north/south through the centre of the wood. There are a number of rides throughout the wood, which is fairly level but due to local geology many of the rides can be muddy for much of the year. The Wood is well used, mainly by local residents of the village of Fifehead Magdalen.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Access
Parking is limited to a couple of cars in a layby opposite the kissing gate entrance in the north eastern corner. Most visitors walk from the village and it is possible to access the wood using the public right of way network. There are mown paths around the Wood and these are unsurfaced and can be waterlogged and muddy at times but the site is fairly level.

Public Transport
Nearest Bus Stop : Fifehead Crossroads on A30. Route 34 via operator 'Tourist Coaches' (http://mapping.dorsetforyou.com/TravelDorset/bus/map February 2014). From the crossroads there is a half mile walk down a narrow minor road to the east end of the wood

Nearest Station : Gillingham 4 miles

Nearest Public Toilet : Stalbridge Station Road carpark (disabled facilities) 5 miles. Also Shaftesbury Bell St carpark and Gillingham High St carpark (both with disabled facilities)

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intention for Fifehead Wood is for it to remain as a mixed native broadleaf woodland, managed as high forest, through minimal intervention with a diverse understorey of trees, shrubs and rich ground flora with annual control of laurel growth resulting in eventual eradication.

The woodland will be managed as continuous cover encouraging natural processes and limited intervention to avoid habitat disturbance in a small native woodland environment. Windblown trees result in holes in the canopy allowing light onto the woodland floor, providing new opportunities for natural regeneration. Fallen and standing deadwood should remain as long as safety considerations allow. Natural processes will in time create dominant veteran oaks within a currently even aged canopy, with others being gradually suppressed due to competition resulting in improved deadwood habitat. Although the majority of the woodland will be managed as high forest, some coppicing will be continued within compartments and alongside ride edges to provide a diversity of structure and habitat.

Natural processes will be encouraged wherever possible to achieve long term objectives and ensure the long term health of the wood. The wood should be welcoming for visitors, with paths maintained in a good condition having regard to their locations and natural limitations.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Informal Public Access

Description

A well-used wood easily accessible from the village of Fifehead Magdalen along the public footpath network. Two kissing gates lead into the wood from the road leading to the village of Fifehead Magdalen as well a stile and a kissing gate that form the entrances where the right of way runs north/south, bisecting the site.

Permissive paths and the right of way create a network of paths that provide good access to all parts of the Wood. The site is on a gentle slope that can be wet, muddy and slippery for much of the year.

Significance

Informal public access to Fifehead Wood helps fulfil the Trust's corporate vision of woodland being enjoyed by everyone. The wood also adds interest to the nearby village of Fifehead Magdalen and provides an excellent place for locals to walk and enjoy an interesting and varied woodland habitat.

Opportunities & Constraints

Much of the site is seasonally wet, and access into the western half can be difficult in winter but the eastern half still provides an area for visitors to explore.

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A woodland that contains a network of well-maintained paths. The wood will remain open to the public for quiet informal recreation, predominantly by locals from Fifehead Magdalen.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Accessible, attractive, well-maintained and safe woodland that a wide range of public frequently enjoy. Entrances, facilities and path network are appropriate for level and type of use and in line with access category B.

Work Programme:
Cut paths regularly and include maintenance of access point.
Continue programme of coppicing by volunteers. If volunteers are unable to keep pace with contractor ride side coppicing, consider expanding contractor remit.

5.2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

A mixture of oak / ash / field maple high forest and mature oak woodland with a predominantly hazel understorey. Some areas were traditionally managed as coppice-with-standards but are now classed more as high forest.
The eastern section is classed as NVC W8 (types a-c), typically Fraxinus excelsior - Acer campestre - Mercurialis perennis woodland. Generally growing on clay soils are ash, field maple and hazel with oak being a common inclusion. Dog's mercury is the most distinctive field layer, bluebells and violets also common.
W10 is the NVC for the ancient woodland in the western section and is characteristically Quercus robur - Pteridium aquilinum - Rubus fruticosus woodland. Ash and field maple can be found, as can aspen on damper soils. Hazel is described as abundant in the understorey along with hawthorn. Ground flora is typically not as rich as W8, but bramble, bracken and honeysuckle either singly or in combination are the commonest species.

Significance

ASNW's have been in existence for many hundreds of years and are a declining resource. As well as being a traditional feature in the landscape they support an abundance of plants, mammals, birds, insects and fungi. It is one of the Trust's beliefs that there should be no further loss of ASNW. The unique woodland habitat, notable ground flora and important butterfly species have resulted in Fifehead being designated a Site of Nature Conservation Interest.

Opportunities & Constraints

Underlying clay soils make Fifehead a very wet site for much of the year. Most management activities, , are restricted to periods of good weather.

Opportunities to continue to coppice to open up some ride side areas to create variation in habitats and creating a graduated wood edge alongside ride edges, as well as promoting more natural regeneration and securing healthy growth and continued existence of this important woodland resource.

Opportunity to retain the involvement and interest of the local volunteers through coppicing and wildlife recording schemes, thus making the site interesting, attractive and easy to visit for a wide range of people. Opportunity to concentrate on coppicing larger scallops alongside ride edges once contractors have undertaking initial ride side coppicing. Such as starting with rides 4 and 5 which were coppiced in 2014, then rides 7 & 8, 9 & 13, 10 & 11 &12, 6, 1 & 2, and then ride 3 (due to be coppiced by contactors October 2015, 2016. 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 respectively).

Constraint will be volunteer from limitations of volunteer group such as numbers, availability of leaders, first aiders and weather causing cancellation of tasks.

Factors Causing Change

Excessive deer damage to natural regeneration
Continuity of coppicing
Spread of invasive non native species (laurel, snowberry, lonicera nitida)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A mixed native broadleaf woodland, managed as high forest, through minimal intervention with a diverse understorey of trees, shrubs and rich ground flora with annual control of laurel growth resulting in eventual eradication. Natural processes and minimum intervention will form the majority of management but continuation of coppcing on rotational system in some areas.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

A mixed native broadleaf woodland, managed as high forest, through minimal intervention with a diverse understorey of trees, shrubs and rich ground flora with annual control of laurel growth resulting in eventual eradication with a small amount of coppicing.

Work Programme:
Regular tree safety inspections and action works as necessary
Continue programme of coppicing by volunteers following after ride side coppicing by contractors.
Continue to work with volunteers interested in continuing surveying wildlife.
Annual deer impact assessment and implementing control where necessary
Assessment of location of non native invasive species and determination as to whether they are spreading and level of control required

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	3.00	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 1a is an area of high forest with a broadleaf understorey. The main canopy consists of oak and ash standards estimated to have been established around 1900, with small pockets of pole stage ash. Aspen is also present in the main canopy, established around 1950 and situated mainly towards the western end of the compartment. Some crack willow grows near the stream (C3) along the northern boundary. There are also small amounts of field maple, holm oak, sycamore and a couple of Scots pine. Understorey mainly comprises hazel and hawthorn along with elder, dogwood and patches of invasive laurel. There is a proportion of ash coppice with a dbh range of 8 - 15cm. Ash canker is present on a proportion of the stems. Large amounts of ash and aspen natural regen can also be found. Ground flora includes ferns, ivy, honeysuckle, bramble and bluebells. The main management and public access enters compartment 1a directly off the highway.							
2a	3.50	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 2a is a stand of mixed broadleaf high forest with a dense coppice understorey. The standards consist of oak and ash established around 1900, and the occasional beech scattered throughout the stand. Considerable amounts of aspen also exist, along with willow and holly. Hazel dominates the understorey in most of the compartment, however in recently coppiced areas aspen regen is developing. Towards the western end there is an increase in the number of standards (of a younger age), less hazel and frequent hawthorn. A seasonal ditch / earth bank / hedge separates the wood from the adjoining fields. Ground flora includes Dog's mercury, ferns and bluebells.							
3a	1.20	Ash	1930	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order

Compartment 3a is a mixed stand of broadleaf high forest. The varying canopy structure consists of oak and ash aging from 30 - 85 years, with significant amounts of field maple of approx 50 years.. The thick understorey is made up of occasional young oak, hazel, hawthorn, willow, spindle, dogwood, bramble and ash regen near ride sides. Ground flora includes ferns, herb Robert, sedge and a small amount of bluebell. A public footpath forms the eastern boundary of this compartment.							
4a	1.20	Ash	1940	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
4a is a dense compartment, mainly comprising ash, established c 1940 with a scattering of mature oak. A proportion of younger ash and field maple also exists in the canopy. Understorey is made up of occasional ash, hazel, willow, hawthorn, thick privet, and bramble . Ground flora includes ferns, herb Robert, sedge and a small amount of bluebell. A public footpath forms the eastern boundary of this compartment							
5a	0.80	Oak (pedunculate)	1880	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 5a is a stand containing spaced out mature oak with a healthy understorey. Established around 1900, the trees are of average form with a dbh range of 30 - 90 cm. The stand an open feel with a understorey of oak, ash, hawthorn and hazel. A small amount of ash, established around 1940 is also present in the canopy. Ground flora is good with an abundance of bluebells in the spring. Open fields lie to the north and a deep, steep-edged seasonal stream denotes the compartment boundary along the southern edge.							
6a	0.70	Oak (pedunculate)	1920	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order

Compartment 6a is predominantly a stand of well-spaced, oak high forest established around 1920. Form is average and dbh generally ranges from 50 - 90 cm. There are significant amounts of ash in the main canopy probably established around 1965. Field maple is also a key element in this compartment. Ground flora is good with an abundance of bluebells in the spring. Understorey is made up of hazel, hawthorn, privet and holly. Ground flora includes Dog's mercury and Tufted Hair-grass.							
7a	3.00	Oak (pedunculate)	1940	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 7a is a relatively large area of oak and ash high forest. The ash are of maiden and coppice origin, established around 1960. The oak are older and include a few large mature specimens throughout the stand. Understorey is made up of scattered ash, hawthorn and hazel coppice. Ground flora includes abundant bluebells in spring along with sedges A small pond is located in the southern area of the sub compartment.							
8a	1.40	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 8a is an area of mature oak high forest with a broadleaf understorey. Oak of average form established around 1920 dominate the canopy. Ash, established around 1940, some of coppice origin and of average form also makes up a percentage of the main canopy. . Understorey is made up of naturally regenerating ash, hazel is abundant, as is hawthorn, blackthorn and noticeable amounts of holly. Ground flora includes bluebells, meadowsweet and pendulous sedge. Hart's tongue fern grows along the stream at the southern edge of the compartment boundary.							
9a	1.00	Oak (pedunculate)	1880	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 9a is a small area of mature oak high forest. Understorey is made up of hazel coppice and an abundance of naturally regenerating ash. Thinning under previous management plans has resulted in well spaced oaks. Established around 1880, the trees are of substantial size, some with huge crowns. Ground flora includes abundant bluebells in spring.							

10a	0.90	Oak (pedunculate)	1920	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 10a is an area of oak high forest, thinned in 1996. Established around 1930 and of average form. Ash also makes up a percentage of the canopy. Understorey is dominated by ash natural regen, approx 3m high. Hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn are also present. Ground flora is sparse.							
11a	2.90	Oak (pedunculate)	1910	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
An old osier bed, compartment 11a is now an area of oak high forest. Hawthorn is abundant in the understorey, along with large amounts of ash regen in the NE section as well as some hazel and blackthorn. The compartment mainly comprises oak, established around 1910 along with similar aged ash and some field maple. Ground flora includes ferns, sedges and grasses.							

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.