WOODLAND
TRUST SCOTLAND

Knightsridge Woods

Management Plan
2019-2024

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Knightsridge Woods
Location:	Livingston
Grid reference:	NT043692, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 65
Area:	13.07 hectares (32.30 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Knightsridge woods consist of four blocks of woodland separated by roads or housing. Much of this consists of mixed conifer.

2.2 Extended Description

Knightsridge Woods are part of the Woodland Trust's holdings around Livingston, West Lothian; they are located in the north east of Livingston just west of the Houston Interchange. The southern woodland belts surround residential areas and a small industrial estate, whilst the two northerly areas are more substantial woodland blocks adjacent to road and rail links and public open space. The woods lie on a very shallow south-facing slope between 140 m and 150m above sea level.

The underlying geology of the area consists of sedimentary sandstones, shale and limestone's laid down in the Carboniferous period. However the soils are influenced by glacial tills of the Rowanhill association which consist mainly of brown forest soils with gleying and some non-calcareous gleys and humic gleys. Soils within much of the Knightsridge Woods are very poorly drained gleys and peaty-gleys. The site drainage situation has been made worse where past development has severed drains that would otherwise have taken water off-site. Most parts of the woods therefore lie wet for all or much of the year.

Much of the current woodland cover consists of mixed conifer plantations of the late 1960s to 1970. Exceptions to this are compartment 10b which was felled and restocked with mixed shrubs in 2001, compartment 11 which is a much older mixed policy shelterbelt of beech, Scots pine and oak, planted at the end of the nineteenth century, compartment 12B which is naturally developed wet woodland consisting of downy birch and willow scrub and parts of compartment 13B which was felled and restocked in 2002. Where conifers have been less successful in the southern part of compartment 13, the wood is gradually reverting to wet birch-dominated woodland. Compartment 13 (eastern strip between Robertson Way and Cameron Way) is classified in the ancient woodland inventory as Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin (LEPO) as it is present on maps of 1860, and compartments 12 and much of 10B classified as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW). However the existing woodland stands are the product of more recent replanting and need further management to restore a more semi-natural broadleaf component to them. The mixed conifer woodlands tend to be relatively even-aged though recent thinning has created more age diversity and opened up the canopy to allow in more light and improve the ground flora.

These woodlands are important for local biodiversity as they are reserves of more natural vegetation within the built environment. All compartments are relatively diverse, due mainly to the presence of edge species common to wasteland, heath and grassland (plantains, tormentil, self-heal, heath bedstraw, blaeberry); and shady or wet areas (pink purslane, raspberry, marsh woundwort). Within the denser woodlands, occasional broad buckler, male and lady fern are found with rushes and small patches of both polytrichum and sphagnum mosses, but large areas of compartment 13 are dominated by bramble, ferns and grasses (cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog and creeping soft grass).

The woodland blocks and belts are an important part of the infrastructure of Livingston, providing screening between the various residential and industrial developments. The belts also function as windbreaks and provide some barrier to noise. Unfortunately litter is an on-going problem and although cleared regularly does detract from the amenity of the woods as well as creating a hazard to wildlife.

The woodlands are a good amenity for local users and contain a number of informal paths and desire lines. They are accessed from entrance points which link to the formal tarmac footpath and cycleway networks that also connect into the wider complex of Livingston paths and Greenways. There is access to most areas of the woods, with the exception of the permanently wet southern part of compartment 12B which is fenced off because it is permanently wet. There are no on site car parks but parking is available within adjacent streets.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Knightsridge Woods are located in the Knightsridge area of Livingston. The four woodland blocks are generally accessible directly from the surrounding suburban roads and pavement network, centred around Ogilvie Way and Knightsridge East Road. There are numerous entrances to each of the blocks, except for a permanently waterlogged section of Block 12 which has been fenced off for safety reasons.

The four blocks of woodland are continuous and can be combined to create a short circular route. The paths also form part of a wider network of paths and Greenways throughout Livingston. The paths runnihng through block 12 are mostly floodlit tarmac routes and others skirt the edges of Block 10 and 13. Otherwise the paths are generally of a beaten earth nature. The sites are predominently flat and due to drainage problems some of the paths can be very wet in places.

There is no on-site parking, but parking is available in many surrounding suburban streets – there is access to all sites by floodlit tarmac pavements and Greenways.

Nearest public toilet: Carmondean Shopping Centre (Morrisons carpark), Deans, approximately 1.5km away - toilets suitable for the disabled (require a RADAR key) and open 24 hours.

Nearest bus stop – Knightsridge East Road, immediately adjacent to Blocks 10 & 12 along pavements. Livingston North train station is also approximately 1km away along tarmac pavements & Greenways.

Further information about public transport is available from Traveline Scotland - www.travelinescotland.com

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The woods will be managed as a sustainable natural resource to safeguard their public amenity and biodiversity value and in line with the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives of improving and enhancing biodiversity, encouraging public access and enhancing people's enjoyment of woodlands.

The long term intention is to maintain these woodland areas under continuous cover where possible and to enhance those areas which are currently predominantly coniferous through gradual conversion to predominantly native broadleaf woodland. Wherever possible native natural regeneration will be utilised. Planting gaps with native species will be undertaken if there is insufficient regeneration and to enhance species diversity. Individual examples and groups of conifers, particularly Scots pine which is featured throughout West Lothian, will be retained. Along housing, industrial and roadside boundaries the woodland edges will be planted with more appropriate species than those they replaced to reduce the conflicts between woods and neighbouring land uses. Standing and fallen deadwood will be retained where it is safe to do so.

Due to the woods location within the central belt and close proximity to large populations, the intention is to use the woods to improve and raise awareness, through education, of the biodiversity, recreation and health benefits woodlands provide.

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

Knightsridge Woods are a well-used complex of woodlands to the north of Livingston. Internally there approximately 3.4km of surfaced and surfaced paths with numerous entrances. There is no on-site parking, although parking is available in nearby streets. The paths, although generally straight through routes, link directly onto the Greenway and pavement network within Livingston giving access to long distance routes as well as providing shorter circular routes using soft and surfaced paths.

Significance

The woods provide enjoyable woodland walks, within an urban setting and are used by the local community for walking and running. The site provides a chance to promote access to a safe, natural environment close to where people live. It forms an essential part of the local access network, providing varied and alternative routes as well as linking to longer distance routes.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities - To further develop access facilities within the site responding reactively to user demand. To further promote and use the woodland as an educational resource through the Vennie/local schools and scout group.
Constraints – Linear nature of site constrains potential for circular routes within the site. Generally very wet nature of some areas prevents access.

Factors Causing Change

New development/ fly tip already an issue.
Vandalism to signs, posts, benches and other site infrastructure & motorised access,
Paths edges growing in, reducing visibility and potentially resulting in personal safety concerns by users
Increase of public use
1) Senescing beech - The ongoing senescence of the large mature mainly beech trees which are such a feature in the West Lothian landscape and tend to be of a similar age. They are becoming increasingly vulnerable to storm damage and disease which is becoming a challenge to deal with in terms of tree safety and also maintenance of the treed landscape and is expected to become even worse in coming years.

2) Windblow - Most of the spruce and larch planted as part of LDC landscaping is reaching its terminal height at which it is vulnerable to windblow.

3) Chalara on ash. Ash is a frequent species and is well suited to the clay soils of West Lothian. Young trees already badly affected and some mature trees also. Removes one of the more suitable species for replanting.

4) Phytophthera ramorum. 2 SPNs already issued in the Livingston area and likely to spread.

5) Increased development - various schemes have / are being built and large new developments are currently being planned for north, SW and SE Livingston.

6) Squirrels, rabbits and roe deer are all present and likely to prevent trees developing into healthy, mature trees.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain and enhance public access for informal recreation.

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

During this plan period, the short term objective is to continue to provide public access at Knightsridge wood which is safe and welcoming. This will be achieved by:

• Two path cuts annually (June and August) in all blocks where necessary
•Litter pick every month and pro-active fly tipping monitoring
•Community engagement and education(events/meetings) of woodland management at Knightsridge (2018- onwards)
•Entrance upgrades at 8 points with 5km of path upgrades (2020/2021)
• Annual inspection of fences/paths and internal structures
• Regular tree safety inspections
•Street light pruning in blocks 12a/12b/13a-b(2019/2021)

5.2 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description

The woodlands LEPO status is confirmed by their existence on the 1860 OS map and some parts (cpt 3 and the bulk of 4B) is classified as Ancient of Semi Natural Origin. The diversity of the woods has been greatly compromised due to their past management history and little or no features of continuous woodland cover exist. However they are a significant natural feature within the local urban landscape, despite intensive management in the past and fragmentation by development. The woods form a landscape infrastructure and attractive backdrop and screening for the various housing developments in the area. Protected to some degree and buffered by additional planting throughout the 20th century these woods form part of the wider habitat mosaic.

Significance

The woodland is on the Ancient Woodland Inventory as LEPO/ ASNW and is on 1860 maps, which indicates a relatively high biodiversity potential. The wood is a significant feature of the local landscape and provides screening and shelter between housing developments. It forms an integral component of the local landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities
To improve the biodiversity value of the woodland and ground flora by continuing to manipulate the canopy and species composition through safety fellings and light thinning.
Constraints
Small scale of woodland and high ‘edge effect’.

Factors Causing Change

Windblow/ pests and diseases/increasing squirrel damage/climate change/ development

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To create and maintain a diverse, mixed age and mixed species woodland habitat in perpetuity. Species composition will be varied, being mostly native though a proportion of conifers beech and sycamore will be accepted. A move towards a native canopy will lead to the development of a diverse ground flora community.

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

To maintain the varied composition and structural diversity of the woodland. This will be achieved by minimum intervention in the majority of the wood with felling occurring in areas of non-native conifers:

•The impacts of deer, rabbits, squirrels and tree diseases will be monitored through the Woodland Trust's woodland condition assessment process.
•Monitor garden waste/ dumping along boundaries in the woodland edge for increasing garden escapes across all blocks (hotspots)/ remove and inspect boundaries every 2months.
•Assess natural tree regeneration and browsing within open areas every 5 years when management plan is reviewed to ensure that native species are abundant or dominant and successfully establishing.
•Clear fell and clear windblow in compartments 10 (3.29ha) /13(2.69ha) sitka spruce and larch (2018/2020), brash to be removed from site due to high fire risk.
•Restock with native broadleaves in spiral tubes accordingly as per felling license through community tree planting event or by contractor(through regeneration group).

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
10a	1.46	Sitka spruce	1970	High forest		Informal Public Access	
‘Dechmont Moss West Wood’ An area of semi-mature Sitka spruce, with occasional pockets of windblown trees, thinned in 2002. Borders paved footpaths to the north and east, woodland to the west and a road to the southeast. Ground flora is sparse under spruce canopy but some ferns and brambles in better light and some birch and odd willow on the edges. Deadwood in the form of windblown trees and small standing dead and some in canopy.							
10b	3.29	Mixed native broadleaves	2002	High forest		Informal Public Access	
‘Dechmont Moss West Wood’ An area of young mixed woodland with conifers and broadleaves that borders a paved footpaths to the north and west with a road to the south. The woodland comprises some lodgepole pine remaining from 1970s plantings but the majority was felled in 2002 and 2008 and replaced by birch regeneration supplemented with planting of mixed broadleaves and Scot's pine. Occassional older birch, left during the felling work is scattered across site. Along the roadside to the south a screening belt of juvenile mixed broadleaves was opened up and scalloped to create edge diversity. Ground flora in open areas comprises of predominately bracken and brambles with willow herb and odd patches of honeysuckle and heather. Deadwood is generally small waste timber from harvesting operations.							
10c	0.76	Scots pine	1990	High forest		Informal Public Access	
First thinned in 2004 this is an area of younger mixed conifers and broadleaves that borders roads to the south and west and a paved footpath to the north. There is a small stand of Sitka spruce with occasional cherry, oak and hawthorn. Sparse understorey and ground flora due to dense canopy of young trees. No significant deadwood as original thinnings were chipped due to fire risk.							
11a	0.87	Scots pine	1930	High forest		Informal Public Access	

‘Moss Strip’An L-shaped belt of woodland, composed of predominantly mature Scots pine, with occasional mature beech, sycamore and oak. There is good regeneration of beech and Scots pine, with occasional oak and hawthorn, particularly toward the south. Towards the north the mature canopy opens and has been supplemented in 2000 with a small area of underplating of mixed broadleaves and occasional Scots pine. The southern ‘east-west’ arm of mixed broadleaves is of younger origin having been planted in the early 70s by the Corporation for additional screening to Stewart Way. Ground flora is composed of soft grasses, with occasional brambles. The southern arm contains younger, mixed broadleaves, some coppiced. There is minor deadwood though the majority of arisings have been chipped in the past							
12a	1.81	Lodgepole pine	1968	High forest		Informal Public Access	
‘Dechmont Moss East Wood, stand of dense semi-mature lodgepole pine with some Sitka spruce mixtures. Bordered by a road to the north and woodland to the east and south with industrial land to the west. The site is water logged on peaty soils and has cross drains at frequent intervals. Along the roadside the predominantly birch-willow mix was opened up in 2002 to create a more open scalloped edge. Understorey of mainly birch and willow in northern areas even under dense conifers with some rarer elder and hawthorn further south and west. Ground flora very sparse under conifers but some brambles in the north. Deadwood present as odd fallen tree and a little in conifer canopy.							
12b	1.25	Goat willow	1970	Min-intervention	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access	
Stand of young birch with alder and willow. Occasional lodgepole pine, beech and mature oak are found along drier boundaries. Regeneration of beech and willow is extensive with some hawthorn on drier spots. Ground flora includes mosses and soft grasses. Woodland areas have been fenced off for public safety. Land drainage levels and outfalls have been deliberately engineered to allow water from surrounding land to collect in and slowly drain from the compartment, creating permanent standing water throughout with highest water levels being maintained in the south of the area. For this reason LDC created 2 whin dust paths that cross the area which are raised above the standing water and out with the fence lines.							
13a	2.69	European larch	1970	High forest		Informal Public Access	
‘Livingston Moss Wood’A stand of mixed density mature hybrid larch that is U-shaped with housing on most sides except the south which borders a footpath and road and the north which borders woodland and open ground. There are two relatively discrete stands of Sitka spruce at the southernmost and northernmost corners with scattered broadleaves occurring along the southern and eastern boundaries. There is sparse understorey throughout except a hedge boundary on the far east and some smaller regenerated broadleaves in more open larch areas which include hawthorn and rowan. The ground flora is soft grasses with brambles in the more open areas and dense were there is good light. The southern end is poorly drained and so there is some standing water in ditches. Deadwood present as previously felled to waste softwood with associated stumps.							

13b	0.95	Mixed broadleaves	2000	Wood establishment		Informal Public Access	
Areas of young mixed native broadleaves planted in 2001 following windblow clearance back from housing edges. Species include willow, birch, ash and rowan. Gorund flora of tussocky grasses and bramble. Dead wood is made up of old conifer stumps and windblow from 2012 storms.							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	10a	Clear Fell	1.46	582	850
2020	10b	Clear Fell	0.95	53	50
2020	10c	Clear Fell	0.76	66	50
2020	12a	Selective Fell	1.81	28	50
2020	13a	Clear Fell	2.54	20	50

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.