WOODLAND TRUST

Halldale Wood

Management Plan 2018-2023

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Halldale Wood
Location:	Two Dales
Grid reference:	SK282644, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 119
Area:	21.19 hectares (52.36 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Site of Wildlife Interest, Special Landscape Area

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Set atop the steeply sloping sides of a valley, Halldale Wood is a sizeable slice of woodland straddling Halldale Brook. Predominantly oak, birch and ash with some yew. A good variety of ground flora and woodland birds. Stout footwear advisable.

2.2 Extended Description

Halldale Wood was purchased from the Forestry Commission in 1994 following fundraising and generous donations given by local people. It lies just to the north east of Darley Dale on both slopes of a steep valley along the Halldale Brook. Fairly little is known of the wood's history. It presumably was a source of local timber and fuel through coppicing and is unlikely to have been used for grazing due to the difficult terrain within.

It has been put forward that the PROW through the middle of the wood is an old packhorse route to the busy market town of Chesterfield. In the 19th century the area was a centre of the nursery trade fuelled by the Victorian's passion for new plant varieties from far away lands. The wood was surrounded on the north south and parts of the eat side by various nurseries at this time and these have left their legacy in the large amounts of rhododendrons and laurel that occur in local woods and out onto the moor. Yew regeneration is also common in the wood and derives from this source. Also at this time a process of planting areas with conifers began culminating in the Forestry Commission plantings in the last century. Examining Forestry Commission stock details for the wood shows that here was intensive exploitation of timber in the most accessible parts of the wood during the last two wars.

What remains in the wood is a complex mixture of fairly undisturbed areas of ancient woodland protected by the terrain and areas of conifer and oak planting established after the two world wars, together with scattered ancient woodland remnants and coppice re-growth from the old stands. Further planting was carried out in cpt 1 in 1973 of mainly larch.

No NVC classification or ground layer survey has been carried out and knowledge of the woodland fauna is sketchy, suffice to say that it is expected - in the absence of any information - to contain a range of common woodland species.

There is no car parking nearby and the wood can only be reached on foot from Darley Dale (1km uphill), which limits visitors to mainly local people and "through walkers". In spite of this the wood is surprisingly well used. Within the woodland, as well as the public footpath there are a number of permissive routes, totaling around 2km of paths, although linkages from these paths outside of Woodland Trust ownership are limited.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Public access can be gained off public footpath Darley Dale 49 which bisects the wood north-south or over the open access ground to the south east. There is no road frontage or public car parking in the locality so visitors to the wood are faced with a walk of approximately 1.5km uphill from the village of Two Dales or approximately 2km from Darley Dale Station. . This limits visitor numbers to locals or through walkers in general although in spite of this, the wood is regularly walked to a surprising degree and the nearby village of Darley Dale provides a large well of potential visitors.

Entrances onto the site consist of step-over stiles and squeeze stiles, which are not wide enough for pushchairs or wheelchairs, and the permissive footpaths throughout the wood are well defined routes but all natural earth surfaces which can become muddy and slippery during wet weather. There is currently no circular footpath route within the woodland.

The nearest bus stop is situated near to the plough Inn opposite Chesterfield road in Two Dales and public facilities are available in Matlock to the east. For bus information and timetables please access the travelline website www.traveline.org.uk or contact 0871 200 22 33.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

It is intended to restore the areas planted with non native conifers back to an approximation of ancient woodland through gradual conifer removal over the next couple of decades through to 2028. Sycamore which is not dominant in the wood will be treated as a legitimate native woodland component and apart from bias in thinning operations towards oak and minor species will not be controlled. After the process of PAWS restoration, it is anticipated that the area will be managed as native high forest with minimal intervention.
Free public access will be maintained, with the main public right of way being the major formal route.

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 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Ancient semi natural woodland of a fairly undisturbed nature exists on the east side of the valley where poor access has prevented all but the most limited commercial timber exploitation and down in the steep sided valley bottom. The valley sides are generally dominated by oak with rowan and birch, but also a few remnants of beech underplanting follow the path up the hill. Down towards the stream gully the principal species reverts to ash with also some birch and oak and again a few planted beech where the slope is more even. An NVC classification of the vegetation has not been carried out but is likely to range from NVC type W10e Quercus robur-Pteridium aquilinium-Rubus fruticosus woodland Acer pseudoplatanus-Oxalis acetosella sub-community on the valley sides to W9 Fraxinus excelsior-Sorbus aucuparia-Merculrialis perennis woodland on the flushed wet ground along the Halldale Brook.
Once the conifers have been removed from the PAWS areas they can then be reclassified as AWS (Ancient Woodland Site), these areas are likely to be NVC W10 in nature. The slopes on both sides of the valley seem especially prone to invasion by rhododendron and laurel which will require ongoing control on an irregular basis as material seeds in from surrounding land - especially to the south. In Victorian times this area was intensively used for the nursery production of the acid loving new plant discoveries from the Himalayas that were all the rage together with ferns: the extent of rhododendron in the general locality is a relic of this activity. Yew and holly from the woods to the south are also regenerating into the area.

Significance

Halldale Wood forms part of a larger network of ancient woodland running down the Derwent Valley just outside the Peak District National Park. This complex is generally linked by woodland and other semi natural habitat to form a large core area of natural habitat types. Halldale Wood itself is linked by a Forestry Commission woodland and the Halldale Brook to a large area of open moorland to the immediate north.

Opportunities & Constraints

The main constraints to management are the steep slopes throughout the wood and very poor management access routes. As a result the PAWS restoration is being carried out as a gradual thinning exercise over a period of years. As a result of the PAWS restoration there is an opportunity to add to the area of Ancient Woodland on site (classified as AWS after restoration) . Re-invasion of exotic species such as rhododendron and laurel from surrounding woodland is the biggest threat to the woodland and a fairly close eye needs to be kept on the site to keep it clear.
Sycamore is accepted in this wood as a native element to all intents and purposes and is not going to have a programme of eradication which would in any case be fairly difficult in this wood.

Factors Causing Change

ash disease, larch phytopthora in the PAWS area a risk

Long term Objective (50 years+)
To accept a minority percentage of sycamore as an appropriate natural part of the wood's ecosystem and to maintain the effective control of invasive rhododendron and laurel.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
The ASNW woodland will be managed as minimal intervention apart from the management of rhododendron and laurel. A condition assessment will be carried out at the end of the plan period to inform future management.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Halldale Wood is linked to the local PROW network by Darley Dale footpath 49 that bisects the wood north south. The footpath is well used and brings walkers to the internal path network that is further served by two recently constructed bridges (2000). Access in the south east corner can also be gained over open access land under Countryside Stewardship.

Significance

Hallddale Wood provides an attractive section of woodland walk along footpath 49 leading up to the moor above and provides a fairly large area of interesting woodland to explore for the more adventurous visitor.

Opportunities & Constraints

Unfortunately, although the wood is well served by paths, there is no circular route that links them or the PROW. This is in large part due to the steep slopes on the property, however the possibilities of providing a linking route at the south end of the wood should be looked at during this plan period. The footbridge constructed at the south end currently leads quickly to a dead end. The two footbridges have a tendency to be undermined by flood waters in freak wet weather conditions. There is no local parking and visitors have to approach the wood on foot only.

Factors Causing Change

changes in level of use, revision of the informal routes as in some cases they do not go anywhere.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain the current low key level of visitor provision along at least the one main definitive right of way through the wood.

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

Maintain the current level of visitor facilities during the plan period and ensure that they are commensurate with levels of use.
Maintain the paths signs and entrances on at least one occasion per year, and maintain and inspect the northern bridge on at least one occasion per plan period. Review the usage of the other paths on site and their route outside the Woodland Trust boundaries and assess whether they are still fit for purpose. This includes the bridge at the southern end of the site

5.3 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Description

The west side of the valley has better access and as a result was more heavily managed by the Forestry Commission - the previous owners. Compartments 2a,2b,2c,2d and 2e are likley to have been heavily cut over during the two world wars and the current tree cover is a complex mixture of ancient woodland remnants of mainly oak birch and rowan, regeneration by coppicing of the previous pre-war (probably ASNW) oak crop and subsequent conifer planting with Corsican and Scots pine, larch and Norway Spruce
Ground flora has not been assessed but appears to mirror that across the valley in cpt 1. Rhododendron and laurel regeneration is well under control at present.

Significance

The Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) at Halldale retains ecological value from its ancient woodland origin benefitting from the significant areas of remaining Ancient Semi Natural Woodland both on site and surrounding properties from which ancient woodland flora and fauna can spread, as the PAWS restoration is undertaken. Through the PAWS restoration Ancient Woodland habitat can be increased on site and secured for the long term. Halldale Wood forms part of a larger network of ancient woodland running down the Derwent Valley just outside the Peak District National Park. This complex is generally linked by woodland and other semi natural habitat to form a large core area of natural habitat types. Halldale Wood itself is linked by a Forestry Commission woodland and the Halldale Brook to a large area of open moorland to the immediate north.

Opportunities & Constraints

The main constraints to management are the steeper slopes down to the stream and the very poor management access routes for the extraction of timber. As a result the PAWS restoration is being carried out as a gradual thin to waste exercise over a period of years. As a result of the PAWS restoration there is an opportunity to add to the area of Ancient Woodland on site (reclassified as AWS after restoration). Re- invasion of exotic species such as rhododendron and laurel from surrounding woodland is the biggest threat to the woodland and a fairly close eye needs to be kept on the site to keep it clear.
PAWS restoration will continue until an expected competion in 2028 when the wood will become essentially restored to its ancient woodland character. The principal species of conifer planted has been larch which is fairly benign and has not shaded out the existing ground vegetation layer. Its removal will proceed as fast as the development of the intervening broadleaves will allow.
Sycamore is accepted in this wood as a native element to all intents and purposes and is not going to have a programme of eradication which would in any case be fairly difficult in this wood.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive rhododendron, PAWS restoration, potential for ash disease and larch phytopthora (given a case within a few miles)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To increase the area designated as AWS through the the complete restoration of the PAWS areas by 2028, maintaining sycamore at its current minor level with the acceptance of a minority percentage of sycamore as an appropriate natural part of the wood's ecosystem and to maintain the effective control of invasive rhododendron and laurel.

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

Over the plan period 2018 - 2023 carry out a follow up in 2020 to the PAWS assessment undertaken in 2015, following two plan periods of restoration work between 2003 and 2018. Re-assessment of the area and numbers of conifers remaining will guide the remaining restoration process, producing a work programme for the next 10 years to 2028 to ensure completion of the restoration process within that time period. It will also note the extent of remaining, and any new regeneration of rhododendron and laurel, which will be controlled as necessary over the period to ensure the area continues to remain clear of growth where it is possible to do so.

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	7.58	Oak (sessile)	1940	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Other, Special Landscape Area
Ancient semi natural woodland: fairly unmodified and dominated by sessile oak with rowan, birch, hazel ash and the occaisional remnant of underplanted beech. It lies on a fairly steep west facing slope, down to a stream, with moist soils. No NVC vegetation survey has been carried out. Rhododendron had spread into this compartment but has since been eradicated except for one small dense patch on very steep ground, which makes standard manual working extremely difficult..							
1b	3.85	Sessile oak	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/ Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Other, Special Landscape Area
Area of fairly unmodified ancient semi natural woodland along the valley bottom, which is steep and gorge like in some places. The woodland here is more dominated by ash with birch and oak but grades into the oak, rowan birch woodland to the east and the planted areas to the west. Some remnant beech underplanting remains where the slope is less. No NVC classification has been carried out. Rhododendron has been eliminated except for a small area to the south which is too steep to undertake standard manual working.							

2a	4.46	Sessile oak	1940	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area
The west side of the valley has better access and as a result was more heavily managed by the Forestry Commission - the previous owners. The compartment was likley to have been heavily cut over during the two world wars and the current tree cover is a complex mixture of ancient woodland remnants of mainly oak birch and rowan,regeneration by coppicing of the previous pre-war (probably ASNW) oak crop and subsequent conifer underplanting in the 1970's. Cpt 2a consists of mostly oak that was planted/coppiced in the early 1930's together with later planting of beech sycamore, corsican pine and japanese larch in 1973. A large part of the sycamore at the north end has been subseuqently felled by the Trust since acquisition and the corsican pine which was associated with the oak in the south end has apparently failed or was almost completely removed in the thinning in 1999, as there is no sign of it now. Ground flora has not been assessed but appears to mirror that across the valley in cpt 1. Rhododendron is well under control at present.							
2b	2.05	Hybrid larch	1973	PAWS restoration	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area
An area that was largely planted with hybrid larch in 1973: however a significant amount of secondary birch and surrounding oak and ash were left from previous ancient woodland area and lie around the margins and scattered through. A thinning of the larch was carried out in 1999 which started the PAWS restoration process, and again in 2015. No vegetation survey has been carried out.							
2c	2.21	Sessile oak	1920	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area

An open part of the woodland consisting of remnant oak, birch and rowan with scattered bracken glades. Most of the trees appear to be fairly mature and are probably remnants of the pre first world war crop (possibly ASNW) or subsequent regeneration. There are also one or two Scots pine scattered towards the west edge. The ground vegetation has not been surveyed although in most part it is dominated by bracken. Rhododendron and laurel has been well controlled to date but will always try to spread from the woodland to the south.							
2d	0.19	Norway spruce	1940	PAWS restoration	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area
A small PAWS area dominated by a stand of mature norway spruce p.1940 interspersed with native broadleaves - oak and birch. The area was thinned in 1999 to start the PAWS restoration process. Ground flora has not been assessed.							
2e	0.86	Sycamore	1940	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area
A stand of mainly sycamore coppice regenerated from the 1939/40 cutting but also containing a significant quantity of oak coppice also and some rowan and birch. Ground flora has not been assessed but has had a tendecy to become dominated by rhododendron and laurel spreading from the woodland to the south. Yew has also spread as regeneration from over the boundary.							

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.