WOODLAND TRUST

Henlade Wood

Management Plan 2017-2022

MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

ITEM **Page No.**

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Henlade Wood
Location:	Henlade
Grid reference:	ST272225, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 193
Area:	8.95 hectares (22.12 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Henlade Wood is a tranquil rural woodland between Stoke St Mary and Henlade village, within five miles of Taunton. This peaceful woodland contains both areas ancient woodland and more recent millennium planted woodland, and is situated on a hill on the western edge of the Blackdown Hills. It has fairly steeply undulating ground, and spectacular views overlooking the Somerset Levels and surrounding hills.

2.2 Extended Description

Henlade Wood is a rural woodland between Stoke St Mary and Henlade village, within 5 miles of Taunton. This site is situated on a hill on the western edge of the Blackdown Hills. It has fairly steeply undulating ground, and spectacular views overlooking the Somerset Levels and surrounding hills.

The site contains three small areas of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) with diverse ground flora including bluebell, wood anemone, sweet woodruff and several species of orchid. This is connected to young planted broadleaf woodland (1998), with open grassland, and a number of mature hedges. A stream runs through the middle of the site leading into a large pond in the eastern corner which provides further habitat.

Ash, oak and field maple woodlands linked by hedgerows and droves are part of the characteristic habitats of this area. The site lies within The Mid Somerset Hills National Character Area (NCA) 143 where the low hills and ridges rise out of the Somerset Levels and Moors, but it is very close to the Blackdown Hills and the Blackdowns NCA 147. The underlying geology of the area is of Late Triassic and Early Jurassic sediments which contain many fossils, including marine reptiles.

Under the 'Woods on Your Doorstep' scheme the local communities helped design the planted woodland areas and undertook the first planting of new trees in 1998. Although not immediately adjacent to the villages, a network of rides and glades was integrated into the wood design which links in with the public footpath network.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General Location
Henlade Wood is next to the villages of Stoke St Mary and Henlade, and within 5 miles of the centre of Taunton. It is situated on Stoke Hill, a rural lane leading out of Henlade with no pavements. The wood can also be reached by a public footpath from Stoke St Mary through Stoke Wood, and from a path from the south across farmland.

Parking
Pull-ins off the road provide informal parking for several cars. There is a locked car park which can be opened for organised group events.

Public Transport
Nearest bus stop: Falcon Hotel, Henlade on the main A358- approximately 1.5 miles.

3.2 Access / Walks

Access
There are 4 entrances, accessed by kissing gates off the road. Three are situated on the north-west of the site on Stoke Hill, and one to the south-west at the top of the hill close to the neighbouring properties. The network of rides and paths through the wood are unmodified grass and bare earth surfaces, some of which cross the contours of the area, and they can be wet and boggy in places.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Henlade Wood will be attractive, mature, broadleaf woodland with a high forest composition with a diverse understorey of woodland shrubs and healthy ground flora. The open grass areas will provide wide sweeping views, and continue to contain large open-grown trees. The wood will have a structurally diverse canopy of trees, and the ancient woodland and more recent tree planting will integrate together with the mature hedges, and the wide rides. The ground flora in the younger woodland is developing into that associated with ASNW, and the wide rides and open grassland areas continue to provide an alternative diverse habitat for flora and fauna.

The site will continue to provide an important local recreational resource, and the path network will continue to work towards the Trust's objectives of inspiring everyone to value woods and trees. Appropriate access infrastructure will have been installed and maintained as necessary to support visitor access and allow visitors to enjoy the diverse variety of habitats including the woodland, the open grassland areas, the viewpoints and the pond, all year round.

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

Henlade Wood comprises of three small areas of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) (Compartment 1a), connected to young planted broadleaf woodland (1998), with open grassland, and a number of mature hedges (Compartment 2a). The three small blocks of semi natural ancient woodland are remnants of a larger wood felled in the 1950/1960s, known as Knowle Wood. The woodland is NVC type W8 ash-maple and is notable for both Small-leaved Lime and Wild Service. It also contains a small area of non-native laurel, and occasional conifers.

The wood has a rich and varied ground flora including bluebell, wood anemone, sweet woodruff and several species of orchid inc butterfly orchid and twayblade. Dormice and Barbastelle bats have been recorded in the woodland. As such it has the potential to act as a reservoir of species to spread into the surrounding new native woodland. Although there is evidence of past coppicing in the larger block this ceased many years ago and at present the canopy of the wood is closed. Shrubs such as hazel form the understorey, and some young regeneration is apparent. In the small block of woodland next to the adjacent properties to the West of the site, the trees have a smaller diameter than elsewhere which may indicate a different management history.

The wood was a Local Wildlife Site for nature conservation due to its ASNW status and rich and varied flora. The status was removed in 1997 as the reduced area of woodland following the clearance for agriculture was felt to be too small to qualify. However, County Wildlife Site status was restored in 2005 to part of the site, as the new planting carried out by the Woodland Trust is felt to have linked & buffered the ancient woodland and increased the relevant area.

Significance

This wood is a Local Wildlife Site and is locally important. It is in a largely agricultural landscape and is large enough to sustain viable populations of woodland species acting as a reservoir for their future spread.
Dormice and Barbastelle bats have been recorded in the woodland and are both protected Biodiversity Action Plan species. It helps to achieve the Trusts objectives of protecting woods and trees and their wildlife for the future and helps to deliver national, regional and local Biodiversity action plans for lowland woods.

Opportunities & Constraints

Predominantly ash ASNW is susceptible to ash die back.
Ground conditions are variable with poor tracks due to steep slopes, hollows, waterlogged areas and springs.
There are several badger setts within the wood, and the presence of protected species – bats and dormice.

Factors Causing Change

Pests and Tree diseases, particularly ash dieback
Non-native species could impact on the composition of the woodland.
Deer browsing affecting recruitment of natural regeneration and squirrel damage preventing some broadleaf trees from reaching maturity.
Changes in the stream course due to heavy rains causing wet ground etc.
Road construction - A358 Taunton to Southfields scheme

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In 50 years time Henlade Wood will be attractive, mature, broadleaf woodland with a high forest composition with a diverse understorey of woodland shrubs and healthy ground flora. The open grass areas will provide wide sweeping views, and continue to contain large open-grown trees. The wood will have a structurally diverse canopy of trees, and the ancient woodland and more recent tree planting will integrate together with the mature hedges, and the wide rides.

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

To ensure continued existence of the ASNW in its current condition with mature trees, a rich shrub layer and small amounts of regeneration and extensive ASNW ground flora. There are no interventions planned for the mature broadleaf woodland in this plan period, other than small scale path maintenance, and work for tree safety in the plan period.

Invasive non-native species will be monitored and controlled if they are detrimentally affecting the ancient woodland ground flora.

Monitor regeneration and damage by squirrel and/or deer and monitor spread of ash dieback from young woodland to ASNW.

5.2 Mixed Habitat Mosaic

Description

Native broadleaf woodland was planted in 1998 with a design incorporating wide rides, open grassland viewpoints, glades and shrub edges. It is predominantly ash, oak, field maple and hazel with a large proportion of shrub species on the edges including dog rose, spindle, guelder rose, and hawthorn. It re-establishes a woodland habitat across the site which was cleared in the 1950s, and helps to extend and buffer the remnant ancient woodland.

The open space amounts to around 20% of the site. The semi-improved grassland composition reflects the different underlying soil types and drainage. Most are dominated by Yorkshire fog and creeping bent grasses. Some wetter areas are made up of pendulous sedge, rushes and plants of impeded drainage such as common fleabane, and the top of the site dominated by large fescues. In the south of the site the young woodland ground flora is full of common spotted orchids, birds-foot trefoil and oxeye daisies where species-rich wildflower seed were experimentally sown prior to planting.

The large pond (0.15Ha) in the eastern corner is surrounded by wet woodland with mainly large willows and occasional alders.
It is fed by a spring fed stream that runs approximately west to east from the neighbouring property to the west and into the pond.
Although long established, and supplied with fresh water the pond is not known to contain much wildlife, but frogs, toads, newts and occasional fish have been recorded. A dam bank was built from compacted earth at the eastern side of the wood retaining the water.

Significance

The new woodland buffers and extends the ancient woodland habitat and mature hedges on the site and offer opportunities for remnant AW flora/fauna to spread. Both between the areas within Henlade Wood and an adjacent ancient woodland - Stoke Wood to the west. On a wider scale Henlade and Stoke Wood together form the northern spit of a string of woodlands running east-west along the Blackdown Hills. The managed grassland helps create a more diverse habitat mosaic and provides a buffer and linkage to the woodland.
As a Woods on Your Doorstep site the project has been funded on the understanding that woodland will be established and maintained for future generations.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities
The new woodland provides an opportunity for ancient woodland species to spread over a wider area, eventually leading to a more robust community.

Constraints:
Signs of ash dieback reported and confirmed in Sept 2016.
Ground conditions are variable with poor tracks due to steep slopes, hollows, waterlogged areas and springs.
South management entrance too narrow for tractors.

Factors Causing Change

Pests and Tree diseases, particularly ash dieback
Non-native species could impact on the composition of the woodland.
Deer browsing affecting recruitment of natural regeneration and squirrel damage preventing some broadleaf trees from reaching maturity.
Changes in the stream course due to heavy rains causing wet ground etc.
Noxious weeds may invade the grassland
Himalayan balsam could enter the water course and pond

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A diverse maturing and attractive native broadleaf woodland which blends well with the open grass areas and accessible pond. The ground flora in the woodland is developing into that associated with ASNW, and the wide rides and open grassland areas continue to provide an alternative diverse habitat for flora and fauna with the grassland providing wide sweeping views.

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

The young planted woodland rides and paths will be managed via selective rotational ride-side coppicing in winter to create a varied successional shrub edge habitat, and to improve public access and openness of the woodland paths. This will be achieved by coppicing main rides in Cpt 2a in 2018 by cutting up to 20% to 5m width from path by contractors, to ensure it allows light along the paths to benefit wildlife, increase and allow the spread of ground flora from ASNW to secondary woodland areas.

Monitor regeneration and damage by squirrel and/or deer and monitor spread of ash dieback.

Cut open grassland areas across site in late July, removing grassland where possible by either hay cutting or cut and collect. Hay can be left in habitat piles on the young woodland edge in a discrete corner if required. Other areas can be cut with a flail mower where hay machinery does not allow.

Maintain open areas around the pond by maintaining shade of trees to 50%. This is not currently in need of action, but will be monitored in 2019.

Install new 12ft gate with wider turn at south end of site to allow large tractor machinery to access top area.

5.3 Informal Public Access

Description

Henlade Wood is less than a mile from the nearby villages of Stoke St Mary and Henlade, and approximately five miles from the centre of Taunton. There is a car park available to be opened to groups, but this is currently locked to prevent anti-social behaviour which was regularly occurring at the site. However space for several cars is available in pull-ins from the road adjacent to entrances. The wood can also be reached by a public footpath from Stoke St Mary through Stoke Wood, and from a path from the south across farmland. A network of wide rides has been incorporated into the design of the new woodland, with a narrower linking path through the largest of the existing woodland blocks.

The network of rides and paths through the wood are unmodified grass and bare earth surfaces, some of which cross the contours of the area, and they can be wet and boggy in places. The design also incorporates several views, particularly north over the Somerset Levels.

Significance

Created as part of the Woods on your Doorstep project, the local community were involved in the fundraising, design and planting of the site. Public access is vital to ensure ongoing support for the Trust's work. Inspiring everyone to enjoy and value woodland is a fundamental aim of the Woodland Trust.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:
To engage with users of the wood through interpretation, signage and events.

Constraints:
Ground conditions are variable with poor tracks due to steep slopes, hollows, waterlogged areas and springs.
Parking

Factors Causing Change

Growth of trees in younger woodland is shading some paths, causing muddy, slippery slopes.
There has been a history of misuse of the car park area including dumping, motorcycle racing, vandalism and occupation by travellers, now the car park is closed no further incidents have occurred since it was locked in 2014

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The site provides an important local recreational resource, and the path network continues to work towards the Trust’s objectives of inspiring everyone to value woods and trees. Appropriate access infrastructure has been installed and maintained to support visitor access and allow visitors to enjoy the diverse variety of habitats including the woodland, the open grassland areas, the viewpoints and the pond, all year round.

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

The short term objective is to maintain and improve the site as easily accessible, attractive, well maintained and safe woodland in accordance with access category B, with the focus of this plan period to improve the path network as outline in KF2 – Short Term Objective (by coppicing main rides in Cpt 2a in 2018). This will be appropriate to meet increasing needs and improve the paths for walker as well as the structural and species diversity.

New access infrastructure will be maintained to support visitor access to both the wood and the interesting features of the site all year round. This will be done by:

Main paths are to be cut and maintained as necessary three times each year in May, July, and September, and the paths and entrances cleared of litter and obstructions such as fallen branches.

Entrance furniture will be maintained to keep them welcoming and in good condition, and maintained during path cuts to improve access.

Legal responsibilities – work to maintain roadside trees and highways clearances along north and west roadside boundary – Cut hedge and overhanging branches with tractor mounted flail every January/February.

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	2.27	Mixed native broadleaves	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
Three small blocks of ASNW which are remnants of a larger area of woodland which was cleared in the last century. Main tree species are ash, field maple and oak with hazel understorey. Wild service is present locally. Some conifer species are present as remnants of a plantation extent of the 1970's, although only a small percentage of total canopy. There was a history of coppicing in C19, but the woods have not been actively managed for some time, and consequently the canopy is closed with few gaps. The spring ground flora is very rich including bluebell, primrose, wood anemone, sweet woodruff and several species of orchid. There is a stream feeding into an artificially created dammed pond (3a) which forms part of the largest woodland block. Dormice and Barbastelle bats have been recorded in the woodland.							
2a	5.80	Mixed native broadleaves	1998	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access	Special Landscape Area
This compartment comprises the areas that were previously open farmed grassland. Most was planted in 1998 with oak, ash, field maple, hazel and a high proportion of shrubs (around 20-40%). These trees and shrubs have established well and are in good health. Ash dieback found, reported and confirmed in young ash regeneration in 2016. Historically the southern field was ASNW, with further areas in the northern field shown as conifer plantation, possibly orchard. It was cleared in the 1950's/60s although the area was 'improved' for agriculture after that time, which has resulted in fertile conditions for grass and noxious weeds. The planting and mature hedges link the three blocks of ASNW. As part of the design wide rides and glades were incorporated into the woodland to maintain views, services, and provide access. The area is sloping and contains a prominent hill with a specimen oak, which was left unplanted to keep the character and provide a viewpoint. Wide bands of shrubs were planted under these viewpoints to keep them open for longer.							

3a	0.17	Open ground		Non-wood habitat	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site	Informal Public Access	

This compartment contains the water courses and man-made lake. The stream is naturally occurring but flows along the hedge-side ditching. It then spreads out across this compartment creating a distinctly boggy area until gathering and flowing into the lake.
A dam bank has been built from compacted earth at the eastern side of the wood retaining the water.
Although long established, and supplied with fresh water the pond is not known to contain much wildlife, but frogs, toads, newts and occasional fish have been recorded. Vegetation is mostly reeds and large willow trees around the edges with occasional alder.

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.