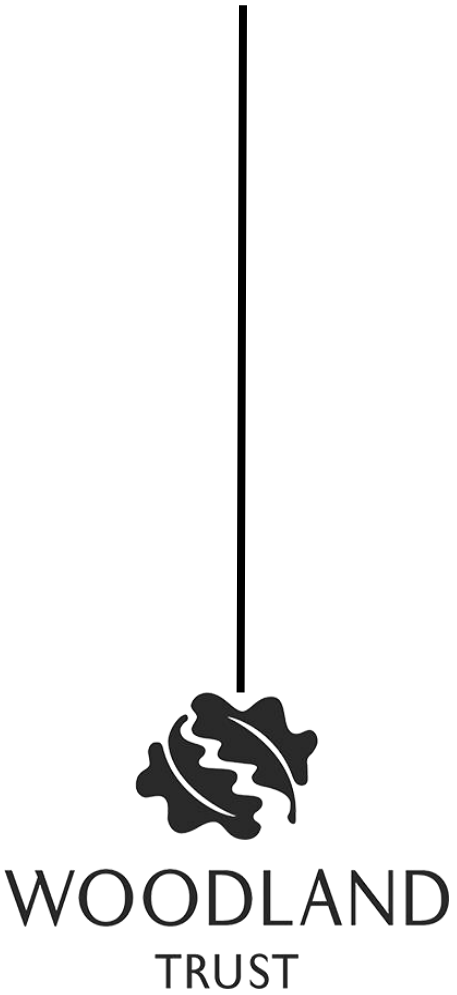
William's Wood

(Plan period – 2023 to 2028)



Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

"A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife."

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK's native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, 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. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our 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 natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities 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 encourage our woods to be used for 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. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

1. SITE DETAILS

William's Wood

Location:	Warninglid, Horsham Grid reference: TQ240262 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 198
Area:	4.76 hectares (11.76 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

William's Wood is a 4.7 hectare (11 acre) ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) in the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), about three quarters of a mile from the village of Warninglid, West Sussex. It was left to the Woodland Trust in 1993 by Jane Louisa Knapman and was named after Mrs Knapman's husband, William. Historically, the wood formed part of the neighbouring Harvey's Wood and part of the grounds of the adjoining property, Stonewick.

Although small, the site is diverse, containing gill woodland around two deeply incised streams (a feature of the High Weald), hazel coppice, two meadows, and a larch stand. It also forms the northern extent of a larger swathe of mixed woodland extending to the south and is loosely connected to the expansive treescape of the High Weald AONB to the north. The High Weald AONB comprises 78% of the High Weald National Character Area (NCA), both of which have 26 to 28% woodland cover, approximately three times the national average, with 17% of the NCA being ASNW and 5% planted ancient woodland sites (PAWS). The wider landscape consists of extensive woodland, farmland and parkland interspersed with occasional properties, waterbodies, and the large towns of Horsham, Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill.

William's Wood is accessible via a pedestrian entrance on the south boundary from surrounding public footpaths to the north and south. There is a network of permissive paths and rides allowing access to the majority of the wood and the surrounding woodland.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

In the long-term (50 years plus) William's Wood will continue to be characterised by its thriving hazel coppice understorey, with native canopy species such as oak and beech, and abundant ancient woodland ground flora. The small scale of the site and poor accessibility does not lend itself to significant silvicultural intervention and therefore, the wood will be maintained largely through natural processes. Species will fluctuate according to natural conditions, with notable tree diseases (e.g. ash dieback) altering the canopy composition. While certain species may diminish, other species are likely to thrive in the changing conditions, such as increasing light levels created by the loss of trees in the canopy.

Although in this context William's Wood is one very small component of a much larger whole (the High Weald AONB), the Trust's management of the woods and meadows are of significance in contrast to the intensive management of the majority of open space in the locality. Therefore, the balance of approximately 80% native woodland and 20% open ground within the site will be maintained.

Dead or dying trees will only be felled if they pose a safety risk, and the resulting timber will be stacked within the wood to increase dead wood habitat. Where dead trees do not pose a safety risk they will be left to provide valuable standing deadwood habitat.

Herbivore impact (e.g. deer browsing) will not be preventing natural regeneration of native trees and understorey, or detrimentally affecting ground flora, following appropriate assessment and appropriate management if required,

Non-native invasive species (e.g. rhododendron and Japanese Knotweed) will be removed and controlled and will not be threatening the woodland ecosystem.

Access will be facilitated with welcome signs at entrances and a network of maintained footpaths, with bridges and steps providing access through the wetter and steeper areas.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
William's Wood is a typical High Weald gill woodland, modified in recent history by the planting and subsequent invasion of Rhododendron ponticum, which was exacerbated by storm damage in 1987. The rhododendron has since been removed and is currently under control, although re-colonisation is always ongoing due to the prevalence of the species on neighbouring land abutting the wood. The geology of William's Wood is characteristic of the High Weald, with a combination of Wadhurst Clay (slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage" - magic.defra.gov.uk) with Cretaceous Tunbridge Wells Sand resulting in sandstone outcrops exposed by the erosion of the ghyll stream valley. Pedunculate oak is the most common canopy tree, with a notable area of planted larch and occasional beech, alder and ash. However, ash cover is reducing either naturally or where felled to maintain safety, due to ash dieback disease (Hymenoscyphus fraxinea) and natural regeneration of birch, beech, alder, goat willow, and rowan are developing in its place. The understorey is predominantly hazel coppice and bluebells are the dominant ground flora species in spring. There are ferns in the stream valleys and some wet areas supporting soft rush, sphagnum and other mosses.
Significance
Ancient woodland occupies only 2% of land in the UK. It is an important habitat for many rare and endangered species. Gill woodlands have a high nature conservation value. They provide a stable, moist micro-climate which favours a rich growth of ferns and bryophytes. In south-east England they can represent relicts from the Atlantic period of over 5000 years ago and are of worldwide importance. In addition, one of the objectives (Statements of Environmental Opportunity) of the High Weald NCA is to maintain and enhance existing woodland to improve ecological function at a landscape scale for the benefit of biodiversity, soils and water, climate regulation, and to safeguard ancient woodlands.
Opportunities & Constraints
Constraints: steep slopes and streams limit silvicultural management.
Factors Causing Change
Rhododendron ponticum could cause detriment to the native ecosystem if not kept under control. Deer could have a detrimental effect on tree and ground flora regeneration and need to be monitored.

Ash Dieback is an ongoing disease within the wood and surrounding landscape. It is having a minor effect on the structure of the wood, creating open areas where ash diminishes, with natural regeneration of tree and shrub species establishing in their place. Dead wood is increasing as a result of the disease and this will be retained on site where possible, in places where it does not present a hazard to neighbours or visitors to the wood.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Woodland cover (80%) will be maintained with native canopy species including oak and beech, with large veteran trees and plentiful standing and fallen deadwood. Hazel will be thriving as the dominant component of the understorey, supplemented with a diversity of other native species such as holly, hawthorn, elder, goat willow, rowan and cherry. The larch plantation area will have developed more natural characteristics through senescence and windthrow in storm events, though some planted larch will remain, providing diversity of habitat.
Non-native invasive species such as rhododendron ponticum will be controlled and will not threaten native understorey, ground flora and tree regeneration.

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

To restore canopy cover and ecological integrity, the following will be carried out in this plan period:
•Annual hand-pulling of rhododendron seedlings and monitoring of levels in 2024 and during the woodland condition assessment in 2027.
•A herbivore impact assessment in 2024 and during the woodland condition assessment in 2027, to ensure establishment of tree and shrub natural regeneration to restore canopy cover to 80%.
•Annual assessment of ash affected by ash dieback disease as part of the site tree safety inspections in line with the Trust's Tree Risk Management Policy.
•A woodland condition assessment in 2027 to inform the next management plan review.

4.2 f2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Description

There are two meadow areas of acid to neutral grassland totaling just under one hectare (sub-cpt 1b), which slope downhill to the south. The upper meadow (0.70ha) is central to the site, with a smaller meadow (0.24ha) to the west. Both meadows hold a wide variety of species, with woodland wildflowers and ancient woodland indicator species (e.g. bluebell and wood anemone) evident in early spring and most prevalent on the periphery, along with an abundance of grassland species and tree seedlings. Bracken emerges later in the year and some coarse grasses, tall herbs and bramble are present, particularly at the north end of the upper meadow. Bracken has increased in recent years to approximately 51 - 75% (DAFOR) cover. A few maturing trees are also present within the meadows from natural regeneration. The most notable species are colonies of orchids (including heath spotted and twayblades) in the lower meadow, alongside fine grasses, small sedges and rushes at the eastern end.

Japanese knotweed has also been introduced into the upper meadow along with other garden plants such as mombretia, although these are contained or diminishing with management.

Significance

Neutral and acid grasslands are a rare and decreasing habitat. Nationally less than 3% of grasslands remain unimproved. The High Weald NCA is a stronghold for this habitat, albeit in small fragmented parcels. With the surrounding ancient semi-natural woodland, the combination and interaction of these two rare habitats together is valuable for hosting

scarce or rare species. In fact, one of the objectives (Statements of Environmental Opportunity) of the High Weald NCA is to maintain and restore links between woodland and other woodland habitats such as species-rich grasslands outside main woodlands, to create a robust network of wooded and open semi-natural habitats that will benefit internationally important populations of species such as bats.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: Sloping and wet ground limit access to mowing with small scale machinery in dry periods to prevent significant ground damage.

Factors Causing Change

Non-native/invasive species: Japanese knotweed, garden escapees (e.g. mombretia), bracken and other coarse vegetation (e.g. bramble) could dominate scarce grassland species if left un-checked without management.
Natural succession to broadleaved woodland: Self-sown trees could establish if left un-checked without management.
Grazing by herbivores (e.g. deer and rabbits) could have a detrimental impact on the developing flora.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The open ground will be maintained at approximately 20% (1ha) and will remain species-rich, defined by neutral to acid grassland indicator species (e.g. bedstraws, fescues, sedges and orchids).
Bracken, tree seedlings and coarse vegetation will beoccasional (DAFOR 11 - 25%) in small patches and margins.
Areas of trees and scrub surrounding and within the meadows may be cut back when necessary to prevent excessive shading and encroachment of the open ground.
Non-native invasive species will be eradicated or controlled and will not be causing detriment to the native ecosystem.

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

To maintain the diversity and area of open ground, the following will be carried out in this plan period:
•Annual mowing of a minimum of 0.94ha in July or September.
•Annual herbicide treatment of Japanese Knotweed in line with an environmental and social risk assessment (ESRA) with annual monitoring to assess effectiveness of treatment. The aim is to eradicate Japanese knotweed within the plan period.
•Assessment of open space condition in 2024 and as part of the woodland condition assessment in 2027, to inform the next management plan review.

4.3 f3 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

William's Wood is a WT category C access site (low usage) situated near Warninglid, a small village five and half miles west of Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

It is accessible via public footpaths to the north and south of the wood, which lead to an open entrance at its southern end, adjoining Stonewick Wood. The entrance is indicated by a Woodland Trust welcome sign and natural, unsurfaced permissive paths offer a circular route of approximately one kilometre, leading back to the same entrance and exit point. Steps facilitate access on the steepest slopes and a small wooden bridge with one handrail enables the crossing of the gill stream.

The wood is a classic example of the High Weald, characterised by mature oak/hazel woodland surrounding the deep gorge-like gill stream valley, lined with ferns and mosses. It offers a place for quiet recreation with the emergence of a significant bluebell carpet in spring, and a bench adjacent to the southern meadow provides an ideal picnic spot to admire the native wildflowers in summer.

The Woodland Trusts' Church Covert is also within approximately two kilometres of William's Wood, with access via road or public footpaths. Nearest postcode: RH17 6AJ. See the Church Covert online management plan on the Woodland Trust website for more details.

Significance

It has been proven that access to woodland provides an improved quality of life with benefits to both mental and physical health. William's Wood provides local people with free access to woodland in an area with much privately-owned woodland. It also offers visitors from further afield a rare opportunity to experience tranquility in a wooded environment in the busy southeast of England.

In addition, one of the objectives (Statements of Environmental Opportunity) of the High Weald NCA is to "manage and enhance recreational opportunities, public understanding and enjoyment integrated with the conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, a productive landscape and tranquility, in accordance with the purpose of the High Weald AONB designation."

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: The wood is some distance from the nearest village and there is no parking nearby. Pre-planning a route to the wood and having a suitable map for navigation on a visit is highly recommended.

Factors Causing Change

Ash dieback: This tree disease affects public access provision, requiring tree safety works to maintain safe access through the wood.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Site infrastructure will be maintained to accommodate the low number of visitors. Footpaths will remain natural, with minimal infrastructure where essential (e.g. wooden bridges to facilitate access across the seasonal streams) to provide a safe, enjoyable experience for visitors.
The tranquil character will be valued and supported by local residents, visitors and sympathetic activities.

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

To continue to provide a tranquil experience with a circular access route through the wood, the following will be carried out within the plan period:
•Annual strimming of paths, including through the meadows.
•Annual inspection of infrastructure (steps and footbridge) and remedial works carried out as required.
•Annual tree inspections and any remedial tree works carried out as required in line with the WT Tree Risk Management policy.
•An assessment of access and infrastructure provision as part of the woodland condition assessment in 2027.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	February
2023	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	July
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2023	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	July
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	July
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	July
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	July
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	3.82	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Ancient semi-natural woodland (NVC type: W10a). Approx. P1900 oak, beech, ash with predominantly hazel coppice understorey.						
1b	0.94	Open ground	1900	Non-wood habitat	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Two separate neutral to acid grassland meadows in the centre and southern end of the site. Species recorded on the central meadow include: Primroses, violets, wood anemone, bluebell, dog's mercury, bugle, yellow archangel, ground elder, narrow leaved dock, germander speedwell, hedge woundwort, figwort, wild strawberries, knapweed, devil's bit scabious, germander speedwell, ladies bedstraw, and Solomon's Seal. Rank grass, tall herbs and bramble are more abundant to the north. Garden escapees or introductions: mombretia, cultivated daffodils, Japanese Knotweed. Species recorded on the southern meadow (in addition to the above) include: Twayblade, tormentil, ladies smock, spear thistle, heath spotted orchid, fescues, sweet vernal grass, small sedges and rushes. Bracken is abundant on both meadows later in the year, with occasional tree seedlings and establishing trees including silver birch and ash.						

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.

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