

Perceptions of woodland resilience on private estates in the Highlands



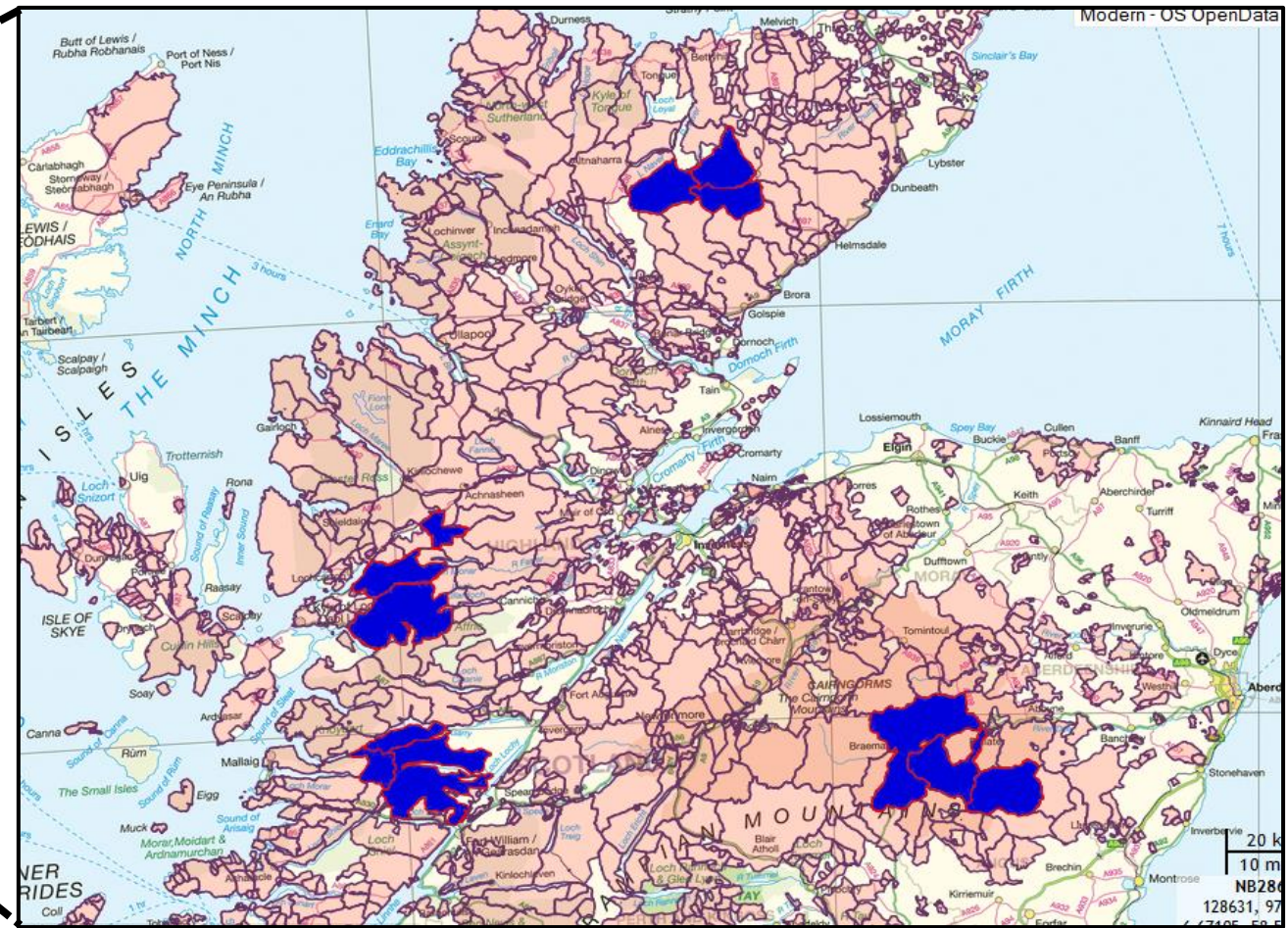
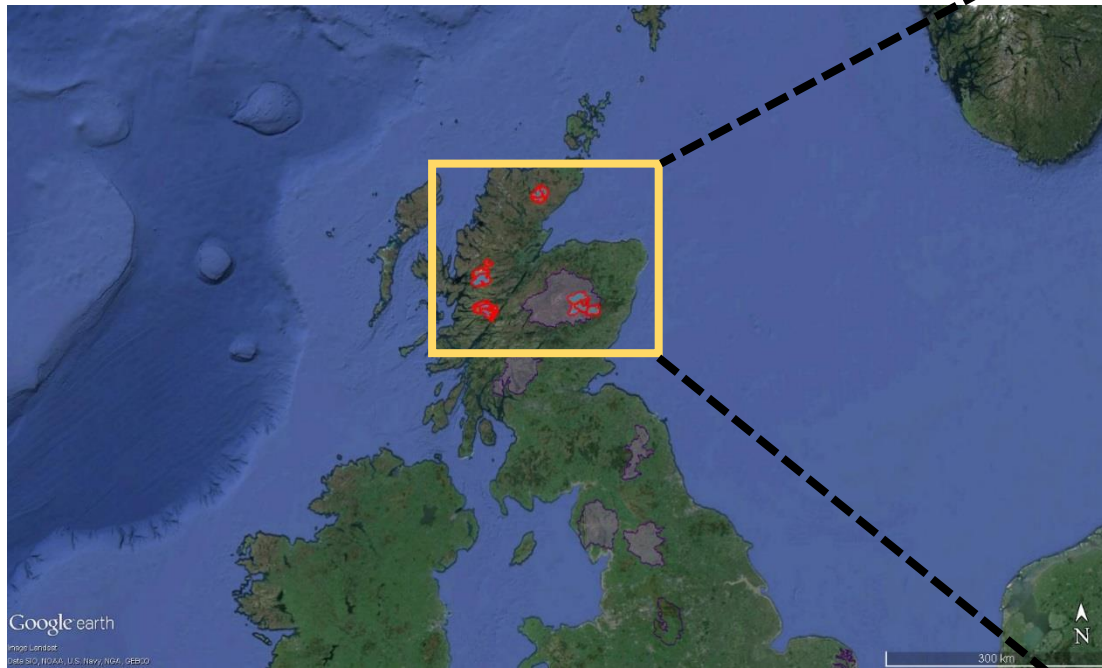
Euan Bowditch – University of the Highlands and Islands

Private sporting estates

- 43% of the Highlands
- Individuals owning large tracts of land (5,000-40,000 hectares+)
- Often absentee owners
- Traditionally bought as retreats
- Now bought for status, recreation and sporting pursuits
- Woodland owners?



Case Studies – Scottish Highlands



Targets:

- Current woodland covers 17% of Scotland
- Highlands = 18% coverage
- 25% coverage by 2050
- Translates to 10,000 hectares of newly planted woodland every year
- Targets are falling short....



Resilience

- Big policy aim for Scottish government in regards to the economy, rural populations and the environment – “*Resilient and healthy woodlands*”
- Academic view – Stability, adaptation and transformation
- What does this mean to estate managers?

- Woodland viewed through climate change, tree health and genetic resilience

Resilient woodland



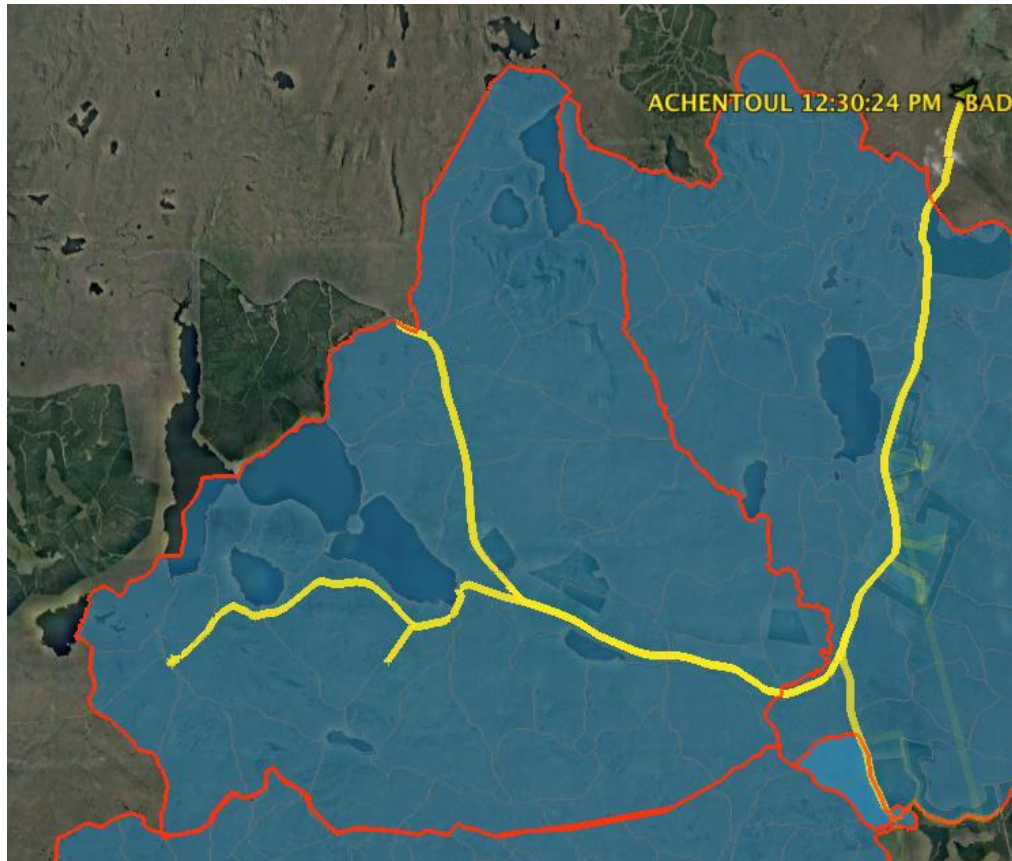
Red Grouse



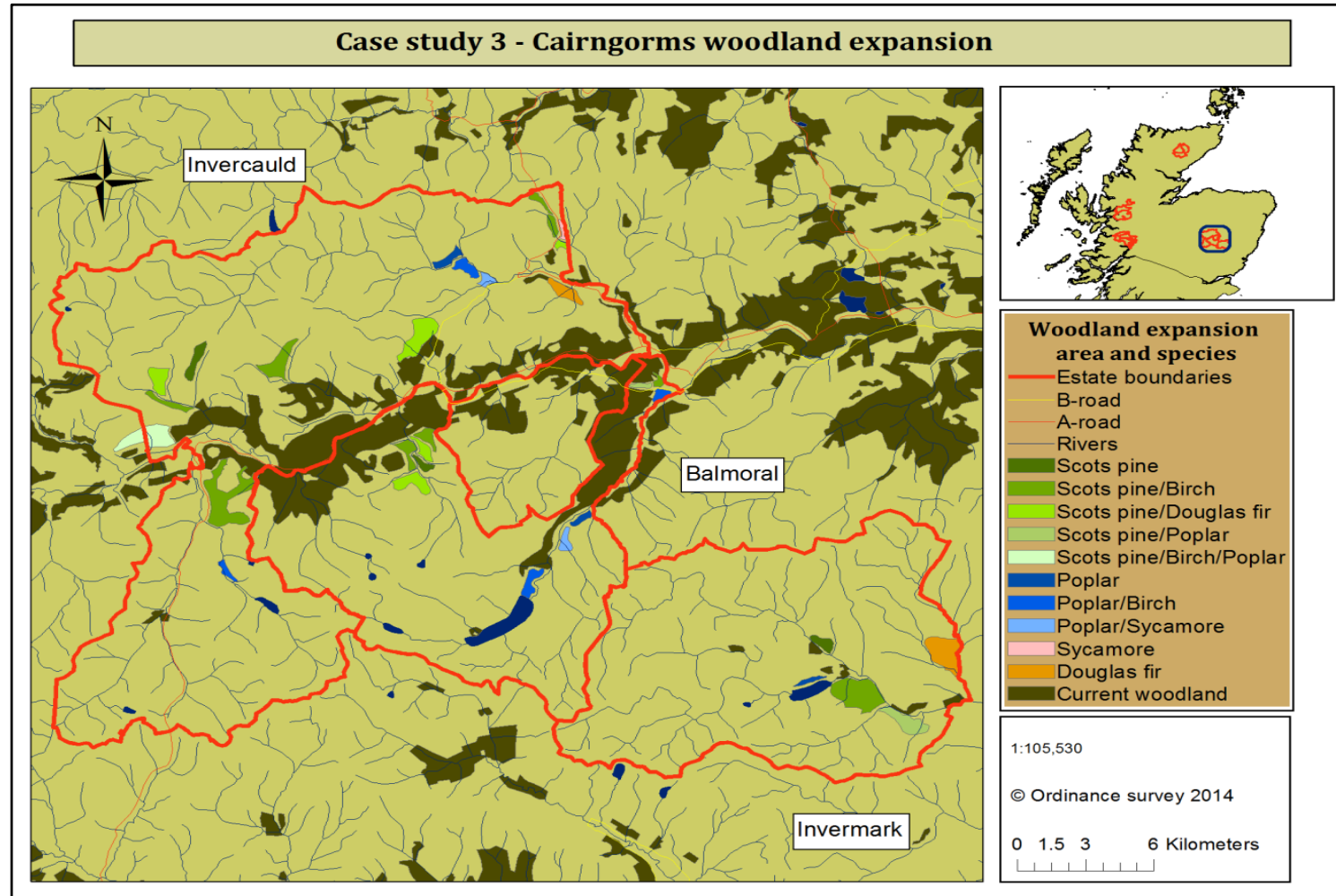
Deer



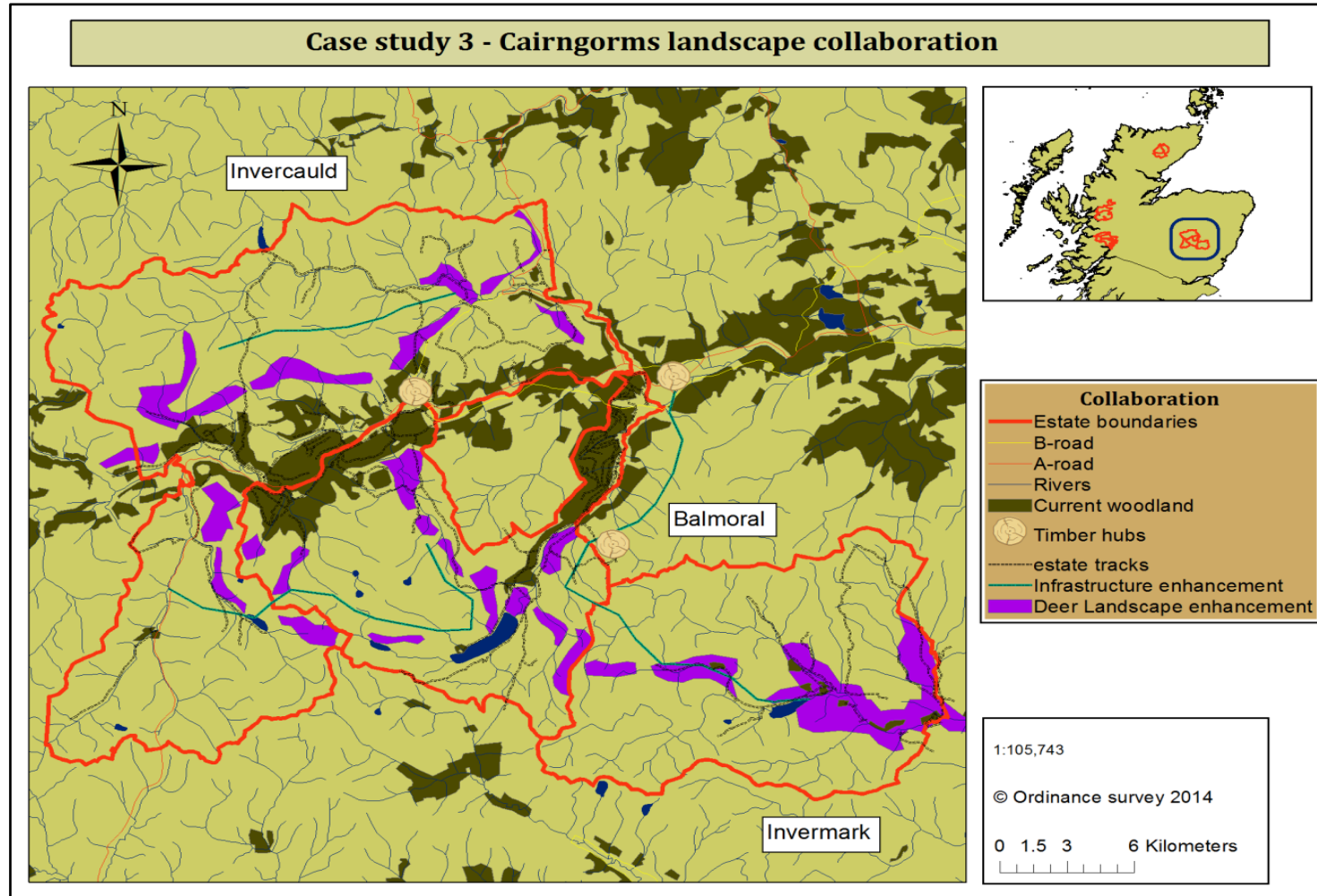
Field Interview



Woodland planning

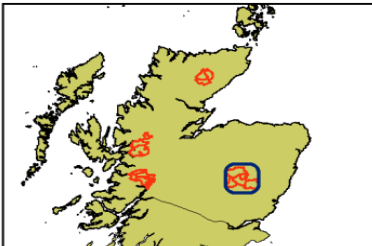
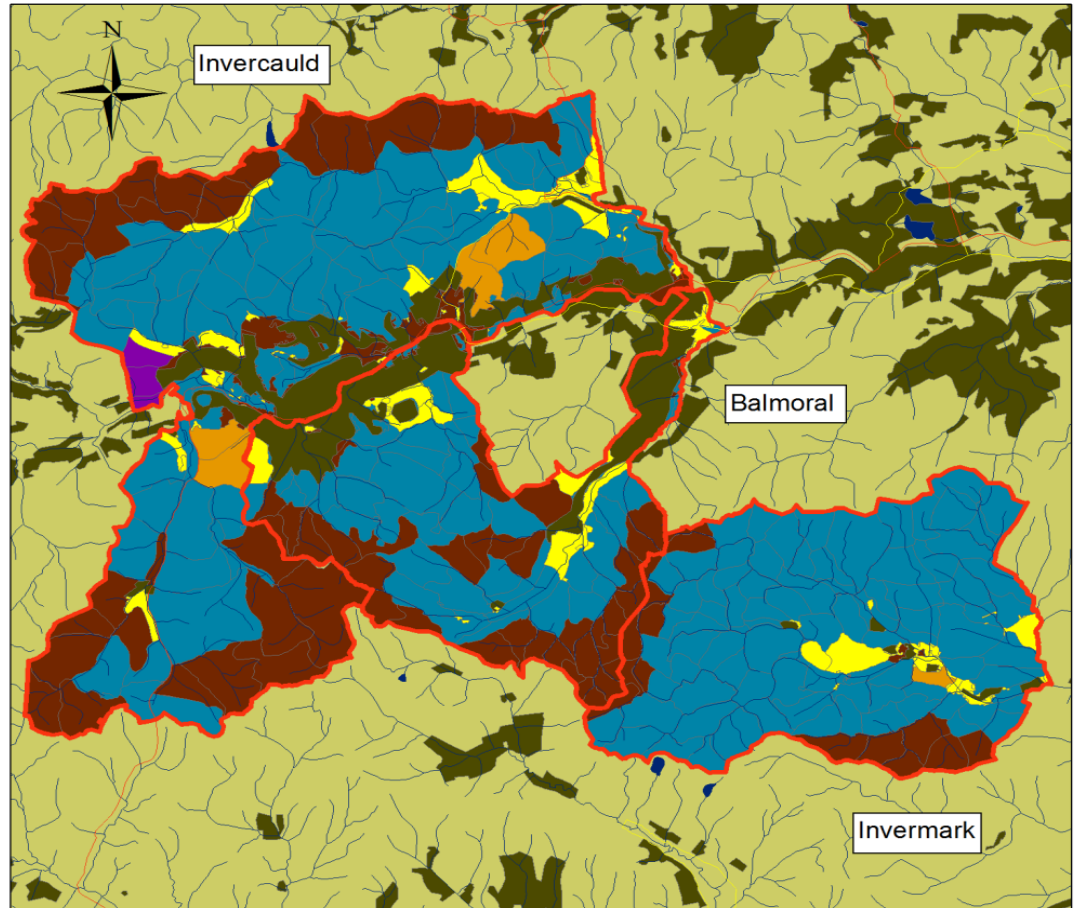


Collaborative planning



Resilience over the estates

Case study 3 - Cairngorms landscape resilience



Landscape resilience

- Estate boundaries
- B-road
- A-road
- Rivers
- Current woodland
- Stable
- Static
- Transformation
- Adaptation
- Collaboration

1:105,162
© Ordnance survey 2014
0 1.5 3 6 Kilometers

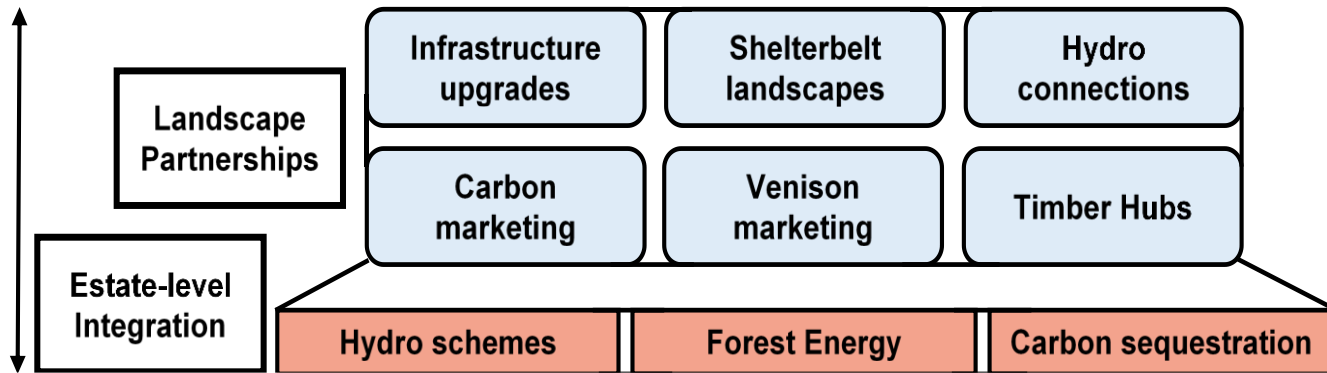
Resilient woodland types

- Stable
 - Amenity woodland
 - Caledonian pine
 - Shelterbelts
 - Christmas tree plantation
- Adaptive
 - Broadleaf planting,
 - Riparian woodland and
 - Natural regeneration
- Static
 - Plantation woodlands (non-native)
 - No infrastructure access
- Transformative
 - Small fragmented areas vulnerable to disturbance

Estate woodland resilience

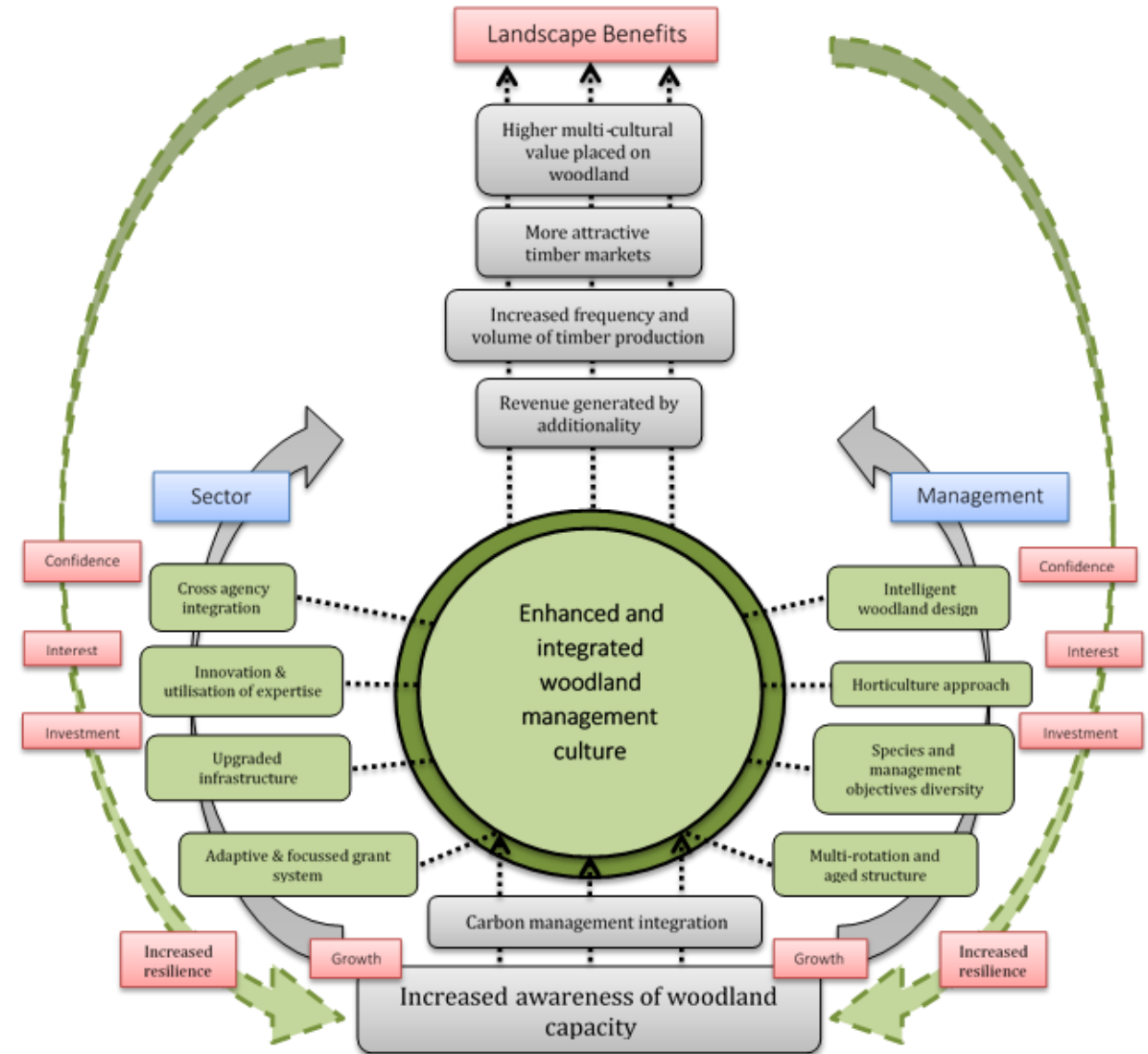
- Conflicting rationales between socio-economic and ecological resilience (unwillingness to diversify)
- Mostly forestry considered an unstable culture on estates
- Social neglect and reduced capacity
- Lack of skills and knowledge
- Incompatible time frames - policy
- Perception of woodland influenced by landscape narratives

Moving resilience forward



Woodland resilience

- Adaptive and focussed grant system with greater interaction
- Building regional expertise
- Upgrade infrastructure
- Single tree management – understanding the tree
- Encourage diverse silvicultural approaches
- Agency agreements
- Link climate change to practical management options



Re-interpretation of woodlands

Perception linking to confidence and capacity

