



Forest Development Monitoring

Initial Plot Survey Report

January 2007

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On behalf of The Wild Ennerdale Partnership

Funded and Supported By Natural England



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Introduction

The Wild Ennerdale partnership is committed to allowing the Ennerdale Valley to develop as a wilder valley allow natural processes greater say in how the ecology of the valley develops. Clearly this is a radical departure from how the valley has been managed over the last 100 years and is important for scientific research and to support management decisions that information is gathered about the valley as it changes. Key to monitoring these changes is setting up base line surveys which can be repeated in the future. This report describes the setting up of permanent sample plots in 2006 with the aim of monitoring the development of the forest into the future. The survey work has been fully funded by Natural England to whom the Wild Ennerdale Partnership is very grateful.

Methodology

Desk based

Using Arcview 3.2 a 300m grid was created across the wooded areas of the valley. This generated over 100 points. For reasons of funding and unnecessary duplication this was reduced to around 100 plots. A final figure of 104 plots (see Appendix 1) was agreed which included additional plots on the boundary of forested areas. Each of the plots was given a unique plot id and its gps reference calculated using GIS.

Field based

The Forestry Commission let a contract to Phil Taylor of Eden Woodlands to complete the field work. Eden Woodlands had completed 3 similar surveys to a high standard. The field survey was based on the methodology described in FCIN45 (see [pdf document from Forest Research](#)). At each survey point the following information was recorded about the crop using a 0.02ha plot (8m radius):-

- The number of trees by species including recording the dbh (diameter at 1.3m) of every tree and the top height of the largest dbh tree.
- The number of saplings by species
- The number of seedlings by species.
- The number of seedlings and saplings that have been damaged by grazing animals
- The percentage ground cover of different vegetation types
- Any other relevant comments
- A photograph of the plot.
- A coil of wire was buried at each plot centre to aid replicating the survey in the future.

The survey took approximately 22.5 days and cost £2655.00 which equates to £35.52 per plot.

Results

The survey produced 104 detailed field survey forms which have been summarised a spread sheet which is presented in Appendix 3. A total area of just over 2ha was surveyed. A full copy of the field data sheet is held by The Forestry Commission, Natural England, The National Trust and Eden Woodlands.

The data was then examined as graphs, tables and by importing back into a new GIS package ARC 9.2. The latter enabled the data to be overlaid with other layers such as current woodland and soils. In addition the GIS package was used to explore the distribution of the results across the whole valley.

The table below provides a snapshot of what the data reveals

	Oak	Birch	Larch	Spruce
Percentage of plots including trees	4%	10%	19%	16%
Percentage of plots including saplings	3%	16%	15%	38%
Percentage of plots including seedlings	6%	22%	18%	43%
Percentage of plots with trees of any species	44%			
Percentage of plots with saplings of any species	60%			
Percentage of plots with seedlings of any species	67%			
Percentage of plots with no trees, saplings or seedlings recorded	16%			

The graphs produced are provided as Appendix 4 whilst the GIS maps are provided in Appendix 5.

Interpretation

Whilst the value of this data will become clearer when the survey is repeated in the future it is still possible to draw some conclusion about the current structure of the forest from this dataset as summarised below:

From the Graphs

- On the face of it seedling regeneration is equally split between broadleaf (48%) and conifer (52%). Unfortunately this does reflect the east west split with spruce dominating the western valley.
- Browsing damage is very low with only 12% of seedlings and 6% of saplings recorded with browsing damage. This should bode well for future seedling establishment into woodland. Equally it could be seen as an opportunity to reduce the level of culling and allow more browsing to control regeneration. This topic needs further debate.
- The number of small category spruce trees per hectare is over twice the number of birch or larch small trees per hectare. Thinning of areas of spruce must be a priority to ensure that spruce does not dominate the future forest.

- Spruce dominates the saplings category, a situation that needs to be controlled else spruce will have the potential to dominate the valley again.

From the Maps

- The forest is becoming more species diverse. From looking at the three maps which show the distribution of trees, saplings and seedlings it can be seen that the species diversity of the seedlings is greater than that of the saplings which is greater than that of the trees.
- The eastern valley has significantly fewer trees and as such is less structurally diverse than the western and central valley. This reflects harvesting of the remaining mature spruce which was completed during 2002 to 2005 with the aim of reducing future spruce regeneration.
- Whilst spruce regeneration (seedlings) is apparent in the eastern valley recent clear fells only exhibit low levels of regeneration compared to older clear fells. Again reflecting the removal of the mature seed bearing trees.
- Birch and larch regeneration dominates the seedlings recorded in the western valley.
- Spruce does dominate the saplings and seedlings in the middle and eastern valleys.
- Seedlings and saplings densities and diversity is higher on the south facing side of the valley, possibly reflecting improved growing conditions.
- The plots in Side Wood have not picked up many oak trees. Neither were many seedlings or saplings recorded. Additional plots may be advisable in Side Wood to adequately monitor this important ancient woodland.
- Browsing damage across the plots was low and restricted to three areas, Silver Cove, Bowness Knott and Broadmoor.

Summary and Recommendations

The work carried out has achieved the aim of providing a base line dataset that can be replicated in future years.

It would be beneficial to install four extra plots in Side Wood to ensure that this ancient woodland is adequately monitored.

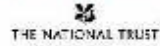
Managing and controlling spruce saplings and thinning spruce trees in the eastern and middle valley along with restocking native broadleaves in the eastern valley is important in ensuring that spruce does not dominate the future forest.

The survey should be repeated between 2011 and 2016. It may be best to consider repeating the survey nearer to 2011 to be able to adequately monitor the effectiveness of spruce control and restocking. However once spruce is considered unlikely to dominate the future forest a standard resurvey period of 10 years should suffice.

Gareth Browning
January 2007

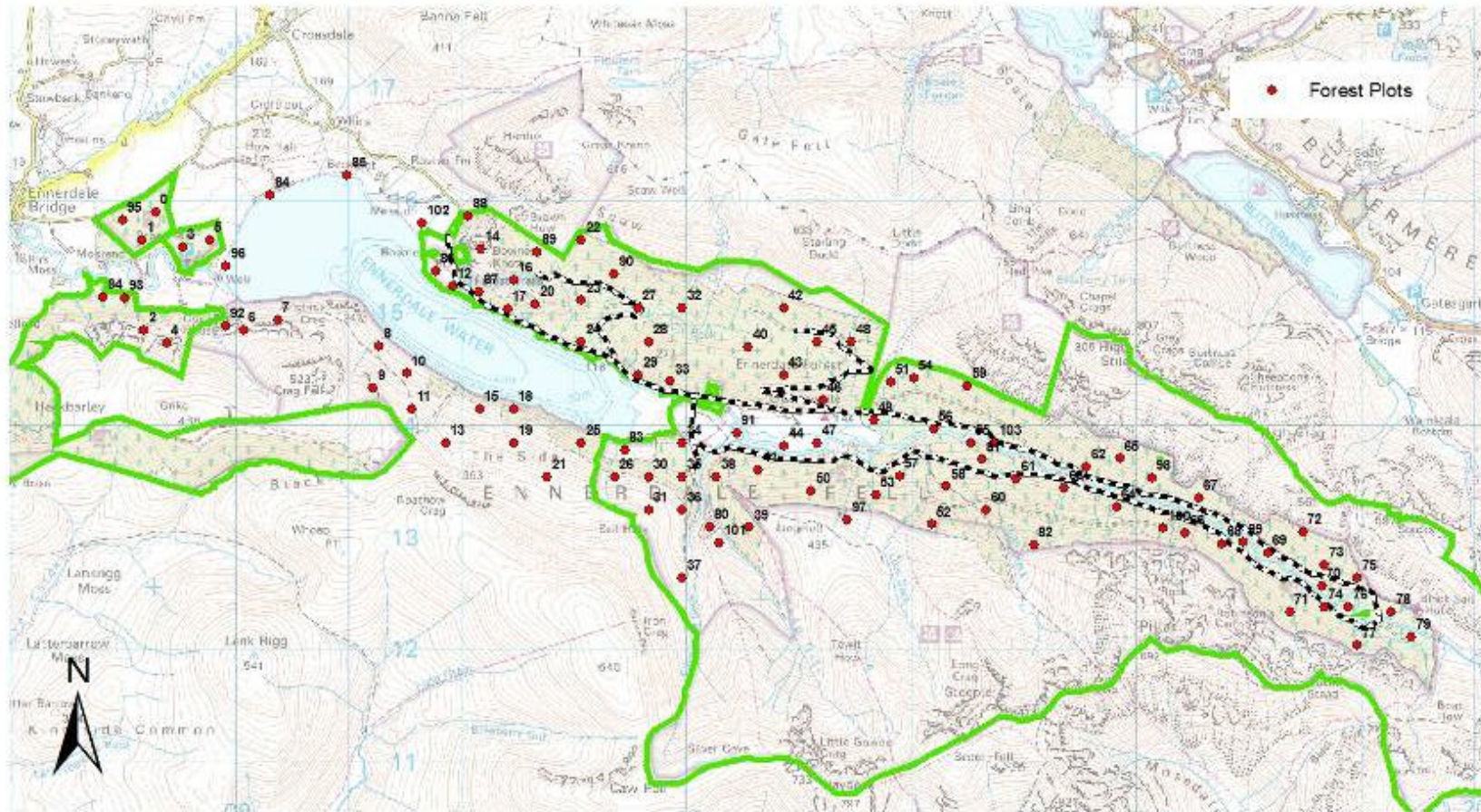
Appendix 1-- Plot Layout Maps

Wild Ennerdale



Monitoring Forest Development

Scale: 1:35,000

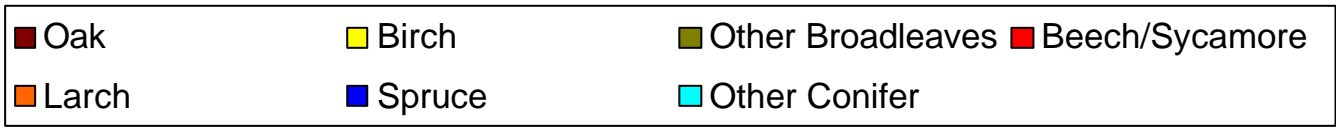
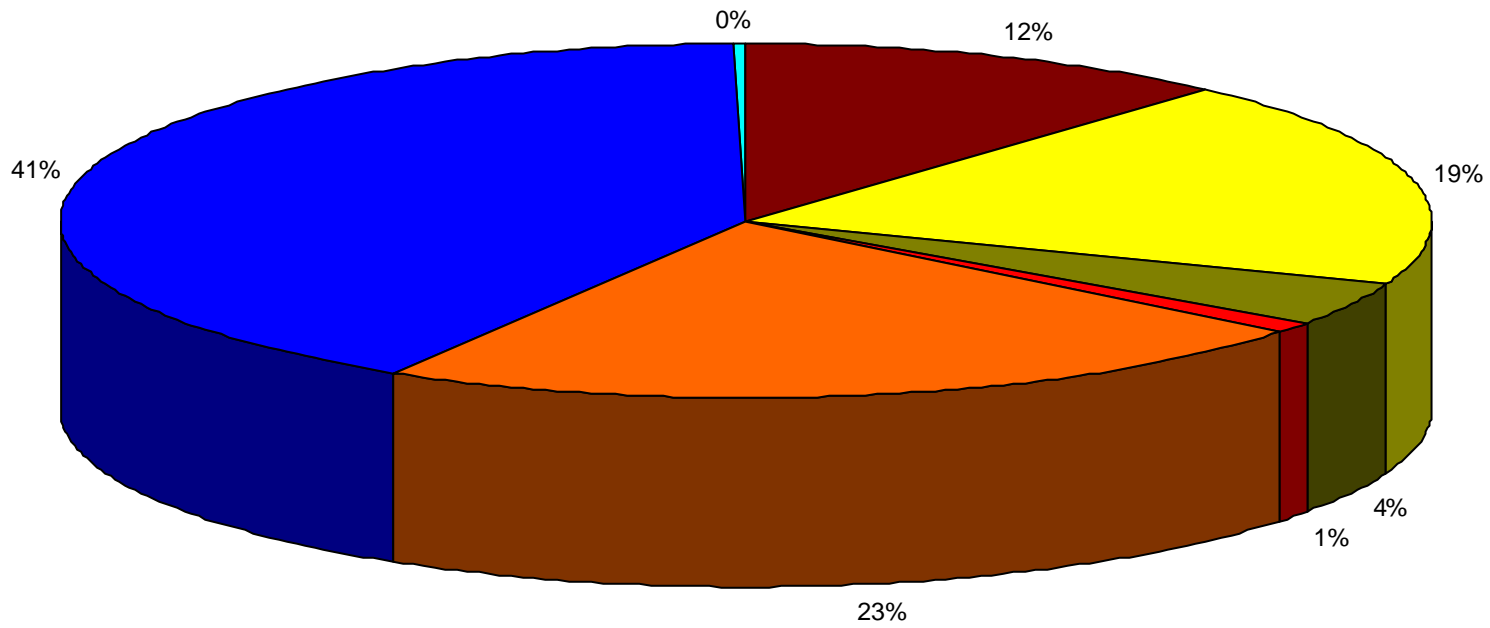


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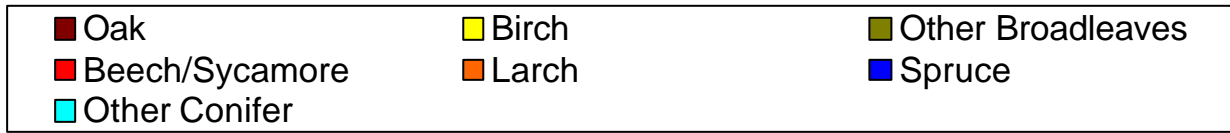
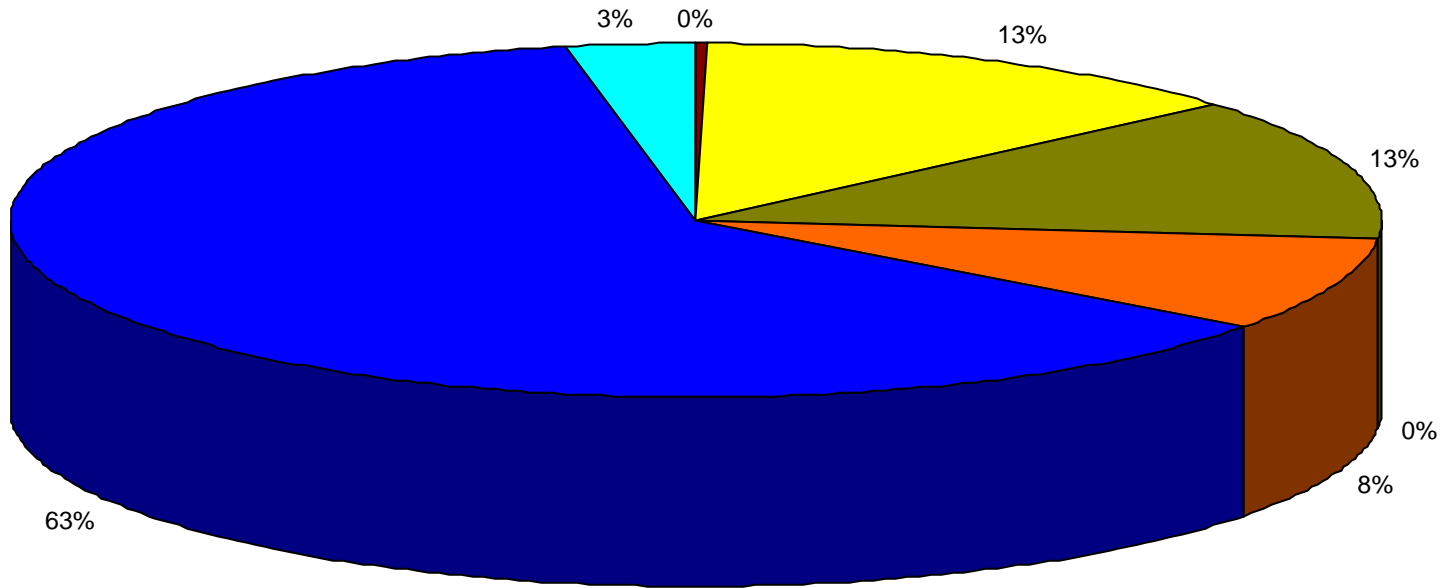
Appendix 2 -- Summary Data

Appendix 3 -- Graphs

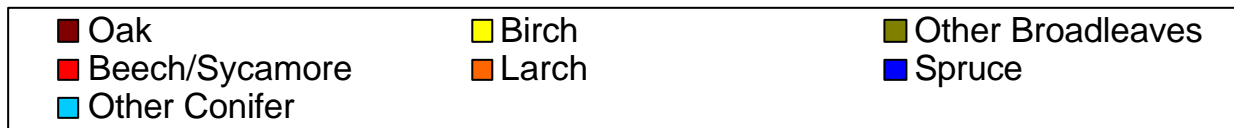
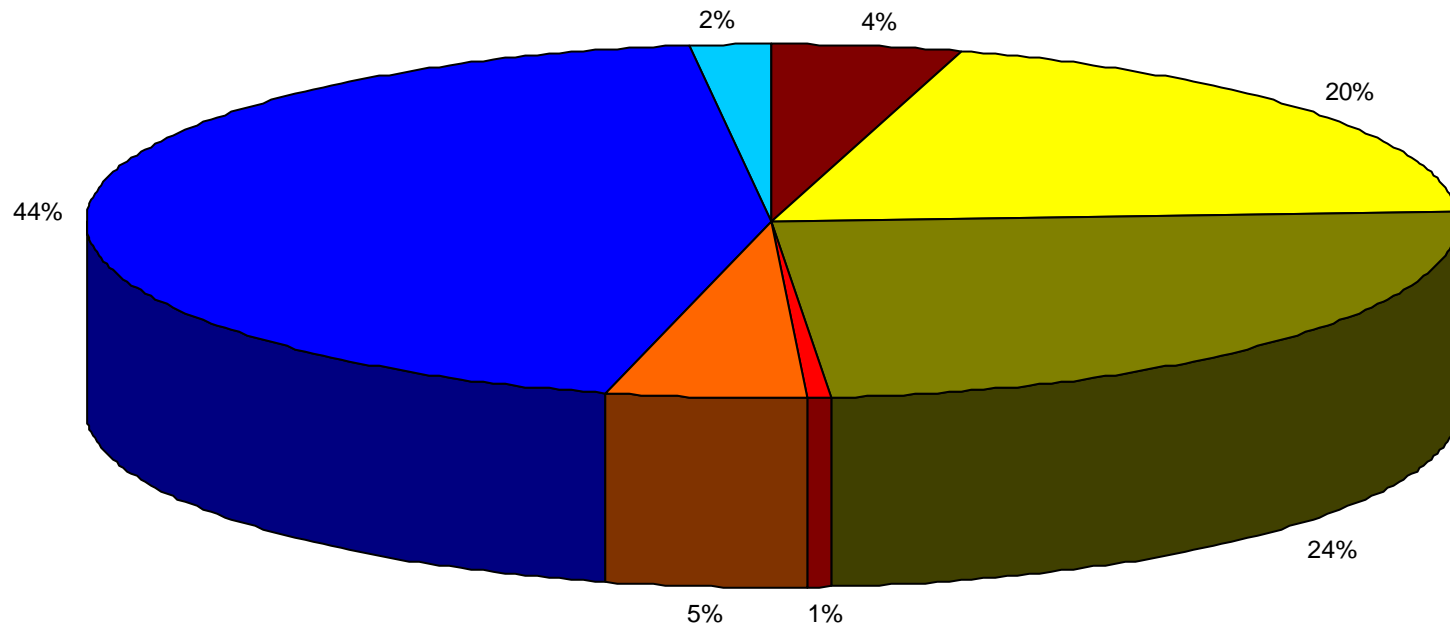
Total Trees Recorded by Species



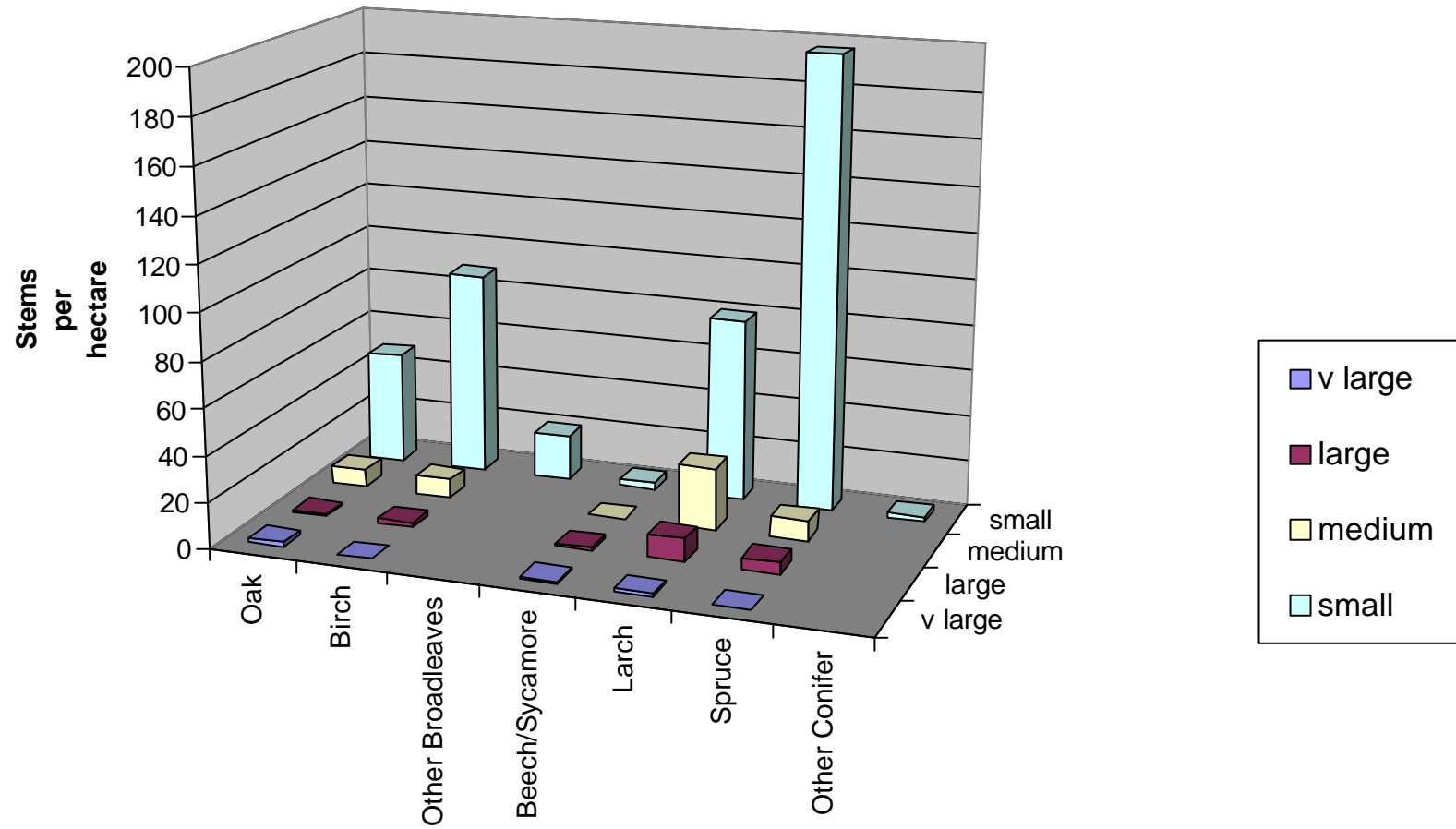
Total Saplings Recorded By Species



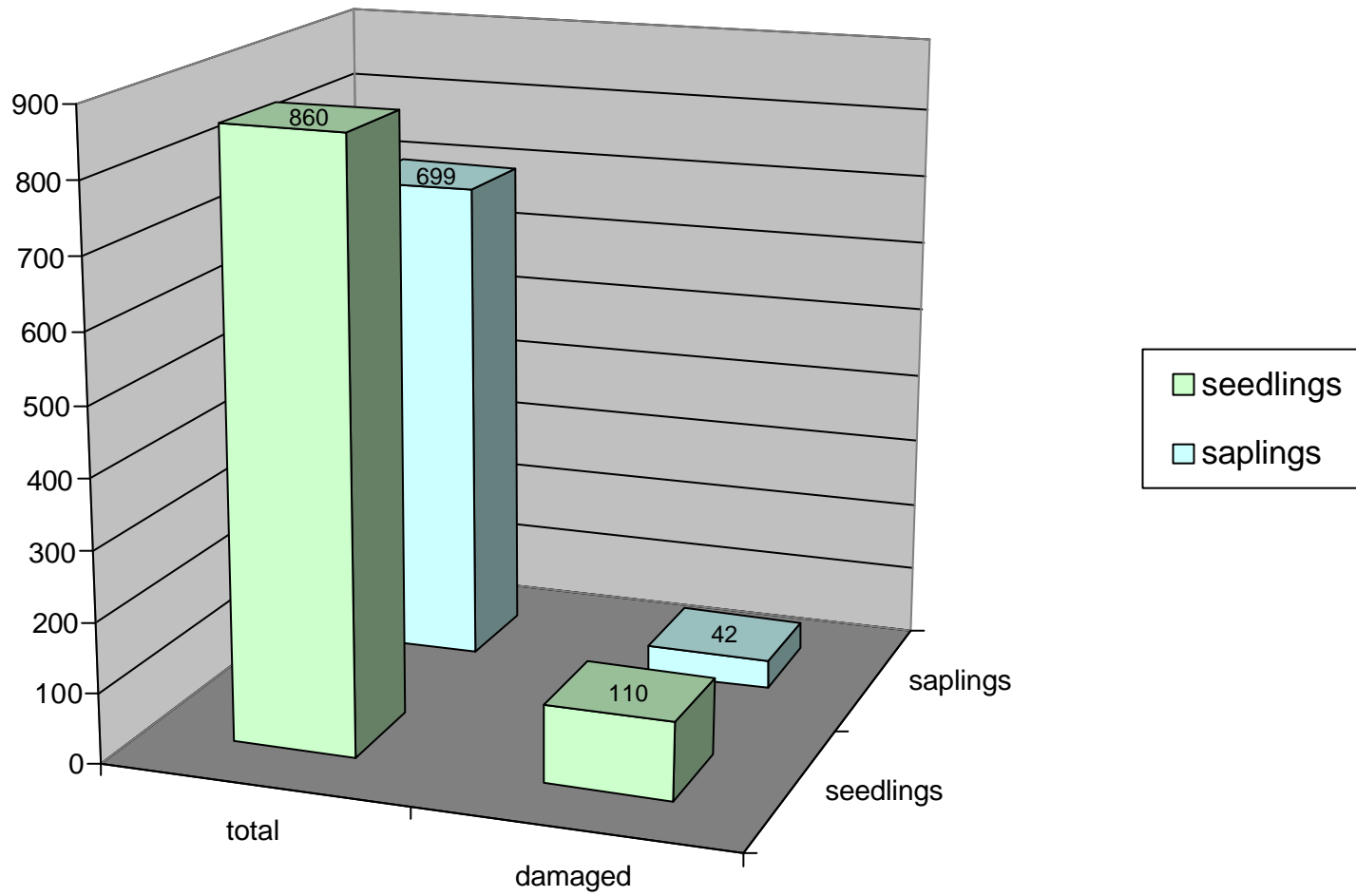
Total Seedlings Recorded by Species



Total Trees recorded by size and species



Deer damage - Trees per ha by Tree Type



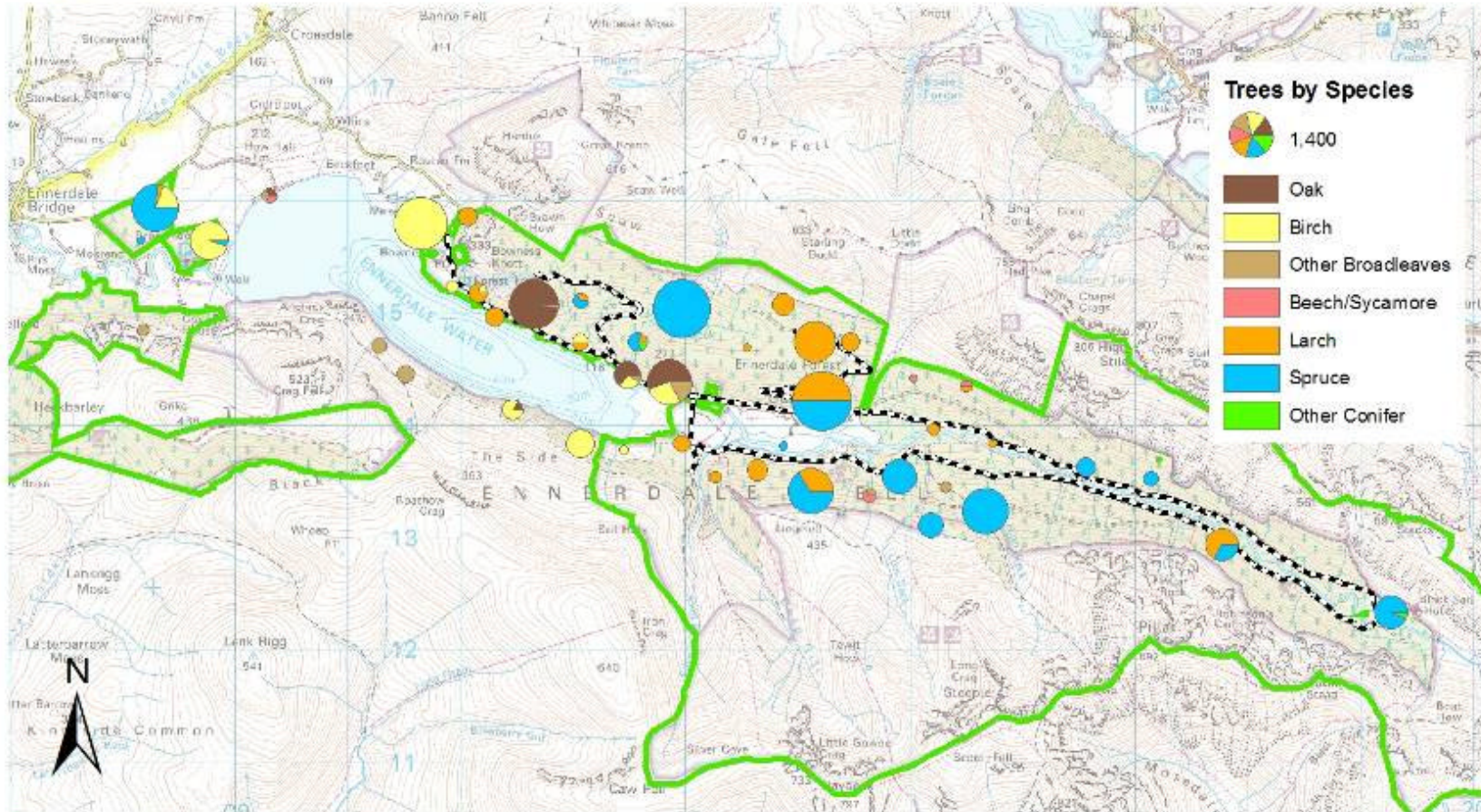
Appendix 4 -- Maps

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Scale: 1:35,000



Trees by Species

- 1,400
- Oak
- Birch
- Other Broadleaves
- Beech/Sycamore
- Larch
- Spruce
- Other Conifer

The larger the pie the more stems were recorded in that plot

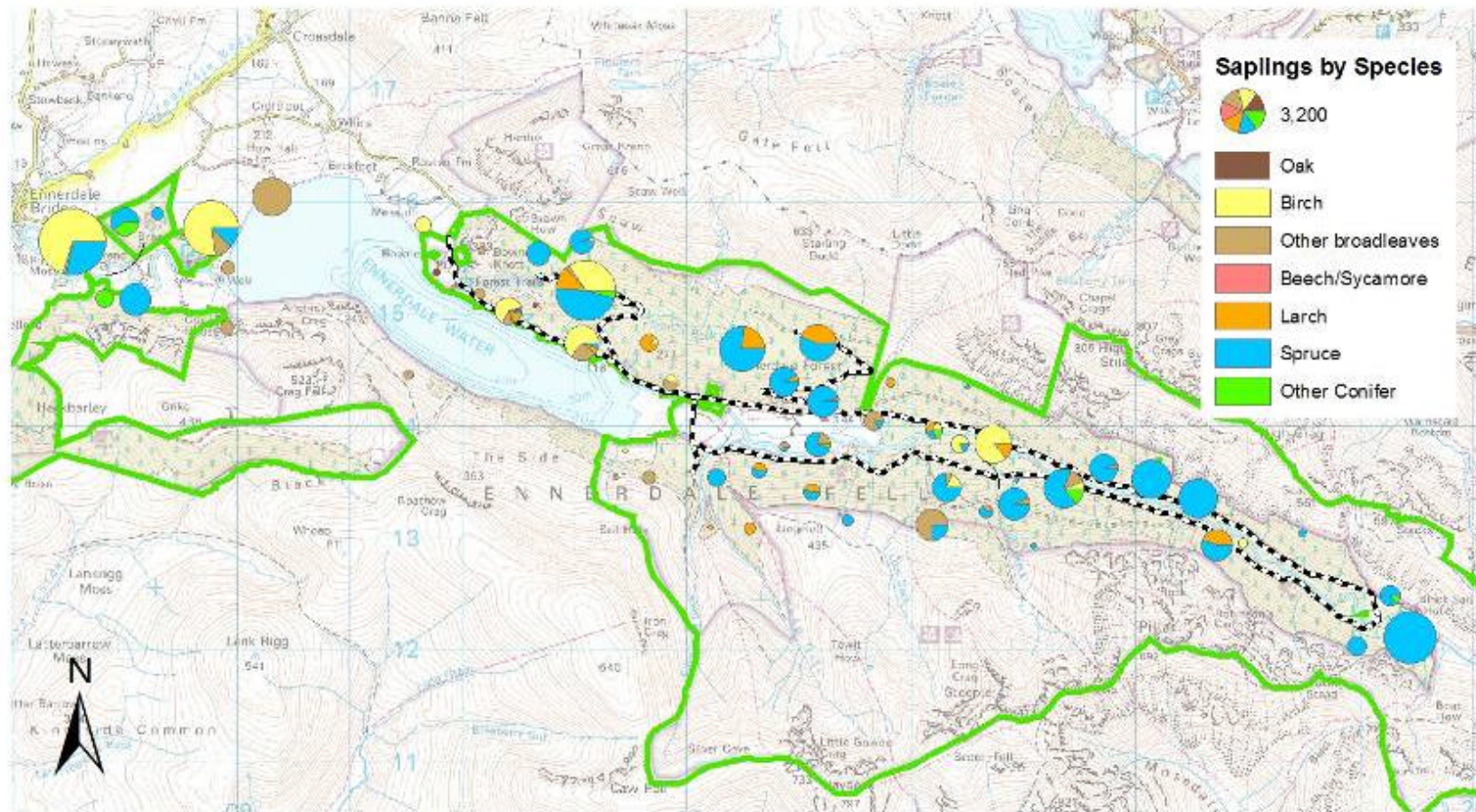
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Scale: 1:35,000



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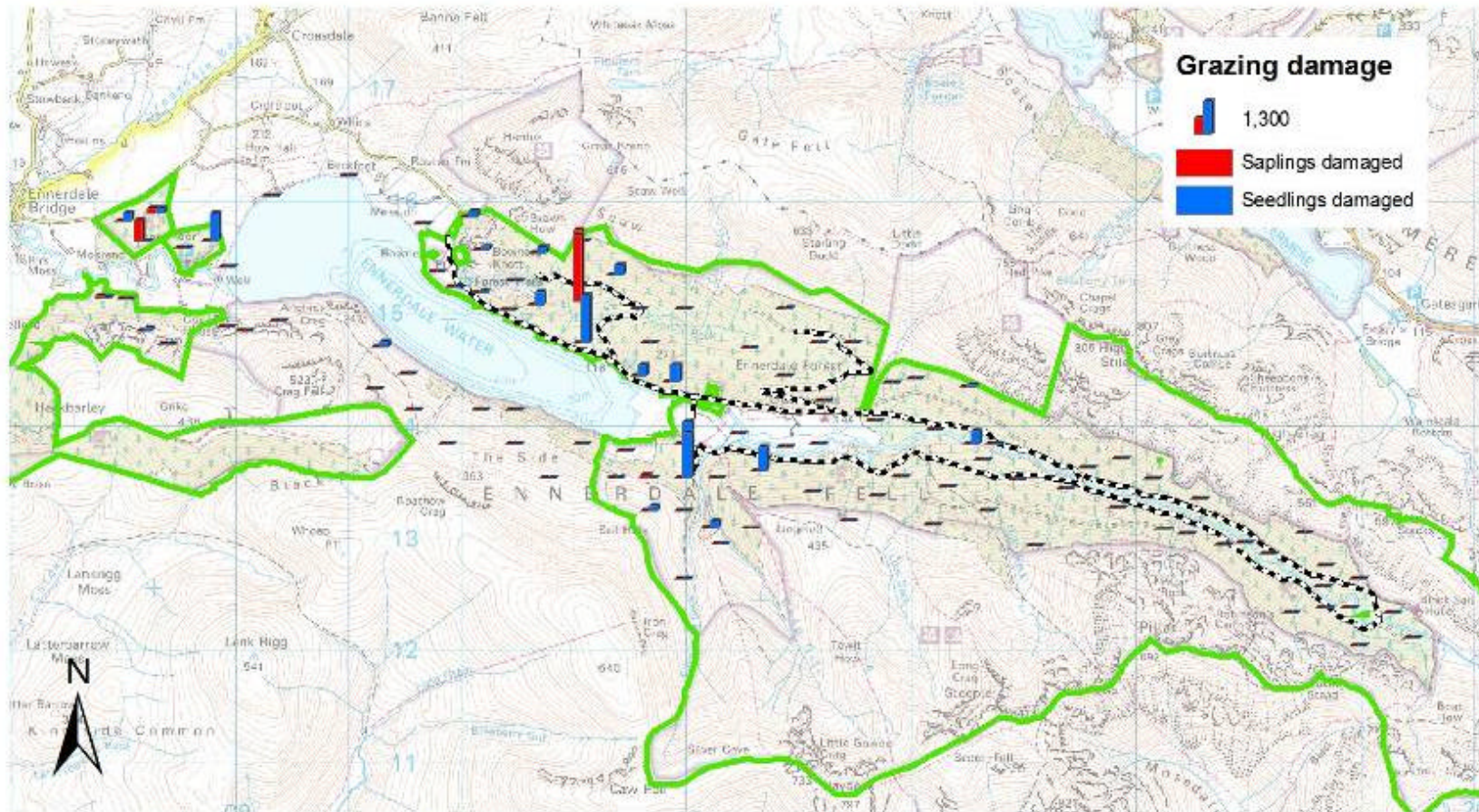
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Monitoring Forest Development

Scale: 1:35,000



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