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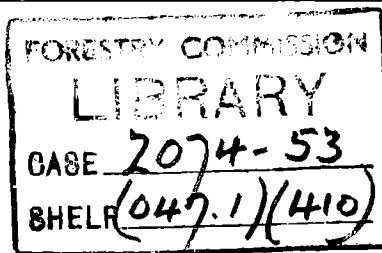
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FORESTRY COMMISSION

Twenty-fourth
~~Nineteenth~~
Annual Report of the
Forestry Commissioners
for the Year ending
September 30th

~~1938~~
1943

~~Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed~~
~~6th June 1939~~



LONDON

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NOTE.- Owing to war-time difficulties
this Report was not published.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1943.

Personnel of the Commission.

Sir John Sutherland, C.B.E. The resignation of Sir John Sutherland on 18th November, 1942, was accepted with regret, and his colleagues record with pleasure the fact that he will continue to attend the meetings of the Commissioners and afford them the benefit of his long experience. Sir John was made Assistant Commissioner for Scotland on the inception of the Department in 1919 and in recognition of his services was Knighted and appointed a Commissioner in 1934.

The late Earl of Moray, M.C. The Commissioners record with regret the loss of their colleague Lord Moray, who died on 9th July, 1943.

Lord Moray was a keen forester and succeeded to the Estate at Darnaway in 1930. His experience in forestry matters was recognised by appointment as a Commissioner in November, 1942, and it was during his comparatively short period of office that he helped to frame and was one of the signatories to the Commissioners' Report on Post-War Forest Policy which was presented to Parliament shortly before his death.

Mr. J.M. Bannerman, Factor to His Grace The Duke of Montrose, was appointed Commissioner on the 18th November, 1942.

FOREST POLICY.

Current Policy.

There are no major developments to report. During the year full attention was given to the maintenance of existing plantations and the large thinning programme was continued, yielding considerable quantities of material useful to the war effort. Large quantities of suitable timber were transferred to the Home Timber Production Department of the Ministry of Supply for exploitation. In this connection it is interesting to note that the proportion of standing timber of both saw-timber and pitwood sizes which has been felled since the outbreak of war in Commission woodlands is considerably greater than the proportion in private woodlands taken as a whole.

It has again been difficult to secure male labour for normal operations and women have been largely employed. School boys have provided useful assistance during vacations.

Losses by fire were comparatively light compared with the preceding year. Investigation of methods of fire prevention and fire protection were continued.

The policy with regard to nursery operations remained unchanged, the objective being to build up the largest possible stocks of seedlings and to transplant only sufficient seedlings to meet assured planting programmes. A further meeting was held

with representatives of the Horticultural Trades Association when prices were agreed for the disposal to the Nursery Trade of surplus Commission stocks.

Land acquisition was on rather a larger scale than for the previous year due in some measure to the re-appointment in June of a specialised officer for acquisition work.

All important research projects were maintained.

Future Forest Policy.

In February the Commissioners completed their Report on Post-War Forest Policy² which was transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer who presented it to Parliament. It was published on June 8th and debated in the House of Commons on 6th July and in the House of Lords on 29th July.

The Report envisaged an ultimate area of 5 million acres of effective forest to be built up over a period of 50 years; this area, it was estimated, would provide about one-third of the peace-time needs on the basis of present consumption. It would be secured as to 3 million acres by the afforestation of bare ground and as to 2 million acres from existing woodlands, and it was proposed that those 2 million acres should, as far as they are privately owned, be either dedicated by their owners to forestry or acquired by the State. State grants and loans were proposed for dedicated woodlands.

Two short-term programmes, the first called the "Desirable Programme" provided for planting 1,100,000 acres in the first post-war decade and 1,500,000 acres in the second decade. An alternative or "Intermediate Programme" made provision for planting 875,000 acres in the first decade. Including ancillary services, such as housing and holdings, education and research, the estimated net outlays for the first decade would be: for the Desirable Programme £41.2 million; for the Intermediate Programme £32 million.

The Report reviewed in detail the administrative machinery required for the successful operation of the Scheme. Five essentials for successful British Forestry were stated and emphasis laid on the importance of a single Forest Authority for the whole of Britain.

Due attention was also given to Amenity and Recreational Facilities, and proposals made for increasing the number of National Forest Parks. Descriptions were given of various technical services, such as Forest Research and Education, and new proposals submitted. The Taxation of Woodlands, Marketing of Forest Produce, and Forest Protection were also reviewed.

Following publication of the Report a Conference was held with Associations of Landowning bodies to discuss the recommendations of the Commissioners for the post-war treatment of private woodlands. The Conference met first in July and again in September and a Report³ was subsequently submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and printed as a White Paper.

² Cmd. 6447

³ Post-War Forest Policy, Private Woodlands, Supplementary Report by H.M. Forestry Commissioners (Cmd. 6500).

During the year problems in relation to forestry education after the war received detailed consideration. Meetings were held with the Forestry Professors of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Oxford and Bangor Universities and attended by a representative of the Colonial Office, when the training of forest officers to degree standard was reviewed, particular attention being paid to the possibility of shortened courses for candidates coming out of the Forces. These meetings were followed by a joint Conference with the Professors and Representatives of The Forestry Societies, The Landowning Bodies, the College of Estate Management, The Cambridge School of Agriculture, Cirencester Agricultural College, and the Colonial Office. The object of the Conference was to discuss the needs of private forestry in the matter of education and, in particular, attention was given to the training of foresters and woods managers and short courses in forestry for owners, agents and foresters.

Meetings were also held during the year with representatives of the Home Grown Timber Trade.

Mr. W. Forster Brown. It is with regret that the Commissioners record the death of Mr. W. Forster Brown, which occurred in July. Mr. Forster Brown was Deputy Caveller of the Forest of Dean from 1903 to the time of his death and the Commissioners desire to record their appreciation of his services.

New Forest Verderers. The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., was, by Royal Warrant, appointed in May to be Official Verderer of the New Forest in the place of Mr. H.F. Compton deceased.

General.

The Headquarters of the Commission remained at Bristol throughout the year and Mr. W.L. Taylor took charge of routine business. The Chairman and his personal staff were accommodated in London at 6, Burlington Gardens, by courtesy of the Civil Service Commissioners, thus making it possible to secure much closer contact with Government affairs generally and, in particular, in connection with the post-war plans for Forest Policy,

The total area of plantable land acquired during the year amounted to 12,419 acres compared with 8,149 acres in 1942. The total area planted in 1943 was 13,412 acres as against 16,747 acres in 1942, a reduction which was again largely due to allocation of marginal land to food crops, lack of labour, and increase of weevils. The area thinned amounted to 8,557 acres compared with 8,177 acres in 1942, and the area felled to 5,348 acres as against 5,740 acres in the previous year.

FINANCE.

The balance in the Forestry Fund at the commencement of the forest year was £467,933. Receipts from Parliamentary Votes (£350,000) and Forestry Operations (£679,245) amounted to £1,229,245. Payments amounted to £1,192,366, so that the balance in the Fund at 30th September, 1943, was £504,812. The progress of payments and receipts is indicated in the table below.

Forestry Fund: Payments and Receipts.

Year ending 30th September.	Payments.			Receipts.			Net Payments.			
	Proposed.	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed.	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	Proposed	Actual	Excess (+) Deficit (-)	
First decade: 1920-29 (10½ financial years)	£ -	£ 4,502,018	£ -	£ -	£ 651,484	£ -	£ 3,892,000	£ 3,650,534	£ - 241,466	
Second decade: 1930-39	8,423,000	7,926,093	- 496,907	1,731,000	1,821,852	+ 90,852	6,692,000	6,104,241	- 587,759	
Third decade:										
1940	1,012,000	822,217	- 189,783	349,000	363,198	+ 14,198	663,000	459,019	- 203,981	
1941	955,200	983,290	+ 33,090	461,700	569,771	+ 108,071	493,500	418,519	- 74,981	
1942	1,145,000	1,130,544	- 22,456	356,000	618,990	+ 62,990	587,000	501,554	- 85,446	
1943	1,346,000	1,192,366	- 153,634	651,000	879,245	+ 28,245	695,000	513,121	- 181,879	
Total									11,646,988	-

Commissioners' Estates.

The following statement presents a general view of the properties under the charge of the Commissioners at 30th September, 1943, and a summary of the main silvicultural operations which have been undertaken:

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Total Great Britain</u>
<u>Number of Forests</u>			
At beginning of year	138	117	255
At end of year	140	120	260
<u>Utilisation of Ground (Acres)</u>			
Forest Land:			
Acquired Plantations	50,000	10,000	60,000
Planted by Forestry Commission.	273,000	160,000	433,000 *
To be Planted	<u>137,000</u>	<u>149,000</u>	<u>286,000</u>
	460,000	319,000	779,000
Nurseries	1,000	500	1,500
Agricultural	27,000	21,000	48,000
Forest Workers' Holdings (including outrun)	11,000	3,500	14,500
Unplantable and Miscellaneous	<u>132,000</u>	<u>278,000</u>	<u>410,000</u>
	<u>631,000</u>	<u>622,000</u>	<u>1,253,000</u>

* The total area planted, including replacements, was 453,191 acres (see page 8)

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Great Britain</u>
<u>Silvicultural Operations</u> <u>during Year (Acres).</u>			
Planted or Sown	7,616	5,796	13,412
Naturally Regenerated	182	-	182
Underplanted	75	48	123
Thinned	6,505	2,052	8,557
Felled	4,529	818	5,347

Holdings and Estate
Management:

Number of Forest Workers'
Holdings Established:

At beginning of year	1,093	392	1,485
During Year	<u>23</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23</u>
At end of Year	1,111*	392	1,503

* Reduction of 5 due to demolitions

Other Tenancies:

Agricultural Holdings:

Under £20 per annum	631	464	1,295
Over £20 per annum	419	243	662
Foresters' Houses	124	71	195
Cottages	388	286	674
Residential and Sporting	351	247	578
Easements, Permissions, Minerals, etc.	2,168	315	2,483
Site Rents and Feus	<u>-</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>238</u>
	<u>4,261</u>	<u>1,864</u>	<u>6,125</u>

It will be observed that during the year the number of forest units has increased by 5, from 255 to 260; of the 5 new units 2 were in England and Wales and 3 in Scotland.

Including transferred Crown Woodlands the total area of land which had been acquired increased by 16,000 acres from 1,237,000 to 1,253,000 acres and the plantable area by 12,000 acres from 767,000 to 779,000 acres.

Compared with the previous year the changes in silvicultural operations are planting and sowing 13,412 against 16,747 acres, area thinned 8,557 against 8,177 acres, and area felled 5,348 against 5,740 acres.

LAND ACQUISITION.

Acquisitions during the year amounted to 16,916 acres net,
of which 12,419 acres were classified as plantable.

ACQUISITION OF PLANTABLE LAND.

Year Ending 30th September	By Lease or Feu.	By Purchase	Total		
			Actual	Acland Proposals	Excess (+) Deficit (-)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
First Decade: 1920-29	156,759	153,471	310,230	402,000	- 91,770
Second Decade: 1930-39	60,057	284,700	344,757	343,000	+ 1,757
Third Decade:					
1940	24,396	7,238	31,634	34,300	- 2,666
1941	2,526	9,924	12,450	34,300	- 21,850
1942	1,190	6,959	8,149	34,300	- 26,151
1943	5,082	7,337	12,419	34,300	- 21,881
TOTAL	250,010	469,629	719,639	882,200	- 162,561

PLANTING PROGRAMME

STATE FORESTS.

The area planted during the Year was 13,412 acres.

AREA PLANTED.

Year Ending 30th September.	Proposed to be Planted.	Actually Planted			Excess (+) Deficit (-) On Decade or Annual Programme.
		New Planting	Replace- ments.	Total	
First Decade: 1920-29:	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Conifers	150,000	126,444	4,316	130,760	- 19,240
Hardwoods	Unspecified	6,365	1,146	7,511	
				<u>138,271</u>	
Second Decade: 1930-39	*	218,064	12,543	230,607	
Third Decade:					
1940		26,411	677	27,288	
1941		25,644	1,223	26,867	
1942		16,045	701	16,746	
1943		11,671	1,741	13,412	
		<u>430,644</u>	<u>22,547</u>	<u>453,191</u>	

* The area proposed to be planted was 25,000 acres per annum for 1930 and 1931, and a minimum of 20,000 acres per annum for 1932 to 1936. From 1937 onwards the proposals embraced the Special Areas programme. The general object in view was to increase the rate of planting as quickly as possible to 30,000 acres per annum.

The total area planted by the Commission to 30th September, 1943, was 453,191 acres, of which 418,632 acres consisted of conifers and 34,559 acres of hardwoods. New planting accounted for 430,644 acres and replacements, which included 10,404 acres replanted after damage by fire, for 22,547 acres. Details are given below:-

	<u>Conifers</u>	<u>Hardwoods</u>	<u>Total</u>
New Planting ...	400,496	30,148	430,644
Replacements ...	<u>18,136</u>	<u>4,411</u>	<u>22,547</u>
Total ...	<u>418,632</u>	<u>34,559</u>	<u>453,191</u>

ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE OWNERS.

The Commissioners have continued to assist planting by local authorities and private owners by means of grants and a proceeds-sharing scheme. The total area planted amounts to 142,532 acres, of which 4,244 acres were planted during the year. Particulars of the grants are given on page 28.

		<u>Acres</u>
First Decade:		
1920-29	.....	72,856
Second Decade:		
1930-39	.....	53,006
Third Decade:		
1940	.....	4,318
1941	.....	4,427
1942	.....	5,681
1943	.....	4,244
Total	.....	<u>142,532</u>

UTILISATION OF HOME GROWN TIMBER.

The quantities and values of timber sold to the Home Timber Production Department of the Ministry of Supply during the year were as follows: Saw timber 6,999,000 cu. ft. (Hardwoods 3,488,000 cu.ft., Softwoods 3,511,000 cu.ft.) valued at £389,000; Pitwood, etc. 3,163,000 cu.ft. valued at £117,000. These sales consisted largely of standing timber but included also a quantity of prepared, or partly-prepared, timber resulting from thinnings undertaken by the Commission. The total amount of timber sold to the Home Timber Production Department from September 1939 to September 1943 amounted to over 4½ million cu.ft., valued at £1,697,000.

The percentage of fellings in Commission woods is thought to compare favourably with the percentage of fellings in private woods. The character of the fellings has again swung more to saw timber because of the heavy inroads made into the Commission's pitwood stands during the first two years of the war. But the large thinning programme, which tended nevertheless to get into arrears on account of lack of labour, has resulted in quantities of timber suitable for the war effort being turned over to the Ministry of Supply. The total area thinned in 1943 amounted to 8,557 acres (England and Wales 6,505 acres, Scotland 2,052 acres) compared with 8,177 acres in 1942 (England and Wales 6,418 acres, Scotland 1,759 acres).

AMENITY.

The Joint Informal Committee of the Commissioners and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England met once during the year, attention being given in particular to Eskdale.

The Commissioners have entered into a Deed of Covenant, having for its object the retention of a part of Eskdale in its present natural state and the freedom of the public for all time to enjoy reasonable access. The Commissioners have also agreed to constitute certain of their lands in Eskdale and the Duddon Valley into a National Forest Park. It was felt that there should be no lapse of time between the date of the Covenant and the setting up of a small Committee to investigate and advise the Commissioners on this subject. It was not considered possible to carry out any actual work on the Park during the war but it was considered desirable to have the Committee's recommendations so that an immediate start could be made on the cessation of hostilities. Professor G.M.Trevelyan, O.M., Master of Trinity College Cambridge, has kindly consented to act as Chairman of the proposed Committee.

The National Trust, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the other bodies concerned have expressed their appreciation of the generous way in which the Commissioners have met the various points which have been raised on matters of amenity. The Commissioners on their part would like to acknowledge the very great help they have received from the various bodies and feel that they cannot do better than quote their observations in the Report on Post-War Forest Policy, which was published during the year: Para.466. "We value our connection with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England through the Joint Informal Committee, and desire to record our gratitude to those members who have given so much attention to the problems which have come up for discussion, and for the skilled advice which has been freely tendered. We consider that the Joint Committee has a very definite part to play in the orderly development of post-war forestry, and that the Committee should be both the channel of communication with the Commission and the ultimate Court of Appeal on matters of dispute. In Scotland co-operation with the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland has been most helpful."

NEW FOREST.

In their last Report* the Commissioners welcomed the formation of the New Forest Advisory Planning Committee, which was formed to secure the preservation of the amenities of the New Forest and its surroundings. The Committee is composed of representatives of the local Planning Authorities, The Council for the Preservation of Rural England, The New Forest Verderers, and the Forestry Commission. The Regional Planning Officer of the Ministry of Works & Planning acts in an advisory capacity, and a Technical Committee has been set up to deal with points which may arise from time to time. The main functions of the Advisory Planning Committee is to consider the general planning of the New Forest and to advise and support the Planning and the Interim Development Authorities and the New Forest and District Joint Planning Committee.

The importance of maintaining the rural character of the Forest is a matter on which the Commissioners have always laid much stress and to enable the Advisory Planning Committee to carry out its functions the Authorities and the other Committees referred to have been asked to co-operate by way of due notice of their planning proposals or by bringing to

* Twenty-third Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners for the year ending 30th September, 1942.

notice proposals for development which may be submitted to them for approval. It is hoped that in this way much may be done to preserve the amenities of the New Forest and its surroundings.

The Advisory Planning Committee have held one meeting during the year under review and are preparing a report on the best methods of post-war planning within the Forest area.

PRIVATE FORESTRY.

In the Commissioners' last Report* they stated that they were glad to have considered views of the Forestry and Landowners' Societies on the many post-war problems which would arise in connection with Forestry. The point was also made that it was hoped to arrange for consultation.

Prior to the publication of the Commissioners' Report on Post-war Forest Policy discussions were arranged with the Societies and the views of the Royal Scottish and Royal English Forestry Societies and of The Central Landowners' Association were appended to the Report. As the result of this preliminary work the Commissioners were able to put forward concrete proposals for the Dedication of Private Woodlands and to suggest forms of assistance and methods of administration. It was stressed that the success of the scheme would largely depend on the way in which it was administered and the Commissioners proposed that in working out and applying details the Forest Authority should consult freely with the Central Landowners' Association, The Scottish Land and Property Federation and Royal Scottish and Royal English Forestry Societies. His Majesty's Government concurred in this suggestion and at the close of the year the discussions had begun.

NATIONAL FOREST PARKS.

The three National Forest Parks established by the Commissioners to the beginning of the war are: Argyll (54,000 acres), Snowdonia (20,500 acres), and Forest of Dean (23,000 acres). Many of the improvements which it was proposed to carry out had, temporarily, to be abandoned, but in spite of war conditions the Hostels within the Parks have accommodated even more visitors than before the war although caravanning and camping has practically ceased.

The Commissioners anticipate that the capital expenditure required to establish a National Forest Park will not exceed £5,000. The running costs under peace-time working conditions have yet to be ascertained but management costs are moderate because the normal forestry staff is available for service and can act as guards without interruption of their ordinary work. Precautionary restrictions are often necessary to minimise the danger of fire but the Commission's operations do not in fact conflict with wide recreational use of the area under their control.

* Twenty-third Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners.

National Forest Parks of the types already created have two important aspects: they are situated amidst some of the finest scenery this small Island possesses; they can be established with very little expense to the Exchequer because the land is already State-owned.

During the year the Commissioners have undertaken to set up a Forest Park in Eskdale and the Duddon Valley and appointed a Committee to advise them.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE.

The Commission's Research Officer for England and Wales continued to be stationed at the Institute.

Arrangements were made as previously for students to visit Forestry Commission areas, practical work also being done during the vacations in both New Forest and Forest of Dean.

The staff of the Institute gave much time to the classification and analysis of the data collected in the areas felled to meet war-time needs. This work was financed by the Commissioners, the project aimed at being primarily the correlation of growth and timber defects with site factors and the investigation includes details, as to ecology, soil science and pathology. It is expected that a report will be available during the coming year.

THE WEATHER.

In Scotland following a very open winter the spring and summer were generally wet and good growth of plantations was recorded. The only adverse occurrence was a late frost in May which did some damage in nurseries and in young plantations.

In England and Wales the summer was one of the wettest experienced during recent years and the growth of weeds was phenomenal. The young plantations suffered less from drought than for some years, losses were fewer, and growth was rather above the average. Two late frosts were experienced in May and did some damage at most forests. A succession of spring gales uprooted many trees, which was particularly unfortunate in those felling areas where mother trees had been left for natural regeneration.

Operations - Forest Year 1942 - 1943

The Forestry Fund

The position of the Forestry Fund at 30th September 1943, and at the same date in previous years is shown in Table I.

Table I - Forestry Fund Account

Year ending 30th September	Balance from preceding Year	Receipts			Payments (Table II, Heads A. to L.)	Balance in Forestry Fund 30th September.
		Parliamentary Votes	From Forestry Operations etc. (Table II Head 2.)	Total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade: 1920-29	-	4,000,000	851,484	4,851,484	4,502,018	-
Second decade: 1930-39	-	6,126,800	1,821,852	7,948,652	7,926,093	-
Third decade:						
1940	372,025	450,000	363,198	813,198	822,217	363,006
1941	363,006	400,000	569,771	969,771	988,290	344,487
1942	344,487	625,000	618,990	1,243,990	1,120,544	467,933
1943	467,933	550,000	679,245	1,229,245	1,192,366	504,812
Grand Total	-	12,151,800	4,904,540	17,056,340	16,551,528	-

Balances remaining in the Fund at 30th September include provision for the succeeding six months of the financial year.

An analysis of payments and receipts by Heads of Account is given in Table II. Compared with the previous year, total payments rose from £1,120,544 to £1,192,366, an increase of £71,822, mainly under the head of forestry operations. Receipts were greater by £60,255, and net payments were therefore £11,567 more than in 1942. It may be noted that Heads of Account differ in some respects from those under which estimates are presented to Parliament.

Table II is limited to sums actually expended or received, recorded by the heads of account under which they occurred. In subsequent tables, which are based on commercial practice, outstanding receipts and payments are brought to account, salaries and overhead charges (Heads A to D) are allocated to appropriate objects of expenditure, and adjustments are made between various heads of account in respect of produce used for forest purposes and transfers of land and buildings between the forests and forest workers' holdings.

Expenditure and income adjusted on the basis stated above are shown in Table Iia.

Table II. - Payments and Receipts by Heads of Account.

Year ending 30th September.	Payments.											Total (12)	Receipts (13)	Net Payments (14)
	A. (1)	B. (2)	C. (3)	D. (4)	E. (5)	F. (6)	G. (7)	H. (8)	J. (9)	K. (10)	L. (11)			
First decade: 1920-29	£ 494,157	£ 22,676	£ 30,586	£ 74,434	£ 3,118,837	£ 207,824	£ 76,004	£ 36,927	£ 91,776	£ 23,342	£ 325,455	£ 4,502,018	£ 851,484	£ 3,650,534
Second decade: 1930-39	714,343	53,085	49,485	107,251	6,232,917	128,596	73,538	84,916	57	13,681	488,306	7,926,095	1,821,852	6,104,241
Third decade: 1940	62,630	6,397	6,698	13,565	681,491	9,660	3,657	9,433	52	762	27,872	822,217	363,198	459,019
1941	76,984	5,987	5,996	14,978	844,929	10,250	4,351	7,819	-	174	16,792	988,290	569,771	418,519
1942	87,306	4,739	5,362	16,284	954,173	19,668	10,830	9,390	-	179	12,625	1,120,544	618,990	501,554
1943	95,112	4,798	5,607	14,880	1,040,806	10,109	8,574	9,658	-	170	2,652	1,192,366	679,245	513,121
Grand Total	1,530,532	97,610	103,734	241,392	12,873,173	386,107	176,954	156,133	91,885	38,308	855,700	16,551,528	4,904,540	11,646,988

Table Iia. - Expenditure and Income.

Year ending 30th September.	A to D	Expenditure (including Allocation of Column 1).										Income.		
		E	F	G	H	J	K	L	Total	Z1.	Z5.	Mis-cellaneous.	Total	Net Expenditure.
First decade: 1920-29	£ 382,178	£ 3,512,577	£ 241,694	£ 101,515	£ 79,650	£ 99,233	£ 61,299	£ 389,885	£ 4,485,649	£ 982,108	£ 27,515	£ 6,936	£ 916,559	£ 5,569,090
Second decade: 1930-39	£ 925,404	£ 7,056,580	£ 154,855	£ 97,998	£ 140,245	£ 11,912	£ 42,694	£ 565,871	£ 8,070,155	£ 1,770,014	£ 168,856	£ 4,675	£ 1,945,545	£ 6,126,612
Third decade: 1940-1941	£ 90,905	£ 781,192	£ 12,407	£ 5,349	£ 14,819	£ 906	£ 1,635	£ 37,367	£ 853,895	£ 551,362	£ 20,324	£ 782	£ 572,468	£ 281,427
1942	£ 82,117	£ 922,684	£ 12,673	£ 5,879	£ 12,480	£ 777	£ 926	£ 24,479	£ 979,838	£ 555,129	£ 20,905	£ 647	£ 576,681	£ 403,137
1945	£ 110,149	£ 1,061,783	£ 24,089	£ 12,545	£ 14,598	£ 1,046	£ 1,225	£ 25,424	£ 1,138,659	£ 698,040	£ 21,545	£ 1,624	£ 721,209	£ 417,450
	£ 115,801	£ 1,189,670	£ 12,820	£ 10,718	£ 16,879	£ 1,089	£ 1,229	£ 15,615	£ 1,196,020	£ 866,948	£ 21,023	£ 1,124	£ 889,095	£ 506,925
Grand Total	£ 1,906,552	£ 14,474,406	£ 458,507	£ 233,802	£ 278,671	£ 114,963	£ 109,008	£ 1,054,859	£ 16,724,216	£ 5,323,601	£ 280,168	£ 15,786	£ 6,619,555	£ 11,104,661
Percentage		86.5	3.7	1.4	1.7	.7	.7	6.3	100	94.7	5.0	.3	100	

Note. - The above and subsequent tables do not include the amount of the valuation (£1,738,075) placed on the Crown properties transferred to the Commission under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders in Council dated 21st March, 1924 and 1st June, 1928.

Subheads A to D - General Organisation

Expenditure, £115,801

Expenditure is given on a net basis, after deducting receipts on account of pension liability for staff loaned to other Departments. The increase of £5,652 over the comparable figure for the previous year, is due to normal increments and issue of balance of civil pay to staff serving with the Forces.

The number of Divisional Officers remained at 16 but the number of District Officers increased by one, from 49 to 50.

Subhead E - Forestry Operations

Expenditure, £1,139,670 : Income, £866,948

Details of expenditure and income are given in Table E.

Gross expenditure was £77,907 more than in 1942. The chief increases were on local supervision (£16,459) acquisition of land etc. (£16,839), cultural operations (£17,099) and preparation of produce (£18,708). Overhead charges and superior supervision are dealt with in the preceding section. The rise in cost of local supervision was due to increases in rates of pay for foresters and foremen and normal increments. Adult male forest workers were paid at the rate of 60/- a week, the rate to which the maximum agricultural wage was raised during the previous year. Income from forestry operations rose by £168,908.

Overhead Charges, £40,213; Superior Supervision, £49,103 and Local Supervision, £111,174. Overhead charges are in respect of salaries, allowances and other expenses in the offices of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Superior supervision represents similar expenditure in respect of the Deputy Surveyors, Divisional Officers and District Officers; and local supervision includes the salaries, housing allowances and miscellaneous expenses of Foresters and Foremen. X During the year the number of Foresters and Foremen employed in forestry operations was increased by 9. At 30th September the total numbers employed were:-

Foresters 262 (Head, 9; Grade I, 61; Grade II, 192) and Foremen 137.

Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber

Expenditure amounted to £72,684, of which £38,374 was in respect of purchases of land including standing timber and buildings, and £34,310 in respect of land held on long lease or feu. (This expenditure is not directly applicable to the areas acquired during the year, particulars of which follow.)

The total area of land acquired during the forest year 1942-43 amounted to 18,795 acres of which 14,119 were classified as plantable. On the other hand disposals and adjustments amounted to 1,879 acres (1,700 acres plantable).

The average rent or feu duty for land acquired for forestry operations during the year by lease or feu was approximately 2s.0d. per acre and the average price for such land purchased, approximately £2.5.3. per acre. If the whole outlay in respect of land, buildings, timber etc. were charged against plantable land the figures would be 2s.4d. and £3.11.10. respectively. Land and buildings for forest workers' holdings are excluded.

The net total area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition by the Department had been completed by 30th September, 1943, was 1,130,203 acres, the corresponding figures in the two previous Annual Reports being 1,113,287 and 1,104,133 acres. In addition to these completed acquisitions, entry had been secured to other property. Details are given in the table below, which also shows the area of "plantable" land and "other" land, i.e. land which is either too poor to plant or is required for other purposes.

Land Acquired by Lease, Feu and Purchase from
29th November, 1919, to 30th September, 1943.

	By Lease and Feu			By Purchase			TOTAL ACQUIRED
	Plantable (including planted)	Other Land	TOTAL	Plantable (including Planted)	Other Land	TOTAL	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England & Wales:- Finally completed	144,226	31,713	175,939	265,789	79,069	344,858	520,797
Entry secured	2,632	107	2,739	222	-	222	2,961
TOTAL	146,858	31,820	178,678	266,011	79,069	345,080	523,758
Scotland:- Finally completed	102,723	113,643	216,366	203,618	189,422	393,040	609,406
Entry secured	429	64	493	-	-	-	493
TOTAL	103,152	113,707	216,859	203,618	189,422	393,040	609,899
GRT. BRIT:	250,010	145,527	395,537	469,629	268,491	738,120	1,133,657

Of the net total area acquired by lease, feu and purchase in Great Britain to 30th September, 1943, 719,639 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable and of this area 412,869 acres (57 per cent) were in England and Wales and 306,770 acres (43 per cent) in Scotland.

In addition to the above-mentioned areas, Crown woodlands extending to about 120,000 acres (of which some 60,000 acres are plantable) have been transferred to the Forestry Commissioners.

The total area of land in the Commissioners' control is thus approximately 1,253,000 acres. In round figures the utilisation as at 30th September, 1943 was shown in the table on page 5 .

Table K. - Forestry Operations.

Year ending 30th September.	Expenditure (Table Ii, Column 2).										Income (Table Ii, Column 10).				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
First decader: 1920-29	£ 182,997	£ 201,122	£ 174,150	£ 787,509	£ 1,510,801	£ 112,853	£ 115,488	£ 411,877	£ 3,512,577	£ 78,784	£ 274,091	£ 406,594	£ 122,639	£ 882,108	£ 2,630,489
Second decader: 1930-39	£ 352,060	£ 352,049	£ 495,661	£ 1,534,471	£ 3,071,019	£ 362,395	£ 246,853	£ 664,072	£ 7,056,380	£ 76,484	£ 791,032	£ 699,094	£ 203,404	£ 1,770,014	£ 5,286,566
1940	£ 38,263	£ 32,585	£ 62,775	£ 70,887	£ 451,753	£ 21,482	£ 25,487	£ 98,012	£ 781,192	£ 1,684	£ 92,728	£ 432,065	£ 24,935	£ 551,362	£ 229,830
1941	£ 29,595	£ 34,078	£ 75,755	£ 65,930	£ 553,327	£ 33,765	£ 23,262	£ 126,854	£ 922,624	£ 2,481	£ 95,193	£ 428,374	£ 29,081	£ 555,129	£ 367,495
1942	£ 57,404	£ 48,398	£ 94,715	£ 55,845	£ 550,381	£ 96,472	£ 26,481	£ 152,087	£ 1,061,765	£ 1,677	£ 103,045	£ 540,778	£ 52,540	£ 698,040	£ 563,723
1943	£ 40,213	£ 49,103	£ 111,174	£ 72,694	£ 567,480	£ 115,180	£ 26,905	£ 156,951	£ 1,139,670	£ 9,411	£ 84,574	£ 722,046	£ 50,917	£ 886,948	£ 272,722
Grand Total	£ 670,532	£ 717,515	£ 1,012,206	£ 2,587,356	£ 6,664,761	£ 743,147	£ 464,476	£ 1,609,613	£ 14,474,406	£ 170,471	£ 1,440,665	£ 2,228,951	£ 485,516	£ 5,325,601	£ 9,150,905
Percentage	4.6	5.0	7.0	17.9	49.0	5.2	3.2	11.1	100	3.2	27.1	60.7	9.0	100	

Forestry Commission Units.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Chopwell, Durham. * | 27. Mortimer, Hereford, Radnor and Salop. |
| 2. Delamere, Cheshire. * | 28. Walcot, Salop. |
| 3. Hafod Fawr, Merioneth. * | 29. Kerry, Montgomery and Salop. |
| 4. Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford and Monmouth. * | 30. Rheola, Glamorgan. |
| 5. Tintern, Monmouth. * | 31. Margam, Glamorgan. |
| 6. Dymock, Gloucester and Hereford. * | 32. Llantrisant, Glamorgan. |
| 7. Salcey, Bucks and Northampton. * | 33. Llanover, Monmouth. |
| 8. Hazelborough, Bucks and Northampton. * | 34. Chepstow, Monmouth. |
| 9. Alice Holt, Hants. * | 35. Bodmin, Cornwall. |
| 10. Woolmer, Hants. * | 36. Halwill, Devon. |
| 11. Bere, Hants. * | 37. Haldon, Devon. |
| 12. New Forest, Hants. * | 38. Eggesford, Devon. |
| 13. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight. * | 39. Brendon, Somerset. |
| 14. Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex. * | 40. Quantocks, Somerset. |
| 15. Rothbury, Northumberland. | 41. Wareham, Dorset. |
| 16. Thornthwaite, Cumberland. | 42. Bramshill, Berks and Hants. |
| 17. Allerston, Yorks. | 43. Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex. |
| 18. Selby, Yorks. | 44. Ennerdale, Cumberland. |
| 19. Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh. | 45. Clipstone, Derby and Nottingham. |
| 20. Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth. | 46. Beddgelert, Caernarvon. |
| 21. Cannock Chase, Stafford. | 47. Cynwyd, Merioneth. |
| 22. Rockingham, Northampton. | 48. Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery. |
| 23. Swaffham, Norfolk. | 49. Radnor, Radnor. |
| 24. Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk. | 50. Lyminge, Kent. |
| 25. Rendlesham, Suffolk. | 51. Kielder, Northumberland. |
| 26. Ampthill, Bedford. | 52. Haugh, Hereford. |
| | 53. Wyre, Worcester. |

* Former Crown woods.

FORESTRY COMMISSION UNITS

ENGLAND AND WALES (CONTD.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 54. Brecon, Brecknock. | 98. Challock, Kent. |
| 55. Brechfa, Carmarthen. | 99. Vinehall, Sussex. |
| 56. Ringwood, Dorset and Hants. | 100. Goodwood, Sussex. |
| 57. Bourne, Lincoln and Rutland. | 101. Lydford, Devon. |
| 58. Hamsterley, Durham. | 102. Hardnott, Cumberland. |
| 59. Hope, Derby. | 103. Langdale, Yorks. |
| 60. Laughton, Lincoln. | 104. The King's Forest, Suffolk. |
| 61. Friston, Sussex. | 105. Itton, Monmouth. |
| 62. Micheldever, Hants. | 106. Grizedale, Lancashire. |
| 63. Ferndown, Dorset. | 107. Hafren, Montgomery. |
| 64. Wilsey Down, Cornwall. | 108. Collingbourne, Wilts. |
| 65. Glasfynydd, Brecknock. | 109. Gravetye, Sussex. |
| 66. Rosedale, Yorks. | 110. Sedbury, Gloucester. |
| 67. Ampleforth, Yorks. | 111. Warke, Northumberland. |
| 68. Cwmeinion, Cardigan. | 112. Greystoke, Cumberland. |
| 69. Tarenig, Cardigan and
Montgomery. | 113. Wigaley, Lincoln and
Nottingham. |
| 70. Mathrafal, Montgomery. | 114. Hay, Hereford. |
| 71. Penbrey, Carmarthen. | 115. St. Gwynno, Glamorgan. |
| 72. Westbury, Hants. | 116. Mendip, Somerset. |
| 73. Buriton, Hants and Sussex. | 117. Hartland, Devon. |
| 74. Bawtry, Nottingham. | 118. Marden, Sussex. |
| 75. Sherwood, Nottingham. | 119. Willingham, Lincoln. |
| 76. Swanton, Norfolk. | 120. Gardiner, Wilts. |
| 77. Dunwich, Suffolk. | 121. Usk, Brecknock. |
| 78. Brynmawr, Cardigan. | 122. Gled, Brecknock. |
| 79. Bruton, Somerset and Wilts. | 123. Coed-y-Rhaid, Brecknock. |
| 80. Myherin, Cardigan. | 124. Michaelston, Glamorgan. |
| 81. Harwood, Northumberland. | 125. Cwmogwr, Glamorgan. |
| 82. Kershope, Cumberland. | 126. Scardale, Yorks. |
| 83. Combley, Isle of Wight. | 127. Coed Sarnau, Rads. |
| 84. Brighstone, Isle of Wight. | 128. Wendover, Bucks. |
| 85. Slaley, Northumberland. | 129. Savernake, Wilts. |
| 86. Clocaenog, Denbigh and
Merioneth. | 130. Osborne, Isle of Wight. |
| 87. Dyfnant, Montgomery. | 131. Monmouth, Mon. |
| 88. Crychan, Brecknock and
Carmarthen. | 132. Arundel, Sussex. |
| 89. Caio, Carmarthen. | 133. Newborough, Anglesey. |
| 90. Dartmoor, Devon. | 134. Orlestone, Kent. |
| 91. Yardley Chase, Bedford and
Northampton. | 135. Hevingham, Norfolk. |
| 92. Arkengarthdale, Yorks. | 136. Wentwood, Mon. |
| 93. Mynydd Ddŷ, Brecknock and
Monmouth. | 137. Andover, Hants. |
| 94. Herodsfoot, Cornwall. | 138. Alton, Hants. |
| 95. West Woods, Wilts. | 139. Cotgrave, Notts. |
| 96. Bardney, Lincoln. | 140. Shouldham, Norfolk. |
| 97. Redesdale, Northumberland. | |

FORESTRY COMMISSION UNITS (contd.)

SCOTLAND.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Inverliever, Argyll. * | 61. Lael, Ross. |
| 2. Borgie, Sutherland. | 62. Clashindarroch, Aberdeen. |
| 3. Slattadale, Ross. | 63. Roseisle, Moray. |
| 4. Achnashellach, Ross. | 64. Inglismaldie, Kincardine. |
| 5. Ratagan, Inverness, and Ross. | 65. Blackcraig, Perth. |
| 6. Inchnacardoch, Inverness. | 66. Achaglachgach, Argyll. |
| 7. South Laggan, Inverness. | 67. Strathyre, Perth. |
| 8. Fort Clair, Inverness. | 68. Knapdale, Argyll. |
| 9. Culbin, Moray and Nairn. | 69. Fiunary, Argyll. |
| 10. Monaughty, Moray. | 70. Carden, Fife. |
| 11. Kirkhill, Aberdeen. | 71. Glenloy, Inverness. |
| 12. Montreathmont, Angus. | 72. Auchenroddan, Dumfries. |
| 13. Glen Righ, Inverness. | 73. Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright. |
| 14. Glenduror, Argyll. | 74. Newtyle, Moray. |
| 15. Glenbranter, Argyll. | 75. Durris, Kincardine. |
| 16. Tentsmuir, Fife. | 76. Longart, Ross. |
| 17. Edenmuir, Fife. | 77. Garadhban, Stirling. |
| 18. Glentress, Peebles. | 78. Inverinan, Argyll. |
| 19. Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright. | 79. Glenbrittle, Isle of Skye. |
| 20. Newcastleton, Roxburgh. | 80. Alltcailleach, Aberdeen. |
| 21. Teindland, Moray. | 81. Fleet, Kirkcudbright. |
| 22. Glenurquhart, Inverness. | 82. Kinfauns, Perth. |
| 23. Glenharich, Argyll. | 83. Kilature, Wigtown. |
| 24. Drummond Hill, Perth. | 84. Whitehaugh, Aberdeen. |
| 25. The Queen's Forest, Inverness. | 85. Guisachan, Inverness. |
| 26. Culloden, Inverness. | 86. Changuie, Ayr. |
| 27. Nevis, Inverness. | 87. Asknish, Argyll. |
| 28. Craig-nan-Eun, Inverness. | 88. Dundough, Kirkcudbright. |
| 29. Ardgartan, Argyll. | 89. Carron Valley, Stirling. |
| 30. Barcaldine, Argyll. | 90. Tinnisburn, Roxburgh and Dumfries. |
| 31. Benmore, Argyll. | 91. Glen Devon, Perth. |
| 32. The Bin, Aberdeen. | 92. Ardross, Ross. |
| 33. Craig Phadrig, Inverness. | 93. Lossie, Moray. |
| 34. Ordiequish, Moray. | 94. Millbuie, Ross. |
| 35. Salen, Argyll. | 95. Inshriach, Inverness. |
| 36. North Strone, Ross. | 96. Craigvinean, Perth. |
| 37. South Strone, Ross. | 97. Tilliefoure, Aberdeen. |
| 38. Glenshiel, Ross. | 98. Corriedoo, Kirkcudbright. |
| 39. Glenfinart, Argyll. | 99. Keillour, Perth. |
| 40. Finden, Ross. | 100. Cairn Edward, Kirkcudbright. |
| 41. Kessoek, Ross. | 101. Minard, Argyll. |
| 42. Drumtochty, Kincardine. | 102. Garcrogo, Kirkcudbright. |
| 43. Midmar, Aberdeen. | 103. Carradale, Argyll. |
| 44. Kemnay, Aberdeen. | 104. Twiglees, Dumfries. |
| 45. Glengarry, Inverness. | 105. Laurieston, Kirkcudbright. |
| 46. Blairadam, Fife and Kinross. | 106. Saddell, Argyll. |
| 47. Deer, Aberdeen. | 107. Assich, Nairn. |
| 48. Forest of Ae, Dumfries. | 108. Castle O'er, Dumfries. |
| 49. Eilanreach, Inverness. | 109. Wauchope, Roxburgh. |
| 50. Greskine, Dumfries. | 110. Kilmichael, Argyll. |
| 51. Edgarhope, Berwick. | 111. Glentool, Kirkcudbright. |
| 52. Fearnoch, Argyll. | 112. Morangie, Ross. |
| 53. Dornoch, Sutherland. | 113. Blackhall, Kincardine. |
| 54. Inverinate, Ross. | 114. Rosarie, Banff. |
| 55. Lennox Castle, Stirling. | 115. Kilcoy, Ross. |
| 56. Loch Ard, Perth. | 116. Clauchrie, Dumfries. |
| 57. Scootmore, Moray. | 117. Shielswood, Selkirk. |
| 58. Clunes, Inverness. | 118. Leanachan, Inverness. * |
| 59. Devilla, Fife. | 119. Pitfichie, Aberdeen. |
| 60. Balblair, Sutherland. | 120. Strathord, Perth. |

* Former Crown Woods.

* Formerly part of Nevis.

Table E.5. - Cultural Operations (Table E. Column 5).

Year ending 30th September	Plantations				Nurseries	Grand Total
	Preparatory work and Planting (1)	Establishment and Maintenance (2)	Forest Protection (3)	Total (4)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
First decade: 1920-29	638,503	295,201	95,824	1,029,528	481,273	1,510,801
Second decade: 1930-39	1,053,327	916,427	377,133	2,346,887	724,132	3,071,019
Third decade:						
1940	139,854	128,221	63,079	331,154	100,599	431,753
1941	149,570	159,020	89,341	397,931	135,396	533,327
1942	115,723	198,762	103,490	417,975	152,406	550,381
1943	84,558	206,287	98,583	389,428	178,052	567,480
Grand Total	2,181,535	1,905,918	827,450	4,912,903	1,751,858	6,664,761
Percentage	44.4	38.8	16.8	100		

Cultural Operations.- Expenditure amounted to £567,480 details of which are given in Table E5. Plantations accounted for £389,428 and nurseries £178,052.

Plantations. The total area planted or sown during the year was 13,412 acres of which 12,282 acres were placed under conifers and 1,130 acres under broadleaved species. Included in the above are 807 acres re-afforested in former Crown Woods, and 934 acres replanted after damage by fire. Details by forests are given in the Appendix.

The total addition to the woodland area of Great Britain as a result of the Commission's operations was 9,301 acres. In forming plantations and beating-up previous years' plantations 40 million trees were used, of which 47 per cent were Norway and Sitka spruce; 28% Scots and Corsican pine; 7 per cent European and Japanese larch; 10 per cent broad leaved species; an area of 124 acres of existing woods was underplanted.

The quantities of work done by Divisions during the year are shown in the table below:

Silvicultural Operations

DIVISION	Planted and Sown	Naturally Re-generated	Under-planted	Thinned	Felled
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
ENGLAND & WALES:					
N. E. (E) ...	2,522	-	6	225	350
N. (W) ...	850	-	8	1,833	110
S. W. (E) ...	364	-	-	256	94
S. E. (E) ...	909	5	-	333	1,034
E. (E) ...	347	62	3	1,206	559
New Dean ...	449	115	53	813	1,255
N. W. (E) ...	276	-	-	1,470	831
S. (W) ...	1,313	-	5	132	254
				257	42
TOTAL ...	7,616	182	75	6,505	4,529
SCOTLAND:					
North ...	1,356	-	14	561	216
South ...	1,075	-	14	359	182
East ...	1,481	-	3	400	307
West ...	1,884	-	17	732	113
TOTAL ...	5,796	-	48	2,052	818
TOTAL - GREAT BRITAIN	13,412	182	123	8,557	5,347

Cost of Planting - The outlay on labour and material on the areas planted between 1919 and 1943 was £10. 15. 6. per acre.

This figure covers the cost of preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, plants, planting, replacement of failures and weeding, but does not include expenditure on forest protection, supervision and overhead charges.

NURSERIES. - The total area under nurseries at 30th September, 1943, was 1,555 acres stocked with 254 million seedlings and 74 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1941-43 are given in the following Table:-

NURSERIES

Year Ending 30th Sept.	Country	Seed Sown (lb.)			Stock of Plants at 30th September (Thousands)			Area (Acres)			
		Coniferous	Broad Leaved	TOTAL	Transplants		Seedlings				
					Coniferous	Broad Leaved	TOTAL		Coniferous	Broad Leaved	TOTAL
1943	England & Wales	5,113	90,802	95,914	40,304	6,248	46,546	141,849	11,672	153,521	1,043
	Scotland	5,064	2,104	7,168	26,339	792	27,031	99,536	460	99,996	512
	TOTAL	10,176	92,906	103,082	66,543	7,034	73,577	241,385	12,132	253,517	1,555
1942	England & Wales	4,832	25,264	30,096	43,029	6,603	49,632	124,940	7,385	132,325	835
	Scotland	4,107	616	4,723	26,010	751	26,761	92,532	661	93,193	433
	TOTAL	8,939	25,880	34,819	69,039	7,354	76,393	217,472	8,046	225,518	1,268
1941	England & Wales	4,933	278,880	283,813	55,933	10,555	66,488	100,156	20,776	120,932	817
	Scotland	3,952	4,385	8,337	35,377	1,008	36,385	83,497	1,036	84,533	424
	TOTAL	8,885	283,165	292,050	91,310	11,563	102,873	183,653	21,812	205,465	1,241

Details showing by Divisions the utilisation of Nursery Area are as follows:-

UTILISATION OF NURSERY AREA

Division	Seedbeds	Lines	Fallow and Green Crops	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
ENGLAND & WALES:					
N.E. (E) ...	27.5	48.6	68.5	18.3	162.9
N. (W) ...	20.5	34.2	56.0	19.0	129.7
S.W. (E) ...	7.1	9.9	10.3	8.3	35.6
S.E. (E) ...	29.5	34.5	35.0	21.9	120.9
E. (E) ...	35.8	25.9	86.2	25.8	173.7
New ...	16.1	32.1	123.2	15.3	186.7
Dean ...	10.3	10.3	15.9	5.2	41.7
N.W. (E) ...	6.5	13.3	31.5	6.7	58.0
S. (W) ...	21.7	35.8	55.1	20.8	133.4
TOTAL ...	175.0	244.6	481.7	141.5	1042.6
SCOTLAND:					
North ...	16.6	19.6	52.8	15.5	104.5
South ...	21.3	23.7	43.5	14.0	102.5
East ...	33.0	29.1	36.0	21.4	119.5
West ...	34.4	37.5	97.7	16.4	186.0
TOTAL ...	105.3	109.9	230.0	67.3	512.5
TOTAL - GREAT BRITAIN	280.3	354.5	711.7	208.6	1555.1

Seed Supply.

Imports.

No supplies were available from the Continent and an attempt to purchase Corsican pine seed via Portugal and Spain once again proved unsuccessful. Supplies of Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, Sequoia sempervirens and Sequoia gigantea, were however obtained from the U.S.A. and Canada. The quantities of Sitka spruce seed were sufficient to meet home requirements, to supply 200 lbs to the Norwegian Government, and to allow a carry-over for next season. Douglas fir arrived too late for sowing and was stored. The quantities imported were as follows:-

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Value</u> (£)	<u>Country</u> <u>of Origin.</u>
Sitka spruce ...	1,500	1,370	Canada
" " ...	300	430	U.S.A.
Douglas fir ...	600	625	"
Sequoia sempervirens	25	21	"
Sequoia gigantea ...	8	17	"

Home Collection.

Arrangements were made to collect every available lb. of seed of the chief conifer species. This was done because of the necessity of keeping the Commission's nurseries adequately stocked to meet post-war demands and also because of the heavy toll war fellings were taking of seed trees. To help in the extraction kilns were hired at Bentley, Hampshire, and approximately 15,000 bushels of cones, mainly Scots pine and Norway spruce, were dealt with there, the bulk of this seed being afterwards transferred to the Thetford Seed Station for cleaning. In addition about 12,500 bushels of cones were kilned at Thetford. The collection in England and Wales yielded in all 9,691 lbs. of seed (Scots pine 1,173 lbs. Corsican pine 666 lbs. European larch 663 lbs. Japanese larch 2,243 lbs, Norway spruce 4,450 lbs. other species 496 lbs.) Collection in Scotland was also attended with good results, i.e. Scots pine 986 lbs. European larch 2,348 lbs. and Norway spruce 2,166 lbs. Quantities of hardwood seed collected in Scotland were negligible but in England and Wales the acorn crop was good and yielded 97,700 lbs. of seed. Beech was again far from plentiful only 6,000 lbs. being obtained.

An outstanding feature of the seed year was the prolific coning of all species and ages of spruces over the whole of Great Britain.

Seed Sold.

Seed sold to the Trade and private individuals included 650 lbs. of conifer and 6,350 lbs. of hardwood seed. The conifer seed included 200 lbs of Sitka spruce supplied to the Norwegian Government.

Forest Fires.

Losses by fire in the Commission's forests in 1943 were comparatively light amounting to £19,500, compared with £158,000 in 1942 and £49,400 in 1941. The number of fires reported was 514 and the planted area burnt was 949 acres. These figures include 127 fires (damage £7,000) caused by the Forces and 7 fires (damage £250) due to enemy action. In 1942 damage caused by the Forces amounted to £28,000 and by enemy action to £2,000.

Comparative figures for the five years 1939 to 1943 are given below.

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>
Number of fires	355	628	712	1,381	514
Area burnt (acres)	975	1,750	3,025	6,507	949
Damage valued at	£19,465	£38,145	£49,400	£158,000	£19,500

Claims aggregating £9,200 have been lodged by the Commissioners in respect of the damage done during the year.

The following table gives the causes of fires in 1943 and it will be seen that most fires originated in sparks from railway engines, but a large number (78) were caused by fires which spread from adjoining land.

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Number of Fires</u>	<u>Planted area burnt acres</u>
Railways	189	92
Troops etc.	127	419
Adjoining land	78	85
General public	36	23
Commission's employees	7	60
Road engines	7	36
Enemy action	7	21
Other	13	30
Unknown	50	183
Totals	514	949

Subhead F. - Advances for Afforestation Purposes

Expenditure £12,820

Grants to private individuals and local authorities for planting amounted to £8,462 and overhead and supervisory charges to £4,358.

The grants were as follows:-

- (1) Conifers - Up to £2 per acre planted or sown and thereafter maintained as a forest crop.
- (2) Hardwoods - For every acre planted or sown with approved species and thereafter maintained as an area for the production of hardwoods:- up to £4 per acre for oak or ash; £3 per acre for beech, sycamore or chestnut, and £2 per acre for other approved species.

The number of schemes in respect of which grants were paid during the year and the areas dealt with are stated below:-

	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
Number of Schemes	215	79	294
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Planting Conifers	2,107	1,465	3,570
Planting Hardwoods	663	11	674

Subhead G - Education Expenditure, £10,718

Details of expenditure are given in Table G.

Apprentices' Schools: Expenditure, £6,579

The Parkend (Glos) School was closed on 31st May owing to war-time difficulties which were accentuated by the resignation of the Instructor. 14 of the Senior students qualified for the full certificate and 6 students who joined the Forces prior to completion of the course were given modified certificates. 8 of the junior students were transferred to the Benmore School and the remaining 5 juniors were assigned for further training under selected foresters in England and Wales.

Progress at Benmore School (Argyll) was satisfactory, 19 students commenced a 2-year course in August 1942; 6 of these were subsequently called up and 2 left for other reasons, their places being taken by the 6 juniors transferred from England. The total number of apprentices in training at this school at the end of the year was 35.

Grants to Universities, Colleges, etc.: Expenditure, £1,300.

Grants were made during the year to the following:- Cambridge University; University College of North Wales, Bangor; King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Aberdeen University

Imperial Forestry Institute: Expenditure, £1,750. The annual grant to the Imperial Forestry Institute from the Forestry Fund was continued.

Table G - Education

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table Ia, Column 4)								
	Superior Super- vision Overhead Charges	Salaries and Expenses of In- structors	Purchase and Rent of Land & Buildings	Allowances to Apprentices	Stores, Fuel, Light etc.	Grants to Insti- tutions	Total	Income	Net expen- diture
First decade: 1930-39	£ 13,125	£ 15,401	£ 6,195	£ 21,709	£ 14,192	£ 30,691	£ 101,513	£ 2,427	£ 98,886
Second decade: 1930-39	12,184	10,848	5,329	17,682	9,309	42,646	97,998	443	97,555
Third decade: 1940 1941 1942 1943	864 777 1,046 1,089	408 665 1,313 1,443	29 145 417 205	1,164 591 2,754 3,225	459 651 2,748 1,706	2,425 3,050 4,267 3,050	5,349 5,879 12,545 10,718	8 42 88 86	5,341 5,837 12,457 10,632
Grand Total	29,085	30,078	12,320	47,125	29,065	86,129	233,802	3,094	230,708
Percentage	12.4	12.9	5.3	20.2	12.4	36.8	100		

Subhead H - Research and Experiment

Expenditure: Gross, £16,879: Net, £16,705.

Details of expenditure are given in Table H.

Table H - Research and Experiment

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table Iie, Column 5)					Income	Net Expenditure
	Superior Super-vision and Overhead Charges	Salaries and Expenses	Labour, Stores, etc.	Grants to Institutions	Total		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 13,699	£ 38,458	£ 20,230	£ 7,263	£ 79,650	£ 1,058	£ 78,592
Second decade: 1930-39	14,584	55,042	47,030	23,589	140,245	2,540	137,705
Third decade: 1940 1941 1942 1943	864 777 1,046 1,089	5,501 5,452 6,587 8,440	4,768 4,122 5,296 6,024	3,686 2,129 1,669 1,326	14,819 12,480 14,598 16,879	532 435 432 174	14,287 12,045 14,176 16,705
Grand Total	32,059	119,480	87,470	39,662	278,671	5,161	273,510
Percentage	11.5	42.9	31.4	14.2	100		

Production. During the year 59 sample plots were remeasured, 33 in England and Wales and 24 in Scotland. Three new plots were established in England, but 7 plots were lost, 3 by felling and 4 by windblow.

Nursery and Plantation Work. Work on the vegetative propagation of Norway spruce was continued and a new series of experiments started with species of Sequoia. A repetition of the previous year's work on the method of storing beech seed gave inconclusive results. Experimental sowings of Sitka spruce, Scots pine, Corsican pine and other species were carried out during the spring on heath soils at Wareham and Allerston Forests, using the compost technique devised by Dr. Rayner. This consists in working up the soil into a suitable condition of sowing and then forking in to the surface specially prepared compost, at the rate of 10 lb. per square yard; the seed is sown in the usual way and covered with sand. Results have been so promising that it is proposed to carry out further trials on a somewhat larger scale.

Further work has been done at Kennington Research Nursery on the composting of bracken and other forms of vegetable matter.

New plantation experiments included: the establishment of a series of plots of different poplar hybrids at Thetford; comparative plots to test methods of ploughing and of mixing Sitka spruce with pines, at Langdale Forest; and group planting, with oak, ash, beech and sycamore, of derelict coppice at Collingbourne and Tintern Forests.

Two officers, one working in England and Wales and the other in Scotland, were engaged in collecting data on rate of growth from the felling, for war purposes, of estate woodlands. Data have been obtained from broadleaved trees as well as conifers.

Entomology and Pathology. The routine survey of the principal coniferous felling areas in England and Scotland has been continued. The survey is yielding increasingly valuable information on the life cycles of the insect pests concerned. In spite of the heavy fellings in some areas it is satisfactory to note that few, if any, insect epidemics have resulted.

An extensive survey of the Commissioners' European larch plantations was carried out during the year to investigate the cause of the die-back of this species which has occurred locally in a number of forests throughout the country. The survey showed that though several factors were involved the primary cause in many cases was frost. By careful study of the locality interesting evidence was obtained as to the topographical features associated with frost damage. The 'frost-hollow' is only one, and that in hilly country not the most important, of the sites to be avoided when planting European larch. Japanese larch, on the other hand, is much less sensitive to site conditions, especially in the western half of Great Britain.

Botanical and Soil Research. Dr. M.C. Rayner has made further progress in the manufacture and properties of composts made from sawdust and other waste materials. An experimental nursery has been formed on ploughed-up heathland at Wareham for more extensive tests with composts, and inoculation of the soil with mycorrhiza-forming fungi has been carried out. Many reports have also been made on plant material sent in from the Commission's nurseries and from field experiments.

Dr. E.V. Laing has issued a report on his studies on the morphological characters of the European, Japanese, and Hybrid larches. The characters of the Hybrid larch are either intermediate or resemble the one or the other of the parents. The report will be published in due course.

Forest Soil Research carried out by the Macaulay Institute includes the analysis of soils collected from sample plots established by the Research Branch; the examination of soil from an area on Carron Forest where Japanese has failed on a soil derived from basalt; analysis of soils and of pine needles collected from trees dying-back on limestone at Allerston Forest; manganese deficiency was found and experimental treatment with Manganese salts has been given under the direction of Professor J.H. Priestley of Leeds University; silvicultural data were collected at Ardgarten Forest to link up the soil survey with local silvicultural practice.

Advisory Committee on Forest Research. The Committee held a meeting in July at Portsonachan, Argyllshire, when Inverliever and Knapdale Forests were visited, and the current programme of research considered. The Committee also met in September at Alice Holt Forest to inspect Alice Holt Lodge which the Commissioners propose to make the headquarters of their Research Branch, after the war.

Utilization. The Forest Products Research Laboratory submitted an interim report on the tests carried out on pitprops prepared from home grown conifer poles. Strength was found to be related more or less closely to rate of growth, the strength being reduced in very fast grown poles. The presence of a large ring of knots in the upper half of a prop also has a substantially weakening effect. A third factor influencing strength was the straightness of the props. The enquiry indicates the need for grading.

Subhead J - Agency and Advisory Services

Expenditure: £1,089. Net £225.

The expenditure is an apportionment of overhead and supervisory charges in respect of the time of various officers of the Commission who have been engaged in answering enquiries and advising woodland owners as to the treatment of their woods.

Subhead K - Special Services. Expenditure £1229.

Details of expenditure are given in Table K.

Table K - Special Services

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IIa, Column 7).						Income.	Net Expenditure
	Superior Supervision & Overhead Charges	Consultative Committee's Expenses	Publications	Special Enquiries	Relief of Unemployment	Total		
First decade: 1920-29	£ 26,585	£ 523	£ 1,995	£ 12,368	£ 19,828	£ 61,299	£ 347	£ 60,952
Second decade: 1930-39	28,698	145	1,279	12,572	-	42,694	33	42,661
Third decade:								
1940	864	9	2	760	-	1,635	1	1,634
1941	777	-	-	149	-	926	-	926
1942	1,046	-	-	179	-	1,225	-	1,225
1943	1,089	-	-	140	-	1,229	-	1,229
Grand Total	59,059	677	3,276	26,168	19,828	109,008	381	108,627
Percentage	54.2	.6	3.0	24.0	18.2	100		

Subhead L - Forest Workers' Holdings

Expenditure. £13,615 ; Income. £21,028

Income showed little change compared with the previous year; expenditure was considerably less owing to the transfer to Forestry Operations of land and buildings not required for holdings. Details are given in Table L.

The total number of holdings for forest-workers at the close of the year amounted to 1,803. The average cost of establishing holdings is £508, of which land accounts for £69, and cost of buildings, drainage, water supply, etc. £439.

Table L - Forest Workers' Holdings

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table Iia, Column 8)										Income (Table Iia, Col. 11)		Net Expenditure	
	Superior Supervision & Overhead Charges	Purchase and Rent of Land and Buildings	Buildings					Fencing, Drainage, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total	Rents	Other		Total
			New	Adaptations	Repairs	Repairs	Repairs							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
First decade: 1920-29	£ 35,894	£ 108,940	£ 192,184	£ 32,302	£ 3,882	£ 17,561	£ 4,180	£ 389,883	£ 26,261	£ 1,254	£ 27,515	£ 362,368		
Second decade: 1930-39	94,399	108,894	234,824	43,830	46,341	27,967	9,616	565,871	167,966	390	168,856	397,015		
Third decade: 1940	8,637	3,690	16,417	317	5,667	1,464	1,395	37,587	20,303	21	20,324	17,263		
1941	7,766	2,661	448	5,128	6,346	1,108	1,122	24,479	20,806	99	20,905	3,574		
1942	10,464	2,066	1,480	457	7,069	441	1,437	23,424	21,506	39	21,545	1,879		
1943	10,894	6,327(4)	36	260	6,179	1,135	1,438	13,615	21,022	1	21,023	7,408(4)		
Grand Total	168,054	214,924	445,389	82,304	75,384	49,676	19,128	1,054,859	277,864	2,304	280,168	774,691		
Percentage	15.9	20.4	42.2	7.8	7.2	4.7	1.8	100	99.2	.8	100			

889,095
Subhead Z - Income. ~~5721,205~~

Total Income was £167,886 greater than in 1943. Sales of land and buildings increased by £7,734 and sales of forest produce by £181,268 but rents and royalties decreased by £18,471 mainly owing to the transfer of coal mines to the Coal Commission.

"Other" income includes sales of livestock £36,329, (an increase of £4,502), and miscellaneous estate, farm and forest receipts £25,722 (a decrease of £5,573). Details are given in Table Z.

Table Z - Income

Year ending 30th September	Forestry Operations							Grand Total
	Sales of Land and Buildings	Rents and Royalties	Forest Produce	Other	Total	Forest Workers' Holdings (Rents, etc.)	Miscellaneous	
First decade: 1930-39	£ 78,784	£ 274,091	£ 406,594	£ 122,639	£ 882,108	£ 27,515	£ 6,936	£ 916,559
Second decade: 1930-39	76,434	791,032	699,094	203,404	1,770,014	168,856	4,673	1,943,543
Third decade: 1940-1941 1942 1943	1,634 2,481 1,677 9,411	92,728 95,193 103,045 84,574	432,065 428,374 540,778 722,046	24,935 29,081 52,540 50,917	551,362 555,129 698,040 866,948	20,324 20,905 21,545 21,023	782 647 1,624 1,124	572,462 576,681 721,209 889,095
Grand Total	170,471	1,440,663	3,228,951	483,516	4,323,601	280,168	15,786	5,619,555
Percentage	3.0	25.6	57.5	8.6	94.7	5.0	.3	100

Employment in the Commission's Forests.

The number of forest workers employed in the Commission's forests is stated in the table below:-

<u>Summer (Minimum)</u>			<u>Winter (Maximum)</u>		
1920	...	210	1920-21	...	935
1921	...	495	1921-22	...	1,730
1922	...	525	1922-23	...	1,775
1923	...	880	1923-24	...	2,220
1924	...	1,620	1924-25	...	2,650
1925	...	1,980	1925-26	...	2,960
1926	...	2,335	1926-27	...	3,185
1927	...	2,735	1927-28	...	3,495
1928	...	2,740	1928-29	...	3,565
1929	...	2,640	1929-30	...	3,635
1930	...	3,130	1930-31	...	3,650
1931	...	2,830	1931-32	...	3,505
1932	...	2,720	1932-33	...	3,985
1933	...	2,845	1933-34	...	3,735
1934	...	3,015	1934-35	...	4,020
1935	...	3,280	1935-36	...	4,155
1936	...	3,720	1936-37	...	4,565
1937	...	4,055	1937-38	...	5,110
1938	...	4,555	1938-39	...	5,395
1939	...	4,320	1939-40	...	5,155
1940	...	4,740	1940-41	...	5,625
1941	...	4,900	1941-42	...	5,630
1942	...	5,420	1942-43	...	5,550
1943	...	5,205	1943-44	...	5,220
1944		5060	1944-45	...	5070

Camp House,
Promenade,
BRISTOL. S.

APPENDIX.

Plantations. Year ended 30th September 1943 - England and Wales.

Forest	Area planted (acres)				Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)										
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pine	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Alice Holt, Hants *	-	-	7	17	7	17	105	-	11	19	84	-	-	-	217
Allerston, Yorks	177	-	91	-	268	-	485	49	1	224	2	4	24	12	801
Alton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anglerforth, Yorks	-	-	6	-	6	-	4	15	-	18	-	-	-	2	37
Amthill, Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Arkegarthdale, Yorks	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	102	-	-	-	1	107
Arncliffe, Sussex	-	-	110	-	110	-	75	-	91	14	6	-	17	-	201
Barthney, Lincoln	11	30	9	15	20	45	80	-	7	-	112	-	-	-	199
Barby, Norths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beddgelert, Carnarvon	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	59
Bedgebury, Kent & Sussex *	-	-	84	15	99	13	206	14	-	22	51	-	-	2	275
Bere, Hants *	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Bodmin, Cornwall	-	-	30	1	30	1	45	19	-	36	-	-	5	5	65
Bourne, Lincoln & Rutland	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Bramhill, Berks & Hants	-	-	5	-	5	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	191
Brechna, Carmarthen	404	6	1	-	404	6	95	251	11	517	-	-	20	14	908
Brecon, Brecknock	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	9	-	-	1	1	39
Brenden, Somerset	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	25
Brightstone, Isle of Wight	5	5	-	-	5	3	121	-	-	21	-	9	60	-	211
Bruton, Somerset & Wilts	-	-	16	1	16	1	4	5	-	59	-	-	21	-	87
Brynmawr, Cardigan	51	-	-	-	51	-	12	5	-	92	-	-	-	-	109
Burton, Hants & Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Gale, Carmarthen	81	-	-	-	81	-	27	16	-	125	-	-	2	19	187
Garnock Chase, Stafford	-	-	-	1	-	1	89	8	-	8	-	-	14	6	125
Challock, Kent	-	-	-	1	-	1	19	-	-	1	-	-	50	-	69
Chapton, Wornouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Chiddingfold, Surrey & Sussex	-	-	51	14	51	14	65	1	1	54	84	-	-	15	198
Chapwell, Durham *	-	-	25	-	25	-	53	11	-	5	-	-	-	-	49
	740	59	457	60	1,177	99	1,736	598	122	1,578	519	15	244	109	4,519

* Partner Grown Woods

Forest	Area planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican pine	Eur+ and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
Clipstone, Derby & Notts.	-	-	1	4	1	4	151	-	-	-	-	20	-	18	5	194
Cleaceuog, Denbigh & Merioneth	113	-	-	-	113	-	85	226	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	323
Coed Sarnau, Radnor	69	-	13	-	82	-	42	122	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	174
Coed-y-Brenin, Merioneth	-	-	2	-	2	-	60	107	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	191
Coed-y-Rhiadr, Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Collingborne, Wilts	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	3	45
Combley, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5
Crychan, Brecknock & Carmarthen	190	3	-	-	190	3	12	505	2	-	-	3	-	1	45	428
Cwmeilyn, Cardigan	27	-	-	-	27	-	8	51	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	69
Cwmogwr, Glamorgan	41	-	-	-	41	-	42	122	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	197
Cynydd, Merioneth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
Dartmoor, Devon	17	-	-	-	17	-	2	61	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	68
Dean Forest, Glos. Monmouth & Hereford *	-	-	184	156	184	156	36	541	7	-	-	495	-	90	82	1,225
Delamere, Cheshire *	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dovey, Merioneth & Montgomery	145	-	45	-	188	-	82	394	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	492
Dunwich, Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	19
Dyfnant, Montgomery	42	-	-	-	42	-	1	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	87
Dymock, Glos & Hereford *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
Exgestord, Devon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Banerdale, Cumberland	16	-	-	-	16	-	2	74	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	156
Ferndown, Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	38
Friston, Sussex	-	-	-	10	-	10	52	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	3	71
Gardiner, Wilts	3	25	-	-	3	25	9	1	5	-	-	-	12	65	24	149
Gledd, Brecon	2	-	4	-	6	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	120
Glasfynydd, Brecknock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	41
	663	28	249	182	912	210	627	2,041	30	518	29	248	240	4,107		

* Former Crown Woods.

Forest	Area planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pine	Burr and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
Goodwood, Sussex	-	-	-	59	-	59	37	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	169	
Graveley, Sussex	2	-	2	2	4	2	6	1	78	-	-	-	4	5	16	
Greyshoke, Cumberland	9	-	-	-	9	8	8	2	124	-	-	-	-	6	88	
Grisedale, Lancs	75	-	-	-	75	70	58	-	411	-	-	-	5	6	236	
Gwydyr, Garmarvon & Denbigh	76	-	-	-	76	29	88	6	18	-	-	-	-	55	592	
Halod Fawr, Merioneth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	-	-	1	19	
Halren, Montgomery	207	-	-	-	207	70	13	4	24	-	-	-	-	6	446	
Haldon, Devon	-	-	49	-	49	101	4	-	119	-	-	-	-	2	151	
Halwill, Devon	54	-	-	-	54	7	7	-	184	-	-	-	-	15	141	
Hamberley, Durham	189	-	-	-	189	229	63	8	119	-	-	-	3	16	491	
Hardknot, Cumberland	54	-	-	-	54	16	47	-	271	-	-	-	-	6	199	
Hartland, Devon	80	-	12	-	92	31	5	-	121	-	-	-	-	4	309	
Harwood, Northumberland	50	-	-	-	50	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	3	156	
Haugh, Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	1	6	
Hay, Hereford	44	-	-	-	44	1	5	-	14	-	-	-	4	16	91	
Hazelborough, Bucks & Northants	-	-	-	15	-	15	7	-	-	-	59	5	1	1	75	
Merodfeot, Cornwall	-	-	11	1	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	20	
Kepe, Derby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ittem, Monmouth	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	
Kerry, Montgomery & Salop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	8	5	8	
Kershope, Cumberland	110	-	-	-	110	11	-	-	304	-	-	-	5	5	45	
Kielder, Northumberland	1,014	10	16	-	1,050	60	3	-	502	-	-	1	-	2	367	
Kings Forest (The) Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	682	35	-	94	-	-	-	-	54	5,272	
Langdale, Yorks	254	-	-	-	254	-	12	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Laughton, Lincoln	45	-	-	-	45	354	7	-	94	-	-	-	-	1	461	
Llanover, Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	159	
Llantrisant, Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	58	
	2,241	10	90	94	2,351	1,887	517	14	4,856	59	6	158	227	7,526		

■ Farmer Crown Woods.

Forest	Area planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)									
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total	
	Condi-fera	Broad-leaved	Condi-fera	Broad-leaved	Condi-fera	Broad-leaved										
Lydford, Devon	-	-	15	-	15	-	2	2	1	27	-	-	2	-	34	
Lynalge, Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Harden, Sussex	-	-	-	38	-	38	8	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	151	
Wargam, Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	34	-	15	-	-	-	-	98	
Wathrafal, Montgomery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wendip, Somerset	69	-	-	-	69	-	156	-	-	95	-	-	1	-	252	
Michaelston, Glamorgan	27	-	-	7	27	-	76	55	-	85	-	-	39	1	197	
Micheldever, Hants	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	
Kenmouth, Monmouth	-	-	-	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	79	29	1	119	
Kortimer, Hereford, Radnor & Salop	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	11	-	52	-	-	-	10	119	
Kyberia, Cardigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	9	2	85	-	-	-	2	44	
Kynydd Ddu, Brecknock & Monmouth	29	-	-	-	29	-	7	9	2	85	-	-	6	2	191	
Newborough, Anglesey	-	-	78	-	78	-	180	3	22	65	-	-	-	42	125	
New Forest, Hants	-	-	57	6	63	6	19	6	-	88	6	-	26	25	348	
Orlestone, Hants	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	27	65	
Oshorne, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	12	69	
Parishurst, Isle of Wight	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	205	
Pembrey, Carmarthen	65	-	9	-	74	-	195	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	205	
Quartocks, Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Radnor, Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	-	16	-	-	-	1	36	
Redeale, Northumberland	89	-	-	-	89	-	51	1	-	255	-	-	-	-	265	
Redlands, Suffolk	4	-	10	15	14	15	56	-	9	8	26	-	15	30	144	
Rheola, Glamorgan	4	-	-	-	4	-	74	120	2	262	-	-	15	5	476	
Ringwood, Dorset & Hants	46	1	-	2	46	5	628	-	-	-	1	-	35	44	708	
Rockingham, Northants	41	-	-	196	41	126	66	-	-	9	469	-	55	5	604	
Rosedale, Yorks	-	-	25	5	25	5	80	4	-	55	1	-	4	3	142	
Reithbury, Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31	17	34	-	-	-	4	102	
St. Gwyno, Glamorgan	195	-	-	-	125	-	141	40	-	254	-	-	-	5	458	
	499	1	178	230	677	251	1,955	314	60	1,428	582	55	340	212	4,922	

Former Crown Woods.

Forest	Area planted (acres)						Species planted, including beating-up (thousands)													
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total					
	Coni-fera	Broad-leaved	Coni-fera	Broad-leaved	Coni-fera	Broad-leaved														
Bedley, Bucks & Northants *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devernake, Wilts	-	-	10	92	10	92	8	54	23	14	89	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	407
Seardale, Yorks	-	-	12	7	12	7	18	2	-	11	542	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Bedbury, Glos.	-	-	-	6	-	6	9	11	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Selby, Yorks	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sherwood, Notts	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Slaley, Northumberland	15	-	-	-	15	-	24	-	24	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
Swaffham, Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Swanton, Norfolk	1	5	-	1	1	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fair Omen, Glamorgan	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Parentg, Cardigan & Montgomery	45	-	-	-	45	-	14	-	-	82	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Thetford Chase, Norfolk & Suffolk	105	10	-	-	105	10	515	-	27	5	83	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	723
Thornthwaite, Cumberland	-	-	12	-	12	10	17	41	-	87	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Plintarn, Monmouth *	-	-	116	75	116	75	40	164	-	66	74	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	440
Dak, Brecknock	11	-	57	-	68	2	1	50	-	69	20	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Winehall, Sussex	-	2	5	-	5	2	26	9	-	14	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Walcot, Salop	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Warham, Dorset	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Wark, Northumberland	492	1	-	5	492	1	84	51	2	807	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	928
Wendover, Bucks	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Wentwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Westbury, Hants	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
West Woods, Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Wigsley, Lincoln & Notts	-	-	11	-	11	-	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Willingham, Lincoln	-	-	-	14	11	14	24	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Wilsay Down, Cornwall	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Woolmer, Hants *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Wyre, Worcester	-	-	-	115	-	-	4	7	-	46	519	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
Yardley Chase, Bedford	-	-	-	-	-	115	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	4,834	98	1,175	909	5,009	1,007	7,551	1,757	521	10,992	2,405	95	1,582	992	25,275					
	691	20	221	545	912	563	1,148	334	95	1,287	927	14	392	204	4,401					

* Former Crown Woods

Fi

Plantations. Year ended 30th September, 1945.

Forest	Area Planted (acres)				Species Planted, including Beating-Up (thousands)														
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines		Dur. and Jap. Larches		Douglas Fir		Norway and Sitka Spruces		Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Conl-fera	Broad-leaved	Conl-fera	Broad-leaved	Conl-fera	Broad-leaved													
Achnaglachnah, Argyll	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	4	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	241
Achnashellach, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	4	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	77
Ae, Dumfries	66	-	-	-	66	4	14	14	3	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Alltcaillieach, Aberdeen	62	-	-	-	62	182	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	152
Ardgartan, Argyll	62	-	-	-	62	14	4	4	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Ardrross, Ross	-	-	37	-	37	30	-	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
Achnish, Argyll	154	-	-	-	154	16	21	21	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	289
Assich, Hain	32	-	-	-	32	35	15	15	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84
Balbair, Sutherland	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Bercaldine, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	80
Bennore (Island), Argyll	50	-	1	-	51	1	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	160
Bin, Aberdeen	29	-	2	-	31	28	6	6	1	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	106
Blairadam, Kinross & Fife	66	-	-	-	66	6	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	112
Blackraig, Perth	67	-	-	-	67	3	18	18	5	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	118
Blackhall, Kinross	-	-	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Bergie, Sutherland	-	-	56	1	56	6	3	3	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	94
Cairn Edward (Clattering-shaws) Kirkcubright	115	-	-	-	115	-	-	7	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
Cairn Edward (Bennan) Kirkcubright	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Carden, Fife	18	-	-	-	18	20	1	1	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Carradale, Argyll	202	-	-	-	202	78	26	26	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	368
Carron Valley, Stirling	110	2	-	-	110	22	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	305
Castle O'er, Dumfries	178	-	-	-	178	7	125	125	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	371
Changue, Ayr	10	-	-	-	10	1	5	5	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Clashindarroch, Aberdeen	182	-	-	-	182	203	6	6	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Cluness, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18
Cortleod, Kirkcubright	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Craig-man-Eun, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Craigphadrig, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Craigvanean, Perth	118	-	-	-	118	76	2	2	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219
Culbin/																			

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species Planted, including Beating-Up (thousands)								Total	
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines	Barr. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others		
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved										
Culbin, Moray & Cairn	-	-	10	-	10	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	152
Calloden, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	13
Dalbeattie, Kirkcubright	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	9	-	22	-	-	-	-	5	37
Deer, Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Devilla, Pife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dornoch, Sutherland	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	23
Drummond Hill, Perth	-	-	29	1	29	1	-	-	-	54	5	-	-	-	-	59
Drumtochty, Kincardine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	2	15
Dundee, Kirkcubright	45	-	-	-	45	-	7	4	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	105
Durris, Kincardine	-	-	145	12	145	12	63	48	39	112	-	8	-	8	9	287
Edensmuir, Pife	35	1	-	-	33	1	86	2	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	92
Edensmuir (Pitmedden), Pife	77	-	-	-	77	-	45	7	-	88	-	2	2	2	2	144
Edgarthope (Lauder), Berwick	-	-	5	-	3	-	7	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	26
Edgarthope (Other), Berwick	-	-	28	2	28	2	11	-	-	115	8	-	2	10	3	150
Elkareach, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	3	25
Fearnoch, Argyll	15	-	-	-	15	-	10	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	57
Fandon, Ross	5	-	-	-	5	-	19	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	25
Flunary, Argyll	-	-	12	-	12	-	16	27	-	301	-	-	-	-	12	356
Fleet, Kirkcubright	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	5	11	28	9	16	9	8	99
Garradban, Stirling	-	-	15	-	15	-	15	8	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	76
Garron, Kirkcubright	14	-	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	11	36
Glenbranter, Argyll	21	-	4	-	25	-	2	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	5	93
Glenbrittle, Inverness	94	-	-	-	94	-	4	20	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	187
Glendevon, Perth	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55
Glenduror, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Glenfinart, Argyll	54	-	-	-	54	-	3	8	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	170
Glenfarray, Inverness	156	-	-	-	156	-	51	-	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	340
Glenburgh, Argyll	6	-	-	-	6	-	7	2	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	40
Glenloy, Inverness	25	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	88
Glenrigh, Inverness	75	-	-	-	75	-	12	2	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	183
Glenishiel/																

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species Planted, including Beeching-Up (thousands)								
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Others	Total
	Coni-fers	Broad-leaved	Coni-fers	Broad-leaved	Coni-fers	Broad-leaved									
Glenahlel, Ross	-	-	49	-	49	-	5	4	-	15	15	-	-	2	26
Glenfress, Peebles	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	15	112	-	-	2	6	149
Glenruqhart, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	30	-	-	-	6	48
Greskine, Dumfries	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	24	-	15	-	-	-	1	40
Guthsachan, Inverness	-	-	44	-	44	-	54	45	-	61	-	-	-	-	158
Inchnacardoch, Inverness	15	-	8	-	23	-	35	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	55
Inglismaldie, Kincardine	-	-	10	-	10	-	13	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	30
Inshriach, Inverness	-	-	42	-	42	-	127	4	2	15	-	-	-	15	165
Inverinan, Argyll	135	-	-	-	135	-	3	1	-	207	-	-	-	15	224
Inverinate, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	25	-	-	-	2	34
Inverllever, Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	15
Inverllever (Bredine) Argyll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15
Kelllour, Perth	-	-	25	-	25	-	1	5	2	21	-	-	-	4	52
Kesock, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	4	50	1	-	-	-	52
Kemnay, Aberdeen	-	-	20	1	20	1	12	9	8	2	-	-	-	-	15
Kileoy, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	16	16	-	-	2	-	47
Kilsture, Wigtown	-	-	10	38	10	38	15	51	-	17	54	58	16	4	198
Kinfenns, Perth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	17	-	1	17	4	46
Kirkhill, Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	15
Kirroughtree, Kirkcubright	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	8	-	7	-	-	-	6	22
Knappdale, Argyll	208	2	-	-	209	2	-	68	-	261	-	-	3	25	357
Lael, Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	55	-	-	-	4	155
Laurieston, Kirkcubright	24	-	-	-	24	-	34	62	-	27	-	-	-	20	101
Lennox, Stirling	1	-	-	-	1	-	39	15	-	18	-	-	-	-	18
Loch Ard, Perth	515	-	-	-	515	-	77	76	19	576	-	-	2	1	753
Loch Ard (Ashray), Perth	66	2	-	-	66	2	21	29	-	178	-	-	5	4	237
Longart, Ross	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	69	-	-	-	1	79
Leslie, Moray	100	-	-	-	100	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255
Midmar, Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Millbuie, Ross	205	-	518	-	521	-	941	62	17	32	-	-	2	51	1125

Kinnard/

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Plantations. Year ended 30th September, 1943.

Forest	Area Planted (acres)						Species Planted, including Beating-Up (thousands)							Total	
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total		Scaots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech		Others
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved									
Minard, ARGYLL	58	-	-	-	58	-	4	5	1	84	-	-	-	5	99
Monteathmont, ARGUS	52	-	-	-	52	-	66	-	-	61	-	-	2	3	134
*Morragie, ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	28	-	-	-	9	41
Neris, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	113	-	-	-	15	131
* (Ilanachan) Inverness	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	156	-	-	-	6	167
Newcastleton, Roxburgh	68	-	-	-	68	-	129	11	-	1	-	-	-	5	138
Newtyle, Moray	-	-	51	-	51	-	6	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	17
North Strone, ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Ordleguish, Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Port Clair, Inverness	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	32
*Queen's, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratagan, ROSS & Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	23
Rosarie, Banff	-	-	60	-	60	-	92	15	-	10	-	-	-	-	117
Roselsie, Moray	-	-	21	-	21	-	91	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Salen, ARGYLL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	199	-	-	-	6	208
Seotmore, Moray	28	-	-	-	28	-	54	2	2	32	-	-	-	21	88
Slattadale, ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	24
South Lagran, Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	31
South Strone, ROSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
Strathyre, Perth	205	-	-	-	205	-	30	45	-	287	-	-	-	8	368
Strathyre (Tulloch), Perth	46	1	-	-	46	1	12	10	-	61	-	-	1	-	84
Tentsmuir, Fife	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
*Rednland, Moray	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	11	-	54	-	-	-	-	122
Thilliefour, Aberdeen	61	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rimisbury, Dumfries & Roxburgh	105	-	-	-	105	-	-	8	-	236	-	-	-	-	244
Twiglees, Dumfries	245	-	-	-	245	-	4	30	-	461	-	-	-	-	491
Wauchope, Roxburgh	45	-	-	-	45	-	4	9	-	66	-	-	-	-	79
Whitnough, Aberdeen	59	-	-	-	59	-	48	11	-	100	-	-	-	-	159
GRAND TOTALS.	4561	8	1038	55	5599	65	3616	1094	150	8745	97	86	98	578	14444

* In addition 94 plants were used for other purposes.

APPENDIX (contd.)

PLANTATIONS - YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1943 - SUMMARY.

FOREST	AREA PLANTED (ACRES)								SPECIES PLANTED, INCLUDING BEATING-UP (THOUSANDS)							
	APPRORESTED		RE-APPRORESTED		TOTAL		SCOTS AND CORNICAN PINES	EUR. AND JAP. ARCHONS	DOUGLAS FIR	NORWAY SITKA SPRUCE	OAK	ASH	BEECH	OTHERS	TOTAL	
	Cont- fers	Broad- leaved	Cont- fers	Broad- leaved	Cont- fers	Broad- leaved										
ENGLAND AND WALES	4,834	98	1,175	909	6,009	1,007	7,361	1,737	521	10,992	2,405	95	1,382	992	25,275	
SCOTLAND	4,361	8	1,038	55	5,399	63	3,616	1,094	130	8,745	97	86	98	578	14,444	
	9,195	106	2,213	964	11,408	1,070	10,967	2,831	451	19,737	2,502	181	1,480	1,570	39,719	

