

FORESTRY COMMISSION

TWENTY-SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
FORESTRY COMMISSIONERS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30<sup>TH</sup>  
1946

*Presented pursuant to Section 7 (3) of the Forestry  
Act, 1945 (8 & 9 Geo. VI Ch. 35)*

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FORESTRY COMMISSION,  
25, SAVILE ROW,  
LONDON, W.1.

19th September 1947.

*To:*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of Section 7 (3) of the Forestry Act, 1945, I have the honour to transmit the 27th Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners covering the Forest Year ended September 30th, 1946.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) ROBINSON,  
*Chairman.*

# CONTENTS

	Page
<b>FOREST POLICY</b>	5
Organisation ... ..	6
National Committees	6
Conservancies ... ..	8
Regional Advisory Committees...	9
Staffing ... ..	10
Timber Production ... ..	10
Forestry Programmes... ..	11
State Forestry ... ..	11
Private Forestry ... ..	12
Damage to State Forests by Warlike Operations ...	12
The New Forest Committee ... ..	13
Northerwood House, New Forest ... ..	13
Education ... ..	13
Research ... ..	13
Census of Woodlands ... ..	14
<b>SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS</b> ... ..	15
Finance... ..	15
<b>Land Acquired through the Forestry Fund</b>	15
Planting ... ..	15
Thinning ... ..	15
Clear Fellings ... ..	15
Fire Protection ... ..	15
New Buildings and Repairs ... ..	16
Grants for Private Planting ... ..	16
Utilisation of Home Grown Timber...	16
Tabular Statements :—	
Land Acquired through the Forestry Fund ...	16
Silvicultural Operations during the Year	17
Holdings and Estate Management ...	17
Land Acquisition... ..	18
Planting Progress ... ..	18
State Forests ... ..	18
Local Authorities and Private Owners	19
Employment in the Commission's Forests	19
<b>DETAILS OF OPERATIONS</b> ... ..	20
The Forestry Fund ... ..	20
Expenditure and Income ... ..	23
Forestry Operations ... ..	23
Overheads and Supervision ... ..	25
Acquisition of Land, Buildings, and Standing Timber	25
Cultural Operations ... ..	27
Plantations ... ..	27
Cost of Planting ... ..	28
Nurseries ... ..	29
Seed Supply ... ..	30
Forest Fires ... ..	31

	Page
Advances for Afforestation Purposes	32
Education ... ..	32
Forester Training Schools and Short Courses...	32
Forester Training Schools ... ..	33
Short Courses for Foresters and Woodmen	33
Forest Workers Training Scheme	33
Grants to Educational Institutions	33
Research and Experiment ...	35
Production ... ..	35
Nursery and Plantation Work ...	35
Entomology and Pathology	36
Botanical and Soil Research	37
Utilisation ... ..	37
Agency and Advisory Services	37
Special Services ... ..	37
Publications ... ..	38
Exhibits at Agricultural Shows	38
Forest Workers Holdings ...	38
Summary of Species Planted... ..	40
Summary of Plantations made during the year ended 30th September, 1946 ...	41

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### Appendix I

Tables of Plantations, by Forests, made during the year ended 30th September, 1946

Summary ...	42
England ...	44
Scotland ...	51
Wales	56

### Appendix II

Lists of Forest Units as at 30th September, 1946, with maps.

England ... ..	53
Scotland ... ..	61
Wales ... ..	61

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Maps showing the new Conservancy boundaries appear on pages 7 and 8.

# Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, 1946

## FOREST POLICY

Speaking in the House of Commons on the 30th November, 1945, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr. Tom Williams, made the following announcement on Government Forest Policy :—

“ The Government have given careful and detailed attention to the future forest policy of this country. They are impressed with the necessity, as a safety measure, of rebuilding as quickly as possible our reserves of standing timber and also with the possibilities which systematic forestry and afforestation hold out for the better utilisation of large areas of poorly productive land and for increased rural employment in healthy surroundings. For these reasons, and taking into account all available information on present and prospective world supplies of timber, the Government consider that well-planned afforestation represents a sound national investment.

“ The Forestry Commissioners proposed in their Report on Post-War Forest Policy (Cmd. 6447) that the country should aim at having in all five million acres of well managed forests in fifty years, and towards that end they allocated to the first post-war decade a programme of replanting and afforestation amounting to 1,100,000 acres. They further recommended that that policy should be reviewed at ten year intervals and the current programme every five years or so. These are large proposals which, however desirable for the purpose of timber supply, will need careful consideration from the point of view of their possible effect on agriculture. The Forestry Act, 1945, places on my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Scotland, and myself, the duty of promoting forestry and of reconciling the claims of agriculture and forestry. For this purpose it will be necessary, before finally deciding on our ultimate forest programmes, to carry out such surveys as may be required to determine the best utilisation in the national interest of the limited supply of rural land in this country. It will also be necessary to consult my right hon. Friend the Minister of Town and Country Planning on acquisitions of land for afforestation in England and Wales.

“ While for these reasons the Government cannot, at this stage, be finally committed to the acceptance of these programmes in full, they are fully seized of the great importance of pressing on, as a matter of urgency, both with a large programme of new afforestation and also with the replanting of our felled woodlands. We intend to prosecute both these tasks with the utmost vigour and for this purpose my right hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is proposing to ask parliament to replenish the Forestry Fund during the five financial years 1946–50 by a total sum of £20,000,000. The annual instalments of that total sum will be presented to the House by the responsible Ministers in the ordinary way. This should provide for the afforestation and replanting of 365,000 acres (which is the first five-year quota of the Forestry Commissioners' ten-year plan), provide for additional land for future planting, and for ancillary services, and where necessary provide modern up-to-date houses for workers in State forests. In the Government's view this programme is not likely to give rise to any serious conflict between the claims of forestry and of agriculture. In carrying out this programme due regard will be given both in timing and location to the employment situation and the Government's general employment policy.

“ If we are to achieve our objectives it will be very desirable that the owners of private woodlands should play a full part and so relieve the Forestry Commissioners of some of what will anyhow be a heavy strain on their

organisation. The Government, therefore, accepts the dedication scheme propounded by the Forestry Commissioners. This scheme postulates a covenant of dedication whereby the owner, in return for stated scales of State assistance, undertakes to manage and to continue to manage his woodlands in an approved way. For details of the dedication scheme and scales of State assistance, I refer hon. Members to the Forestry Commissioners' Supplementary Report on Private Woodlands (Cmd. 6500) and particularly to paragraphs 7 and 8, and paragraphs 12 and 21. The rate of interest to be charged to private owners is still under consideration. I wish to add that while reasonable time will be given for owners to investigate the applicability of this scheme to their woodlands, the alternative to proper management under State aid will be State acquisition and that the Forestry Commission will be so directed. For woodlands which ought to be used in the national interest for timber production but are unsuitable for dedication there will be grants on a smaller scale, that is, for replanting only.

"In order to secure that the present inadequate reserve of standing timber is duly conserved the Government propose to continue the war-time system of licensing timber fellings. To implement this large programme of forestry development it will be necessary to increase the facilities for education, training and research into all branches of the work, including timber utilisation. The Government will continue to establish and extend National forest parks as and when suitable opportunities occur."

### ORGANISATION

The National Committees and the Regional Advisory Committees were duly constituted; the organisation of each of the Directorates into Conservancies was completed, and schemes for the training of foresters, foremen, and forest workers were put into operation.

**The National Committees.**—Each of the three Committees held the first of their meetings in November, 1945. The appointments to these Committees were as follows, the Chairman of the Commission being ex officio a member of each Committee:—

*England*:—The Earl of Radnor (*Chairman*), Lord Courthope, Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., Mr. W. L. Taylor, Lord Quibell, Lord Lucas, Major Charles Mitchell.

*Scotland*:—The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston (*Chairman*), Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Lt.-Col. W. J. Stirling, The Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. John A. Cameron, Mr. A. McTaggart, Mr. John Veitch. (The Commissioners record with regret the death of Mr. McTaggart. This vacancy on the Committee was filled by Mr. John Veitch from the 6th August, 1946).

*Wales*:—Mr. Lloyd O. Owen (*Chairman*), Mr. W. L. Taylor, Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt., Sir Cadwaladr Bryner Jones, Lt.-Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, Alderman W. H. Vaughan.

The duties devolved on these Committees by the Commissioners relate to the following matters:—

Land Acquisitions : To consider all proposed Land Acquisitions and disposals, and make recommendations to the Commissioners.

Cultural Operations : To submit programmes of planting and other works.

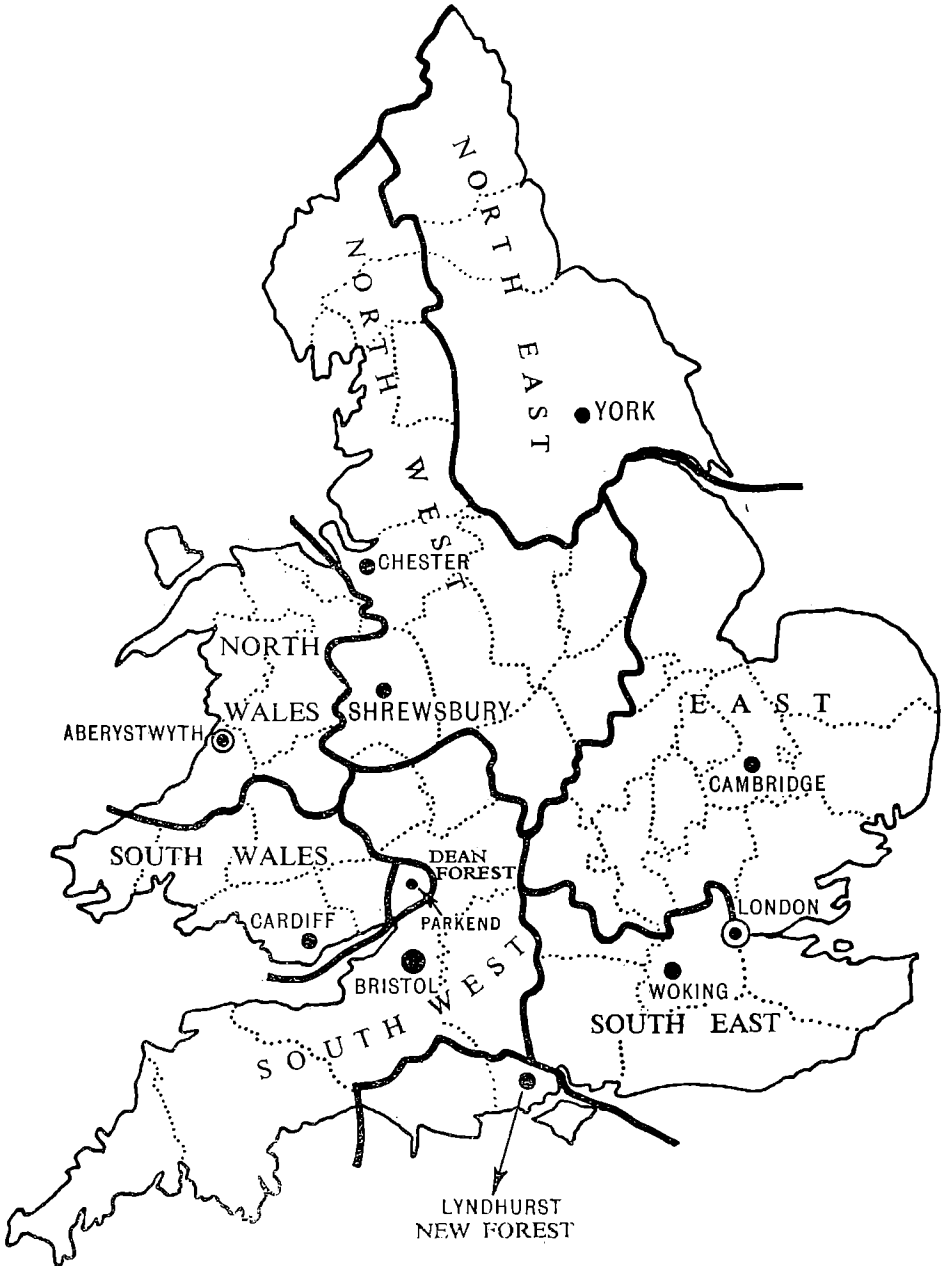
Estate Management : To undertake the detailed management of all properties placed at the disposal of the Commissioners.

Private Forestry : To promote the Commissioners schemes for Private Forestry and Dedication, and to maintain direct contact with the Regional Advisory Committees.

National Forest Parks : To administer areas approved as National Forest Parks.

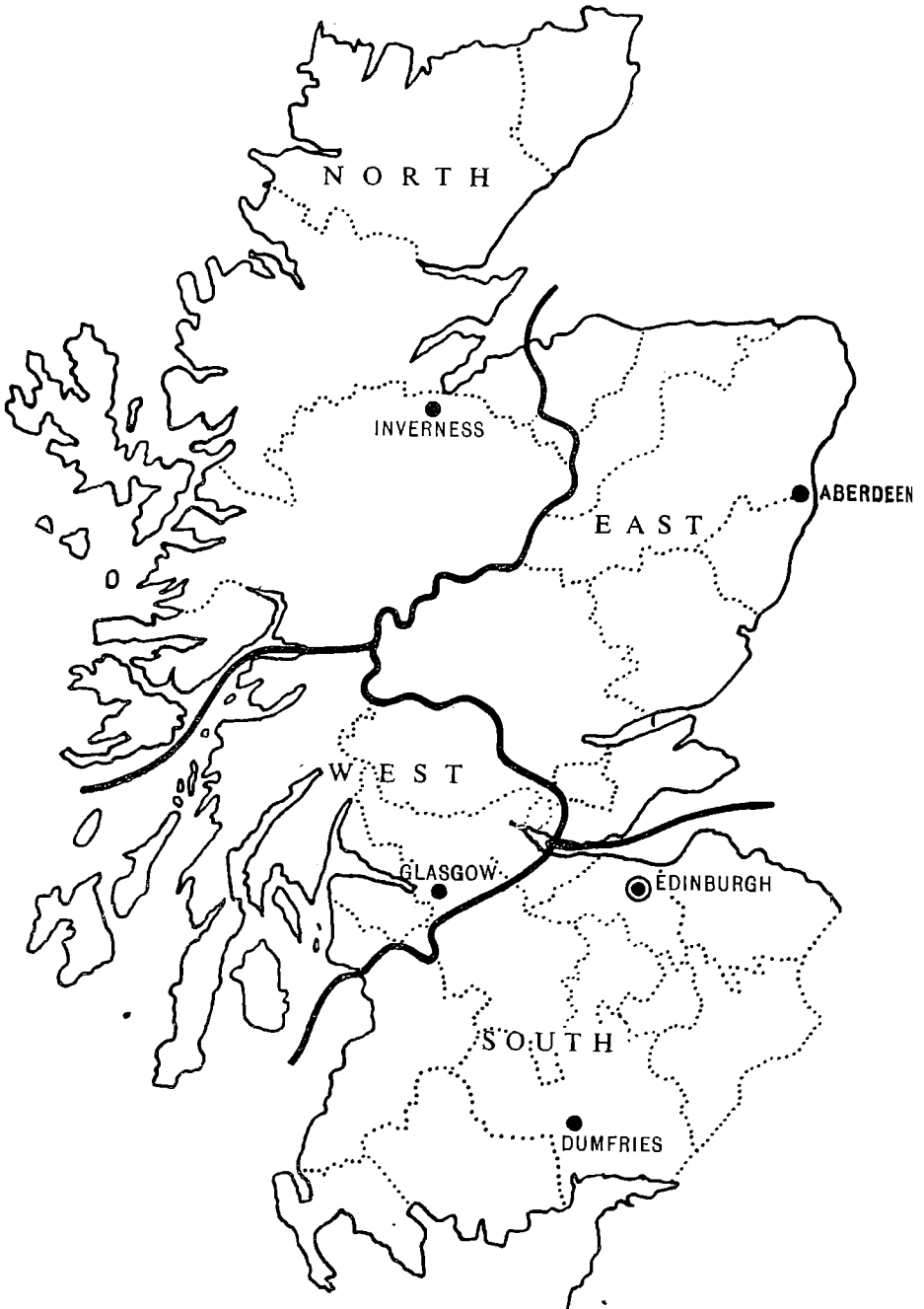
Finance : To examine and submit estimates of proposed works.

Each of the Committees held ten meetings during the year, and working along similar lines they were principally concerned with problems relating to the housing of foresters and forest workers, the Forest Workers Training Scheme, the examination of proposed acquisitions of land, the planting programme, and the Dedication Scheme.



#### CONSERVANCIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

*Note.*—Conservancy headquarters are indicated by full dots, National headquarters by circled dots. The Conservancy office for North Wales is temporarily at Shrewsbury.



### CONSERVANCIES IN SCOTLAND

*Note.*—Conservancy headquarters are shown by full dots, the National headquarters by a circled dot.

**Conservancies.**—This arrangement while following in some measure the old Divisional boundaries entailed a considerable number of transfers of forests from one charge to another. The appointment of Conservators was made early in the year, and by the end of May the Conservancies, of which there are



5 in England, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Wales, were set up; the boundaries of the Conservancies are shown in the maps on pages 7 and 8.

The headquarters of the Conservancies in England are as follows:—North East Conservancy at York, South West Conservancy at Bristol, South East Conservancy at Woking, the East Conservancy at Cambridge, and the North West Conservancy at Chester. The existing Deputy Surveyor's charges of the New Forest, with headquarters at Lyndhurst, and the Dean Forest, with headquarters at Whitemead Park, Parkend, Lydney, are retained.

The Scottish Conservancies have their headquarters at the old Divisional centres:—North Conservancy at Inverness, East Conservancy at Aberdeen, West Conservancy at Glasgow, and the South Conservancy at Dumfries.

In Wales the South Wales Conservancy has its office at Cardiff and the North-Wales Conservancy office remains at Shrewsbury as a temporary measure.

**Regional Advisory Committees** have been set up in each Conservancy with the primary purpose of providing a close link between the Conservator and all those within the Conservancy who are interested in Forestry. The general over-sight of the Regional Committees rests with their National Committee.

Each of the Committees met in May or June for the first time, with a second meeting later in the year. At these meetings the subjects considered were the furthering of the Dedication Scheme, co-operation in Private Forestry, the Forest Workers Training Scheme, and Publicity measures aiming at forest protection. From the experience of these meetings it is clear that the Committees will helpfully fulfil the functions for which they have been constituted.

The membership of the Committees is as follows:—

#### ENGLAND

- North East Regional Committee.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Bolton (*Chairman*), Col. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Capt. J. P. Bradford, Professor R. W. Wheldon, Mr. W. Dobbie, Mr. A. Kirkup, Jr., Mr. A. M. Leitch, Mr. W. Robertson, with Mr. L. A. Chaplin (*Secretary*).
- South West Regional Committee.—Mr. G. F. Lutterell (*Chairman*), The Hon. J. W. Best, Major H. T. N. Foley, Mr. W. E. Hiley, Mr. J. R. Maer, Professor M. Skene, Mr. R. Stratton, with Mr. G. F. Taylor (*Secretary*).
- South East Regional Committee.—Col. H. Eeles (*Chairman*), Mr. J. W. C. Agate, Lt.-Col. W. Burrell, Lord Cowdray, Mr. W. H. Pearson, Mr. A. D. C. Le Sueur, with Miss Manicom (*Secretary*).
- East Regional Committee.—Major R. G. Proby (*Chairman*), Major K. W. Brown, Mr. S. Dye, Col. A. H. Lloyd, Mr. R. W. B. Newton, Col. E. R. Pratt, Mr. D. H. Sanderson, Mr. C. H. Thompson, with Mr. C. H. Clark (*Secretary*).
- North West Regional Committee.—Capt. Wolryche-Whitmore (*Chairman*), Mr. J. V. Allen, Mr. P. J. B. Clive, Mr. B. W. I. Davies, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. W. M. F. Vane, with Mr. E. Hewitt (*Secretary*).

#### SCOTLAND

- North Regional Committee.—Major John Stirling of Fairburn (*Chairman*), Lord Lovat, Mr. Gilbert Brown, Mr. James Armstrong, Mr. George Mundell, Mr. D. J. Macleod, Bailie Donald MacPherson, with Mr. T. L. Eadie (*Secretary*).
- East Regional Committee.—Professor H. M. Steven (*Chairman*), Lord Glentanar Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Mr. Wm. Leven, Mr. Maitland Mackie, Bailie R. A. Raffan, Mr. Wm. Riddoch, with Mr. J. P. Lenman (*Secretary*).

West Regional Committee.—Mr. J. Maxwell Macdonald (*Chairman*), Sir George I. Campbell, Bt., of Succoth, Capt. James Craig, Mr. T. Bruce Jones, Mr. John Kirkwood, Mr. Donald Mackay, Mr. John Veitch, with Mr. T. Farmer (*Secretary*).

South Regional Committee.—Lord Haddington (*Chairman*), Sir J. Hunter Blair, Bt., Mr. J. C. Carson, Mr. W. P. Earsman, Mr. J. J. Patterson, Professor J. Ritchie, Mr. C. J. Cameron, with Mr. T. H. McGeorge (*Secretary*).

#### WALES

North Regional Committee.—Col. G. R. D. Harrison (*Chairman*), Alderman H. T. Edwards, Mr. E. Humphrey Howard, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. R. C. Ridell, Professor T. Thomson, Col. R. J. Wordsworth, with Mr. K. Mayhew (*Secretary*).

South Regional Committee.—Capt. J. D. D. Evans (*Chairman*), Lord Merthyr, Major John Francis, Mr. J. E. Lewis, Mr. H. A. Hyde, Mr. A. E. Gough, Mr. D. G. Badham, with Mr. W. Evans (*Secretary*).

**Staffing.**—With the continued absence of experienced officers, both technical and clerical, on seconded duty with the Ministry of Supply and with the North German Timber Control, the proper staffing of the Conservancies and the offices of the Directorates was a matter of great difficulty; it was, however appreciated by the Commissioners that the absence of these officers would accelerate the despatch of timber from Germany which would in some measure reduce the rate of felling of our already depleted woodlands. During the war period it had been necessary to place greater responsibility than normal on members of the forester grade; many held acting District Officer posts and after a close examination of each case seven foresters who had held such rank or had acquitted themselves well in a lower grade were promoted to District Officers.

### TIMBER PRODUCTION

In the transition from war to peace the Country's war time requirements have been replaced by civilian needs on an unprecedented scale for replacing war damaged houses, factories and furniture, for normal repairs and renewals held over during the war years particularly in transport and communications, and for the building of new factories and new towns.

Our Home woods played a very important role in the 1914-18 war and in the war just concluded; in both these wars heavy inroads were made into the country's very meagre forest resources. In 1938 home grown timber provided only a matter of 4 per cent. of our total timber consumption, but with the outbreak of war in 1939 a rapid change took place, and by 1943 a matter of 65 per cent. of our total timber consumption was being obtained from home grown woods. This has been a heavy drain which cannot be sustained, and the country is now experiencing all the inconveniences and worse which a shortage of timber enforces in respect of reconstruction and normal development. Pre-war we imported 96 per cent. of our requirements; these were obtained from the following countries:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
The Baltic countries (Russia, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) ... ..	51·9
Canada and Newfoundland ... ..	16·2
Sweden and Norway ... ..	16·0
France ... ..	2·1
United States of America ... ..	1·7
Other countries ... ..	12·1
	<hr/>
	100·0
	<hr/>

With the need to make good the great destruction in Russia and the other Baltic countries, and on the continent of Europe, reliance cannot be placed on immediate and sustained supplies from the Baltic ; our imports of timber for 1946 were in fact only one-fifth of the yearly average for the period 1934-38. Future supplies for some years to come must therefore be obtained from timber producing countries which have not been devastated ; thus in the immediate future we can only look to Canada, Newfoundland and the U.S.A. for increased supplies. The importance to Britain of reserves of standing timber and well managed Home forests was never more obvious, for despite heavy depletion our woodlands are still being called on to make the major contribution to the National needs in respect of hardwoods. Under a policy of sound silviculture and full utilisation, this contribution will be on an increasing scale as the plantations created during the inter-war period become more mature. It is a noteworthy fact that if a sound system of forestry had been in force over the last 100 years the country could have obtained its war needs from home resources and could have met reconstruction requirements pending the establishment of normal trade relations. Some measure of control over the country's woodlands is necessary, and the Dedication Scheme will, it is anticipated, ensure that good silviculture is practised by the owners of private woodlands, and the continuation of the war time system of licensing fellings will secure that the inadequate reserve of standing timber is properly conserved.

**FORESTRY PROGRAMMES**

**State Forestry.**—The need for continuity of the National Forest Policy was recognised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in agreeing to place the sum of £20,000,000 over the next five years at the service of the Commission ; this sum is intended to cover the cost of the first five years of the Forestry Programme, as proposed in the White Paper on Forestry (Cmd. 6447). The area proposed to be planted in this period is 365,000 acres ; the contribution of private owners to this programme is estimated at 75,000 acres ; and in order that the necessary land may be available for planting when required, the acquisition of land must proceed well in advance of requirements. Experience has shown that for orderly working a reserve of land equal to ten times the programme must always be held ; thus it is proposed that the acquisition programme will proceed at a rate starting with 121,000 acres in 1946-47 and working up to 235,000 acres in the fifth year.

Year one of the Five Year Period will be 1946-47 and the programme of planting and of acquisition of land for planting for each of the three countries has been subdivided and allocated to years as shown in the following tables.

**PLANTING PROGRAMME**

Year	State Forestry				Private Forestry	Grand Total
	England	Scotland	Wales	Total		
1946/1947 ...	10,750	14,000	5,250	30,000	5,000	35,000
1947/1948 ...	16,900	18,900	7,200	43,000	10,000	53,000
1948/1949 ...	23,850	24,600	9,550	58,000	15,000	73,000
1949/1950 ...	30,000	30,000	12,000	72,000	20,000	92,000
1950/1951 ...	36,900	35,900	14,200	87,000	25,000	112,000
	118,400	123,400	48,200	290,000	75,000	365,000

## ACQUISITION OF LAND PROGRAMME

<i>Year</i>	<i>England Acres</i>	<i>Scotland Acres</i>	<i>Wales Acres</i>	<i>Total Acres</i>
1946/1947	55,000	40,000	26,000	121,000
1947/1948	88,000	60,000	31,000	179,000
1948/1949	73,000	75,000	32,000	180,000
1949/1950	100,000	75,000	36,000	211,000
1950/1951	104,000	80,000	51,000	235,000
	<hr/> 420,000	<hr/> 330,000	<hr/> 176,000	<hr/> 926,000

**Private Forestry.**—Notwithstanding difficulties in obtaining labour and materials many private owners found it possible to resume or continue replanting, and during the year 4,219 acres were successfully planted under the Commissioners' scheme of grants for planting.

The Dedication Scheme has been well received, and by the end of the year the officers concerned with Private Forestry had made preliminary contacts with the owners of some 400 estates who have signified their willingness to consider the dedication of their woodlands, which in the aggregate amount to some 230,000 acres. There has been a general tendency for owners to refrain from declaring their intentions till the actual terms of the covenant have been made known and the legal difficulties in the way of making covenants of Dedication have been removed. Progress has been made in the drafting of the Deed of Covenant and the form of the Working Plan.

**DAMAGE TO STATE FORESTS BY WARLIKE OPERATIONS**

During the war years the Services required areas of considerable extent in the least populated parts of the country for modern methods of training ; in a great number of cases such areas included many acres of plantations, and while it was not possible to exclude the plantations in all cases, much was done by good liaison to keep the damage as low as possible. At one time some 39,000 acres of plantations were in military occupation for training areas, 21,000 acres for bombing and artillery ranges, and 12,000 acres for aerodromes and camps. Military activity was greatest in the plantations in the Eastern Counties and in the New Forest. The mere presence of thousands of troops created a great fire hazard, and in addition these activities caused the enemy to bomb these areas intensively over long periods with incendiary and other bombs. The destruction of plantations was considerable but much less than was anticipated ; that the destruction was kept down was due to the effective fire-fighting put in by the local forest staffs, and to the whole-hearted co-operation of the National Fire Service. One outstanding development in the technique of forest fire-fighting was the use of water delivered under pressure from mobile pumps which draw their supplies of water from dams on streams and static tanks at strategic points within the forest.

During the war years the destruction of plantations by enemy action amounted to only 2,000 acres, while fires caused by military training operations accounted for 2,050 acres and the construction of aerodromes, camps, and depots for a further 1,700 acres.

At the end of the year there still remained in the occupation of the service departments a matter of 25,500 acres of plantations over which damage has not yet been assessed ; representations have been made for the early return of certain of these areas in order that they may receive appropriate silvicultural treatment.

## THE NEW FOREST COMMITTEE

In April, 1946, the Commissioners appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Harold Baker with the following terms of reference: "To investigate the state and condition of the New Forest and, having due regard to existing rights and interests, to recommend such measures as they may consider desirable and necessary for adjusting the Forest to modern requirements."

The other members of the Committee were Mr. George Lucas (now Lord Lucas of Chilworth, a member of the English National Forest Committee of the Forestry Commission), and Mr. G. Langley-Taylor (vice chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England) with Mr. D. W. Young (Deputy Surveyor of the New Forest) as Secretary to the Committee.

## NORTHERWOOD HOUSE, NEW FOREST

This mansion at Lyndhurst, standing in some 27 acres of grounds within the New Forest, was made over to the Commissioners by Major Herbert Aris under a Deed of Gift for the purpose of promoting Forestry. This mansion will be used for educational purposes, and will also be able to accommodate official visitors to the Forest. The Commissioners desire to record their great appreciation of this generous gift.

## EDUCATION

Discussions were held with the University Professors of Forestry with a view to widening the scope of the instruction given. As a result increased grants have been made to permit of the appointment of additional teaching staff. It is hoped that this step will also have the effect of stimulating forest research at the Universities.

During the war years the training of foresters for local supervision was carried out at Benmore (Argyll) School only; thus the opening of additional schools became an urgent matter and active steps to that end were taken during the year.

The Parkend (Glos.) School reopened in May and an intensive course was given to 20 students. Preparations were completed for opening a new school in Glen Tress Forest in October with accommodation for 45.

Short courses for foresters and woodmen from private estates, which proved so useful before the war, were restarted; five such courses were held and 53 men were passed out.

As part of the National scheme for training demobilised Service men, a Forest Workers Training Scheme was in operation during the year. Under this scheme men are given one year's training under actual working conditions, at the end of which they should be competent forest workmen.

## RESEARCH

As part of the general arrangements for the development of Forest Research, Alice Holt Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, was selected for equipment as a central station at which research staff and records will be stationed. The Alice Holt Woods of some 2,000 acres will also be available for appropriate investigations. The Station can be reached by rail from London in an hour and a half. It is hoped that private foresters will visit the Station and contact members of the research staff.

During the year under review the routine recording of data from sample plots was proceeded with, as well as investigations into the nutrition of trees in forest nurseries, and the provenance of larch from European and home sources.

The good progress made with the ploughing of poor peaty soils in the west of Scotland, coupled with the experience already gained from experimental work, encourages the hope that a successful technique can be devised for afforesting these difficult types of land.

### **CENSUS OF WOODLANDS**

The war fellings have accentuated the need for a complete stocktaking of the woodlands of the country. The last complete Census was made in 1924 and has long been out of date. The Commissioners appointed a small staff to investigate the problem and to draw up proposals for a comprehensive census of both private and state woodlands. The work is now proceeding.

## SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

### FOREST YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30th, 1946

In common with other industries the shortage of man-power had its effect on forest operations, and while it was possible to increase the amount of planting over the previous year's figure, attention was again focussed on the necessary works of maintaining and thinning existing plantations.

**Finance.**—The figures for the year under report and the preceding year were as follows :

	<i>Year ended September 30th</i>	
	1946	1945
	£	£
Gross expenditure	1,937,614	1,356,937
Receipts ... ..	562,504	631,380
Net Expenditure	1,375,110	725,557

The Vote in aid of the Forestry Fund was £850,000 in 1945/46, and £2,750,000 in 1946/47.

**Land Acquired through the Forestry Fund.**—The total area at the end of the forest year was 1,415,000 acres as compared with 1,364,000 acres in the previous year, the increase being due to new acquisitions (including areas to which entry has been secured) amounting to 51,575 acres, less disposals of 73 acres. At the end of the forest year the subdivision was 866,000 acres of "forest land" (that is land which is already planted, or should be planted) and 549,000 acres of "other land". Of the Forest Land 353,000 acres are situated in England, 385,000 acres in Scotland, and 128,000 acres in Wales.

Acquisitions of Forest Land amounted to 33,181 acres (of which 6,766 acres are in England, 25,821 acres are in Scotland, and 594 acres are in Wales). Acquisitions of Forest Land in the previous year amounted to 43,321 acres.

**Planting.**—During the 1945/46 planting season 10,448 acres were planted or sown, 18 acres were naturally regenerated, and 126 acres underplanted. The corresponding figures for 1944/45 were : planted and sown 6,510 acres, naturally regenerated 14 acres, underplanted 97 acres.

**Thinning.**—During the year under report 10,878 acres of plantation were thinned (England 6,200 acres, Scotland 2,897 acres, Wales 1,781 acres) compared with 8,220 acres (England 4,635 acres, Scotland 2,087 acres, Wales 1,498 acres) in the previous year.

**Clear Fellings.**—These amounted to 1,364 acres (England 1,189, Scotland 100, Wales 75) compared with 2,568 acres (England 1,938, Scotland 280, Wales 350) in the previous year.

**Fire Protection.**—During the past five years fires have destroyed 10,758 acres of State Forest valued at £247,000 ; apart from fires originating from sparks from railway engines, this loss is due to careless or thoughtless acts committed within or adjacent to the plantations. As the result of 803 outbreaks the loss in the current year was 1,104 acres valued at £26,000, and notwithstanding the improved methods of fire fighting which have been evolved

it is inevitable that, with the steady expansion in the area of young plantations, and the ever increasing mobility of the general public, losses from fire will increase until the folly of carelessness in the disposal of unextinguished tobacco or matches in or near forest areas is appreciated by every one, town and country dweller alike.

**New Buildings and Repairs.**—No new cottages were completed during the year, but much preparatory work for a large programme was undertaken. Shortage of labour and materials again prevented progress being made with arrears of repairs.

**Grants for Private Planting.**—The area planted under grant schemes was 4,219 acres, of which 3,641 acres were conifers, and 578 acres hardwoods. Payments made amounted to £7,307. In the previous year 2,769 acres were planted and payments were £6,542.

**Utilisation of Home Grown Timber.**—The Commissioners' woods have produced a great variety of produce ranging from saw timber, round mining timber, poles, down to such minor produce as bean and pea sticks.

The quantity and value of timber sold to the Board of Trade, Timber Production Department, was less by £36,000 than last year; nevertheless the receipts amounted to £143,000. It is noteworthy that from the outbreak of war in 1939 to September 1946 the timber and pitwood sold to the Board of Trade from the Commission's woods, and used for purposes directly connected with the war, totalled 51½ million cubic feet (soft woods 34¾ million cubic feet, hardwoods 16½ million cubic feet), the value of which was £2,231,000.

**Tabular Statements** relating to the items summarised above, follow on pages 16 to 19.

### Land Acquired through the Forestry Fund

The following statement presents a general view of the properties acquired through the Forestry Fund as at September 1946.

	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN
<i>Number of Forests :</i>				
At beginning of year ...	101	131	42	274
At end of year ...	103	142	44	289
<i>Utilisation of Ground (acres) :</i>				
Forest Land :				
Acquired Plantations	40,000	11,000	3,000	54,000
Planted by Forestry				
Commission ...	203,000	170,000	80,000	453,000
To be planted ...	110,000	204,000	45,000	359,000
Total of Forest Land	353,000	385,000	128,000	866,000
Nurseries ...	1,000	500	500	2,000
Agricultural ...	17,000	27,500	12,000	56,500
Forest Workers' Holdings				
(including outrun) ...	6,500	3,000	4,000	13,500
Unplantable and Miscellaneous	103,000	344,000	30,000	477,000
Grand Total ...	480,500	760,000	174,500	1,415,000

It will be noted that during the year the number of forest units shown above has increased by 15; this is due to 5 existing forest nurseries being now recorded as forest units, and to the formation of 10 new forest units as follows:—1 in England, 8 in Scotland and 1 in Wales.



The total area of land acquired increased by 51,000 acres from 1,364,000 to 1,415,000 acres, and the plantable area by 33,000 acres to 866,000 acres.

Included in the foregoing acquisitions are certain areas which have not, for the time being, been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners by the appropriate Minister. The subjoined statement gives details of such land :—

	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	TOTAL GREAT BRITAIN
Forest Land :				
Acquired Plantations ...	—	13	—	13
Plantable ...	918	24,730	542	26,190
Total of Forest Land	918	24,743	542	26,203
Agricultural ...	3,024	6,176	429	9,629
Forest Workers' Holdings (including outrun) ...	8	—	—	8
Unplantable and Miscel- laneous ...	—	26,898	531	27,432
Grand Total ...	3,950	57,817	1,505	63,272

### Silvicultural Operations During the Year (Acres)

	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN
Planted or Sown ...	4,077	4,886	1,485	10,448
Naturally Regenerated...	15	3	—	18
Underplanted ...	79	36	11	126
Thinned ...	6,200	2,897	1,781	10,878
Felled ...	1,189	100	75	1,364

Compared with the previous year the changes in silvicultural operations are planting and sowing 10,448 against 6,510 acres, area thinned 10,878 against 8,220 acres, and area felled 1,364 against 2,568 acres.

### Holdings and Estate Management

	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	WALES	TOTAL, GREAT BRITAIN
Number of Forest Workers' Holdings Established :				
At beginning of year ...	728	393	380	1,501
During year ...	1	1	— 2*	—
Total ...	729	394	378	1,501
Other Tenancies :				
Agricultural Holdings :				
Under £20 per annum ...	455	508	375	1,338
Over £20 per annum ...	224	263	241	728
Foresters' Houses ...	111	97	19	227
Cottages ...	385	344	17	746
Residential and Sporting Easements, Permissions, Minerals, etc. ...	335	293	62	690
Site Rents and Feus ...	1,539	286	124	1,949
	—	255	—	255
Grand Total ...	3,049	2,046	838	5,933

\* 2 withdrawn.

### Land Acquisition

Acquisitions during the year amounted to 48,490 acres net, of which 33,181 were classified as plantable.

#### ACQUISITION OF PLANTABLE LAND

Year ending 30th September	By Lease or Feu	By Purchase	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
First Decade :			
1920-29 ... ..	156,759	153,471	310,230
Second Decade :			
1930-39 ... ..	60,057	284,700	344,757
Third Decade :			
1940... ..	24,396	7,238	31,634
1941... ..	2,526	9,924	12,450
1942... ..	1,190	6,959	8,149
1943... ..	5,082	7,337	12,419
1944... ..	- 18,055*	28,400	10,345
1945... ..	15,814	27,507	43,321
1946... ..	9,996	23,185	33,181
Grand Total ... ..	257,765	548,721	806,486

\* This negative figure is due to the fact that properties containing 19,754 plantable acres acquired under Crown Lands Act, 1936, and previously shown as leased have been transferred to the purchase column, the consideration money having been paid in full.

#### PLANTING PROGRESS

##### State Forests

The area planted during the year was 10,448 acres.

##### AREA PLANTED

Year ending 30th September	Planted		Total
	New Planting	Replacements	
	Acres	Acres	Acres
First Decade :			
1920-29 :			
Conifers ...	126,444	4,316	130,760
Hardwoods ...	6,365	1,146	7,511
			138,271
Second Decade :			
1930-39... ..	218,064	12,543	230,607
Third Decade :			
1940 ... ..	26,411	877	27,288
1941 ... ..	25,644	1,223	26,867
1942 ... ..	16,045	701	16,746
1943 ... ..	11,671	1,741	13,412
1944 ... ..	7,270	1,935	9,205
1945 ... ..	4,377	2,133	6,510
1946 ... ..	9,073	1,375	10,448
Grand Total ... ..	451,364	27,990	479,354

The total area planted by the Commission to 30th September, 1946, was 479,354 of which 442,660 acres consisted of conifers and 36,694 acres of hardwoods. New planting accounted for 451,364 acres and replacements, which included 13,334 acres after damage by fire, for 27,990 acres.

Details are given below :—

	<i>Conifers</i> Acres	<i>Hardwoods</i> Acres	<i>Total</i> Acres
New Planting ...	419,685	31,679	451,364
Replacements	22,975	5,015	27,990
	<u>442,660</u>	<u>36,694</u>	<u>479,354</u>

### 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 153,558 acres of which 4,219 were planted during the year.

Particulars of the grants are given on page 32.

	<i>Acres</i>
First Decade :	
1920-29 ...	72,856
Second Decade :	
1930-39 ...	53,006
Third Decade :	
1940 ...	4,318
1941 ...	4,427
1942 ...	3,681
1943 ...	4,244
1944 ...	4,038
1945 ...	2,769
1946 ...	4,219
Grand Total	<u>153,558</u>

### Employment in the Commission's Forests

The numbers of forest workers employed in the Commission's forests in different years are stated below ; it is noteworthy that the gap between the winter maximum, and the summer minimum tends to decrease, indicating a more stable body of forest labour.

Winter (maximum)	Summer (minimum)	Percentage fall in Summer employment
1920-21 ... .. 935	1921 ... .. 495	47 per cent.
1925-26 ... .. 2,960	1926 ... .. 2,335	21 per cent.
1930-31 ... .. 3,850	1931 ... .. 2,830	26 per cent.
1935-36 ... .. 4,155	1936 ... .. 3,720	10 per cent.
1940-41 ... .. 5,625	1941 ... .. 4,900	13 per cent.
1945-46 ... .. 6,255	1946 ... .. 5,147	17 per cent.

**DETAILS OF OPERATIONS**  
**FOREST YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1946**  
**THE FORESTRY FUND**

The balance in the Forestry Fund at the commencement of the Forest Year was £703,729. Receipts amounted to £2,750,000 from Parliamentary Votes and to £562,504 from Forestry Operations, etc., making a total of £3,312,504. Payments amounted to £1,937,614 so that the balance in the Fund at 30th September, 1946, was £2,078,619. Movements on the Forestry Fund Account since the establishment of the Commission are shown in Table I below.

TABLE I.—FORESTRY FUND ACCOUNT

Year ending 30th September	Balance from preceding Year	Receipts			Payments (Table II)	Balance in Forestry Fund, 30th September
		Parliamentary Votes	From Forestry Operations, etc. (Table II)	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
1944 ...	504,812	600,000	921,454	1,521,454	1,446,980	579,286
1945 ...	579,286	850,000	631,380	1,481,380	1,356,937	703,729
1946 ...	703,729	2,750,000	562,504	3,312,504	1,937,614	2,078,619
Grand Total	—	16,351,800	7,019,878	23,371,678	21,293,059	—

Balances remaining in the Fund at 30th September of each year include provision for the succeeding six months to the close of the Financial Year on 31st March following.

An analysis of payments and receipts by heads of account is given in Table II. It should be noted that the Forestry Commission heads of account used in this Table differ in some respects from the heads under which the Commission's estimates are presented to Parliament. Total payments amounted to £1,937,614 as compared with £1,356,937 in the previous forest year, an increase of £580,677, mainly under the head of Forestry Operations. Receipts decreased by £68,876 owing to reduced sales of forest produce and net payments were therefore £649,553 more than in Forest Year 1945.

Table IIA is a statement of expenditure and income in which amounts due to or by the Commission at the end of the Forest Year are brought into account, salaries and overheads shown in Columns (1) to (4) of Table II, are distributed over the heads of account to which they are appropriate, income from forestry operations, education, etc. is shown separately and adjustments are made between heads of account in respect of such items as produce used for forest purposes, and transfers of land and buildings between forests and forest workers' holdings.

In Tables III-VII expenditure and income, as shown under individual heads in Table IIA, are analysed in greater detail.

TABLE II.—PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNT

Year ending 30th September	Payments											Receipts (13) £	Net Payments (14) £	
	Salaries Wages and Allow- ances (1)	Head- quarters Charges (2)	Charges of Directors of Forestry (3)	Charges of Conserva- tors (4)	Forestry Opera- tions (5)	Advances for Affores- tation Purposes (6)	Education (7)	Research and Experi- ment (8)	Agency and Advisory Services (9)	Special Services (10)	Forest Workers Holdings (11)			Total (12) £
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	53,003	49,485	107,251	6,232,917	128,596	73,538	84,916	57	13,681	468,306	7,926,093	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	5,997	5,996	14,978	844,949	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	9,380	—	179	12,623	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
1944 ... ..	109,140	4,637	6,671	16,430	1,271,669	9,254	6,831	10,740	—	(CR) 24	11,632	1,446,980	921,454	525,526
1945 ... ..	119,420	4,596	6,371	15,422	1,183,551	10,086	5,570	11,433	—	210	278	1,356,937	631,380	725,557
1946 ... ..	164,645	7,678	10,107	22,707	1,637,845	7,891	48,646	17,884	—	875	19,336	1,937,614	562,504	1,375,110
Grand Total ... ..	1,923,737	114,521	126,883	295,951	16,966,238	413,338	238,001	198,190	91,885	39,369	884,946	21,293,059	7,019,878	14,273,181

TABLE IIA.—EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (including Allocation of Column 1)										Income					Net Expendi- ture (15) £
	Superior Super- vision and Overhead Charges (1) £	Forestry Opera- tions (Table III) (2) £	Advances for Affores- ta- tion Purposes (3) £	Education (Table IV) (4) £	Research and Ex- periment (Table V) (5) £	Agency & Advisory Services (6) £	Special Services (Table VI) (7) £	Forest Workers' Holdings (Table VII) (8) £	Total (9) £	Forestry Opera- tions (Table III) (10) £	Education (Table IV) (11) £	Forest Workers' Holdings (12) £	Miscel- laneous (13) £	Total (14) £		
First Decade:																
1920-29 ...	582,178	3,512,377	241,694	101,313	79,650	99,233	61,299	389,883	4,485,649	882,108	2,427	27,515	4,509	916,559	3,569,090	
Second Decade:																
1930-39 ...	925,404	7,056,580	154,855	97,998	149,245	11,912	42,694	565,871	8,070,155	1,770,014	443	168,856	4,230	1,943,543	6,126,612	
Third Decade:																
1940 ...	90,903	781,192	12,407	5,349	14,819	906	1,635	37,587	853,895	551,362	8	20,324	774	572,468	281,427	
1941 ...	82,117	922,624	12,673	5,879	12,480	777	926	24,479	979,838	555,129	42	20,905	605	576,681	403,157	
1942 ...	110,149	1,061,763	24,058	12,545	14,598	1,046	1,225	23,424	1,138,659	698,040	88	21,545	1,536	721,209	477,450	
1943 ...	115,801	1,139,670	12,820	10,718	16,879	1,089	1,229	13,615	1,196,020	866,948	86	21,023	1,038	889,095	306,925	
1944 ...	130,146	1,401,825	12,804	9,204	19,076	1,223	1,326	13,789	1,459,247	624,814	1	21,320	897	647,032	812,215	
1945 ...	142,831	1,573,593	15,423	8,158	21,226	1,331	1,547	2,700	1,423,978	543,415	—	22,450	585	566,450	837,528	
1946 ...	207,848	1,810,805	23,334	66,565	33,911	10,609	3,387	36,200	1,984,811	499,642	12,465	22,291	719	535,117	1,449,694	
Grand Total	2,387,377	19,060,629	510,068	317,729	352,884	128,126	115,268	1,107,548	21,596,252	6,991,472	15,560	346,229	14,893	7,368,154	14,224,098	
Percentage ...	—	88.3	2.4	1.5	1.6	.6	.5	5.1	100	94.9	.2	4.7	.2	100	—	

Note.—The above and subsequent Tables do not include the values of properties acquired by transfer to the Commission under the Forestry (Transfer of Woods) Orders in Council.

**EXPENDITURE AND INCOME (TABLE IIA)****Superior Supervision**

*Expenditure* £207,848 (Table IIA, Col. (1) )

Compared with 1945, the expenditure on salaries and overhead charges rose by £65,017 due to higher salary scales and a general staff expansion to meet the increased planting programme and other new responsibilities. At the 30th September, 1946, there were 19 Conservators, 1 Deputy Surveyor, 11 Divisional Officers, and 95 District Officers.

**Forestry Operations**

*Expenditure* £1,810,805 (Table IIA, Col. (2) )

*Income* £499,642 (Table IIA, Col. (10) )

These amounts are further analysed in Table III. From this, it will be seen that the greater part of the increase of £437,212 in Expenditure during 1946, was attributable to Cultural Operations, the expenditure on which increased by £226,950. Stores and Miscellaneous increased by £57,400, Roads and Buildings by £52,559, and Preparation of Produce by £44,881. These increases are accounted for by a larger labour force being available, and by the rise in the minimum agricultural wage. Cost of Local Supervision increased by £38,577 owing to increases in the number of foresters and foremen employed, and also in their rates of pay.

Income from Forestry Operations decreased by £43,773 as compared with the previous year ; sales of Forest Produce were £45,303 less, owing to reduced sales of timber, and Sales of Land and Buildings were less by £9,010. On the other hand, Income from Rents and Royalties was £4,821 higher and Other Income increased by £5,719. Under Other Income, were included proceeds of sale of livestock £20,186, and miscellaneous estate, farm and forest receipts £31,467.

TABLE III.—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)	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>First Decade:</b>																
1920-29 ...	192,997	201,122	174,130	787,509	1,510,801	118,853	115,488	411,677	3,512,577	78,784	274,091	406,594	122,639	882,108	2,630,469	
<b>Second Decade:</b>																
1930-39 ...	332,060	352,049	493,661	1,534,471	3,071,019	362,395	246,833	664,072	7,056,580	76,484	791,032	699,094	203,404	1,770,014	5,286,566	
<b>Third Decade:</b>																
1940 ...	38,263	32,565	62,773	70,857	431,733	21,482	25,487	98,012	781,192	1,634	92,728	432,065	24,935	351,362	229,830	
1941 ...	29,595	34,078	75,733	65,990	533,327	33,765	23,262	126,854	922,624	2,481	95,193	428,374	29,081	355,129	367,495	
1942 ...	37,404	48,398	94,715	55,845	550,381	96,472	26,481	132,067	1,061,763	1,677	103,045	540,778	52,540	698,040	363,783	
1943 ...	40,213	49,103	111,174	72,684	567,480	115,180	26,905	156,931	1,139,670	9,411	84,574	722,046	50,917	866,918	272,722	
1944 ...	50,690	59,666	128,904	285,835	573,132	114,974	34,803	153,821	1,401,825	106,169	93,001	375,778	49,866	624,814	777,011	
1945 ...	58,306	61,951	137,184	148,436	567,183	117,533	43,754	239,246	1,373,593	9,378	91,062	394,668	48,307	543,415	830,178	
1946 ...	68,782	72,030	175,761	144,726	794,133	162,414	96,313	296,646	1,810,805	368	95,883	349,365	54,026	499,642	1,311,163	
<b>Grand Total</b>	848,310	910,962	1,454,055	3,166,333	8,599,209	1,143,068	639,346	2,299,326	19,060,629	286,386	1,720,609	4,348,762	635,715	6,991,472	12,069,157	
<b>Percentage ...</b>	4.4	4.8	7.6	16.6	45.1	6.0	3.4	12.1	100	4.1	24.6	62.2	9.1	100	—	



## Overheads and Supervision

<i>Overhead Charges</i>	£68,782 (Table III, Col. (1) )
<i>Superior Supervision</i>	£72,030 (Table III, Col. (2) )
<i>Local Supervision</i>	£175,761 (Table III, Col. (3) )

Overhead Charges represent a proportion of salaries, allowances and other expenses in the offices of the Commissioners and those of the Directors of Forestry for England, Scotland and Wales. Superior Supervision represents similar expenditure for Deputy Surveyors, Conservators, Divisional and District Officers, while Local Supervision covers salaries, housing allowances and miscellaneous expenses of Foresters and Foremen. During the year the number of Foresters and Foremen employed in Forestry operations was increased by 101. At the 30th September the total numbers employed were : Foresters 322, Foremen 204.

**Acquisition of Land, Buildings and Standing Timber**—Expenditure amounted to £144,726 (Table III, Col. (4) ). Of this amount which is £3,710 less than the corresponding figure in 1945, £102,018 was spent on the purchase of land, standing timber and holdings, £32,183 on the acquisition of land and buildings on long lease or feu, and £10,525 on the redemption of tithes. This expenditure is not directly applicable to the areas acquired during the year, particulars of which are given below.

The total area of land acquired in the Forest Year 1945-1946 was 48,922 acres, of which 33,181 were classified as plantable ; disposals amounted to 73 acres.

The net total area in Great Britain in respect of which the legal formalities of acquisition had been completed by the 30th September, 1946, was 1,285,101 acres, the corresponding figures for the periods covered by the two previous Annual Reports being 1,236,252 acres and 1,147,113 acres. In addition to these completed acquisitions, entry had been secured to other property. Details of acquisitions 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 OR PURCHASE FROM  
29TH NOVEMBER, 1919 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1946

Country	By Lease or Feu			By Purchase			Total acquired
	Plantable (including Planted)	Other land	Total	Plantable (including Planted)	Other land	Total	
England & Wales : Finally completed Entry secured ...	146,556 2,448	29,147 107	175,703 2,555	284,489 133	84,926 —	369,415 133	545,118 2,688
Total ...	149,004	29,254	178,258	284,622	84,926	369,548	547,806
Scotland : Finally completed Entry secured ...	102,387 6,374	109,546 1,308	211,933 7,682	264,035 64	264,015 —	528,050 64	739,983 7,746
Total ...	108,761	110,854	219,615	264,099	264,015	528,114	747,729
Great Britain ...	257,765	140,108	397,873	548,721	348,941	897,662	1,295,535

Of the net total area acquired by lease, feu, and purchase in Great Britain to the 30th September 1946, 806,486 acres were classified at the time of acquisition as plantable, and of this area 433,626 acres (54 per cent.) were in England and Wales, and 372,860 acres (46 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 administered by the Commissioners is thus approximately 1,415,000 acres; the utilisation of this land as at the 30th September, 1946, is shown on page 16.

## Cultural Operations

Expenditure £794,133 (Table III, Col. (5))

Details of this expenditure are given in the following Table (IIIA). Plantations accounted for £560,267, and Nurseries for £233,866.

TABLE IIIA.—CULTURAL OPERATIONS (TABLE III, COLUMN (5))

Year ending 30th September	Plantations				Nurseries (5)	Grand Total (6)
	Prepara- tory work and Planting (1)	Establish- ment and Main- tenance (2)	Forest Protec- tion (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	132,406	550,381
1943 ... ..	84,558	206,287	98,583	389,428	178,052	567,480
1944 ... ..	70,090	224,132	104,841	399,063	174,069	573,132
1945 ... ..	65,425	222,931	103,058	391,414	175,769	567,183
1946 ... ..	144,098	293,692	122,477	560,267	233,866	794,133
Grand Total ...	2,461,148	2,644,673	1,157,826	6,263,647	2,335,562	8,599,209
Percentage of Column 4 ...	39.3	42.2	18.5	100	—	—
Percentage of Column 6 ...	28.6	30.7	13.5	72.8	27.2	100

The increase of £78,673 in the amount spent on Preparatory Work and Planting is largely due to preparation of ground for planting in the following year to give effect to the increased planting programme required. The increase of £58,097 in nursery expenditure was incurred in making provision for increased nursery stocks for future planting.

*Plantations.*—The total area planted or sown during the year was 10,448 acres, of which 9,619 acres were placed under conifers and 829 acres under broadleaved species. Included in the above are 678 acres replanted after destruction by fire. Details by forests are given in Appendix I.

In forming plantations and beating-up previous years' plantations, 27 million trees were used of which 50 per cent. were Norway and Sitka Spruces; 24 per cent. Scots and Corsican Pines; 11 per cent. European and Japanese Larches; 2 per cent. Douglas Fir and 11 per cent. broadleaved species. An area of 126 acres of existing woods was underplanted.

The quantities of work done by Conservancies during the year are shown in the Table below.

## SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Conservancy	Planted and Sown	Under-planted	Thinned	Felled
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England :				
N.W. ... ..	703	16	752	281
N.E. ... ..	1,193	6	579	72
E. ... ..	335	—	1,764	117
S.E. ... ..	546	12	284	416
S.W. ... ..	804	—	757	68
New ... ..	232	30	797	141
Dean ... ..	264	15	1,267	94
Total ... ..	4,077	79	6,200	1,189
Scotland :				
N. ... ..	475	2	811	12
E. ... ..	1,746	7	1,117	42
S. ... ..	1,688	2	557	34
W. ... ..	977	25	412	12
Total ... ..	4,886	36	2,897	100
Wales :				
N. ... ..	473	—	1,265	62
S. ... ..	1,012	11	516	13
Total ... ..	1 485	11	1,781	75
Total—Great Britain	10,448	126	10,878	1,364

In addition to the above 18 acres were naturally regenerated ; 14 acres in the New Forest, 3 acres in North Scotland, and 1 acre in East England Conservancy respectively.

*Cost of Planting.*—The outlay on labour and material on the areas planted between 1919 and 1946 was £11 17s. od. per acre. This figure covers the cost of preparation of ground, drainage, fencing, plants, 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, 1946, was 1,677 acres stocked with 276 million seedlings, and 115 million transplants. Comparative figures for the three years 1944 to 1946 are given in the following table.

## NURSERIES

Year ending 30th September	Country	Seed Sown (lbs.)			Stock of Plants at 30th September (Thousands)			Area (Acres)			
		Coni-ferous	Broad-leaved	Total	Transplants		Seedlings				
					Coni-ferous	Broad-leaved	Total		Coni-ferous	Broad-leaved	Total
1946	England	5,271	22,341	27,612	40,888	6,590	47,478	124,588	5,737	130,325	830
	Wales	1,219	3,588	4,807	20,323	471	20,794	36,959	344	37,303	204
	Scotland	6,344	9,167	15,511	46,107	511	46,618	108,094	647	108,741	643
	Total	12,834	35,096	47,930	107,318	7,572	114,890	269,641	6,728	276,369	1,677
1945	England & Wales	4,184	92,199	96,383	37,558	5,449	43,007	132,600	14,231	146,831	1,012
	Scotland	3,655	1,754	5,409	36,244	294	36,538	101,573	1,979	103,552	561
	Total	7,839	93,953	101,792	73,802	5,743	79,545	234,173	16,210	250,383	1,573
1944	England & Wales	5,886	39,953	45,839	29,537	7,681	37,218	146,401	3,579	149,980	1,023
	Scotland	4,371	74	4,445	35,457	538	35,995	105,852	183	106,035	536
	Total	10,257	39,727	49,984	64,994	8,219	73,213	252,253	3,762	256,015	1,559

Details showing by Conservancies the utilisation of Nursery area are as follows :—

## UTILISATION OF NURSERY AREA

Conservancy	Seedbeds	Transplant Lines	Fallow and Green Crops	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>England :</i>					
North-West ...	33	39	45	21	138
North-East ...	28	75	55	20	178
East ...	48	42	58	24	172
South-East ...	10	27	24	9	70
South-West ...	7	22	15	13	57
New ...	46	61	65	22	194
Dean ...	4	9	5	3	21
Total ...	176	275	267	112	830
<i>Scotland :</i>					
North ...	29	39	77	17	162
East ...	31	49	28	28	136
South ...	21	48	40	18	127
West ...	29	56	109	24	218
Total ...	110	192	254	87	643
<i>Wales :</i>					
North ...	—	33	7	11	51
South ...	33	72	20	28	153
Total ...	33	105	27	39	204
Total—Gt. Britain	319	572	548	238	1,677
Percentages ...	19	34	33	14	100

## SEED SUPPLY

*Imported Seed*

From Canada and the United States of America crops of the main species—Sitka Spruce and Douglas Fir were satisfactory. Quantities of Corsican Pine and European Larch were obtained from Corsica and Switzerland respectively, only a small quantity of Japanese Larch was available from Japan and this was imported by arrangement with the Foreign Office. The quantities and value of the seed imported are given below :—

	lbs.	Value (£)	Country
Corsican Pine ...	2,037	1,833	Corsica
European Larch ...	1,536	990	Switzerland
Japanese Larch ...	96	160	Japan
Sitka Spruce (Queen Charlotte strain)	2,013½	2,530	Canada
Sitka Spruce (Queen Charlotte strain)	2,498	3,482	U.S.A.
Sitka Spruce (Washington) ...	500	698	U.S.A.
Douglas Fir ...	1,002	1,308	U.S.A.
Douglas Fir ...	280½	364	Canada
<i>Abies grandis</i> ...	100	100	Canada
<i>Abies grandis</i> ...	99	124	U.S.A.
<i>Pinus murrayana</i> ...	10	15	U.S.A.

*Home Collection*

*England.*—With the exception of Scots pine and Corsican pine, the quantity of cones collected was negligible. 3,992 bushels of Scots pine cones and 1,010 bushels of Corsican pine cones were obtained which yielded 1,958 lbs. and 769 lbs. respectively. Of the major hardwood species Oak was the only seeder, and 50,503 lbs. of acorns were collected; the beech seed crop was virtually a failure everywhere.

*Scotland.*—The following are details of cones collected and the resultant yield of seed :—

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quantity (Bushels)</i>	<i>Yield of Seed (lbs.)</i>
Scots Pine ... ..	1,017	431
European Larch ... ..	414	382
Japanese Larch ... ..	20	8
Norway Spruce ... ..	235	40
Miscellaneous Conifers ... ..	41	66

Small quantities of hardwood seeds were also collected.

*Wales.*—Only small amounts of conifer seeds were available, and 14 bushels of Scots pine and 3 bushels of Corsican pine cones were collected—these collections yielded 6 lbs. and 2 lbs. of seeds respectively. In addition 2½ bushels of Lawson Cypress cones were collected.

The hardwoods collected comprised :—Oak 644 lbs., Sycamore 40 lbs., Lime 7½ lbs., and Haws 25 lbs.

*Seed Sold*

The quantity of seed sold to the Trade and private individuals was :—

	<i>Trade (lbs.)</i>	<i>Private Individuals (lbs.)</i>	<i>Total (lbs.)</i>
Conifers	4,506	68	4,574
Hardwoods	—	—	—

## FOREST FIRES

Losses during the year might be regarded as average. Outbreaks reported numbered 803, of which 80 per cent. were extinguished before causing damage to Commission property; these figures include fires on adjoining land if they threatened Commission property. The area of Commission plantations burnt was 1,104 acres, equivalent in terms of growth to 11,705 acre-years (excluding 12 acres of natural regeneration and coppice). The damage was assessed at £26,000, including cost of extinguishing.

Comparative figures for the five years 1942 to 1946 are given below :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Number of fires ...	1,381	514	811	630	803
Area burnt (acres) ...	6,507	949	1,922	276	1,104
Damage valued at ...	£158,000	£19,500	£36,500	£7,000	£26,000

Claims aggregating £5,850 were lodged by the Commissioners in respect of the damage done during the year.

The table below gives the causes of fires in 1946. Most of the fires originated from sparks from railway engines, but most damage was caused by fires which spread from adjoining land.

ORIGIN, NUMBER AND EXTENT OF FOREST FIRES

<i>Origin</i>	<i>Number of Fires</i>	<i>Planted Area Burnt (acres)</i>
Railways ... ..	477	104
Adjoining land ... ..	150	504
General public ... ..	79	131
Commission employees ... ..	16	41
Road engines ... ..	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	27	57
Unknown ... ..	54	267
<b>Totals</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>1,104</b>

**Advances for Afforestation Purposes**

*Expenditure* £23,334 (Table IIA, Col. 3)

Grants to private individuals and local authorities for planting amounted to £7,307, advances in respect of the proceeds-sharing scheme at Lake Vyrnwy, operated jointly with Liverpool Corporation, to £2,523, and overhead and supervisory charges to £13,504.

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

Country	England	Scotland	Wales	Total
Number of Schemes ... ..	127	37	1	165
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Planting Conifers ... ..	2,136	1,465	40	3,641
Planting Hardwoods ... ..	519	1	58	578
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4,219</b>

Until the status of the areas concerned in regard to Dedication has been determined, as an interim measure, the rate of grant for planting or replanting carried out during the season 1945-1946 has been fixed at £7 10s. od. per acre of which £5 is payable after inspection, the balance being payable on properly established and maintained plantations on completion of dedication, or after five years in the case of areas found unsuitable for dedication.

**Education**

*Expenditure* £66,565 (Table IIA, Col. 4)

*Income* £12,465 (Table IIA, Col. 11)

Details of expenditure are given in Table IV ; the income consisted almost entirely of payments from private employers for the services of Trainees under the Forest Workers Training Scheme.

*Forester Training Schools and Short Courses* : Expenditure £10,946.

This expenditure is made up as follows—salaries and expenses of instructors £3,709, allowances to apprentices £2,531, and rent, stores, fuel, etc. £4,706. The total spent on the same heads in the previous year was £3,776.



*Forester Training Schools*

In previous reports these have been referred to as Forest Apprentices Schools. The School at Parkend in the Forest of Dean was reopened in May, 1945 when a short intensive course was started for partly-trained men who had been called up for military service before they had completed their School course. The 20 men who took this course all completed it satisfactorily and were allocated to Commission Forests in various parts of the country. Benmore Forester Training School continued the normal two-year course of instruction. Fourteen men were passed out during the year; of these, two had been trained for Northern Ireland and joined that Service, the balance were absorbed into the Commission's staff. Steps were also taken to equip a Ministry of Labour Training Camp in Glen Tress Forest near Peebles for use as an additional Forester Training School to be opened in October, 1946.

*Short Courses for Foresters and Woodmen* were held at Darnaway Castle, Morayshire—Instructor, Mr. T. A. Robbie; Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon—Instructor, Mr. T. Brown; Drumlanrig Castle, Dumfries—Instructor, Mr. Frank Scott; Huntley Manor, Gloucestershire—Instructor, Major C. P. Ackers; Raby Castle, Durham—Instructor, Mr. H. Smith. The average number of men attending each course was 10, and two courses were held at Raby Castle during the year.

*Forest Workers Training Scheme.*—The expenditure on this scheme amounted to £44,352, of which £34,148 represented allowances to trainees and £10,204 expenditure on maintenance of training centres, etc.

This scheme was started towards the end of 1945 to provide vocational training in forestry for men who had served in the armed forces, factories, etc., during the war. The training is given in the State Forests and also on selected Private Estates, and at the conclusion of the course the choice is left with the trainee as to whether he will seek employment on a private estate or with the Commission. Many applicants came forward and at the close of the year the number of men under training was 759 distributed as follows:—

	<i>State Forests</i>	<i>Private Estates</i>	<i>Total</i>
England	316	157	473
Scotland	166	79	245
Wales ...	37	4	41
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	519	240	759
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

*Grants to Educational Institutions : Expenditure £4,516*

Grants were made during the year as follows:—Aberdeen University—£500; Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford—£2,700; University College of North Wales, Bangor—£991; Cambridge University—£250; King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne—£75.

TABLE IV.—EDUCATION

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IIA, Column 4)										Income (Table IIA Column (11))	Net Expenditure
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges	Forester Schools and Short Courses			Forest Workers Training Scheme		Grants to Institutions	Total	£	£		
		Salaries and Expenses of Instructors	Allowances to Apprentices	Rent, Stores, Fuel, Light, etc.	Allowances to Trainees	Upkeep of Training Centres						
First Decade: 1920-29 ... ..	£ 13,125	£ 15,401	£ 21,709	£ 20,387	£ —	£ —	£ 30,691	£ 101,313	£ 2,427	£ 98,886		
Second Decade: 1930-39 ... ..	12,184	10,848	17,682	14,638	—	—	42,646	97,998	443	97,555		
Third Decade:												
1940 ... ..	864	408	1,164	488	—	—	2,425	5,349	8	5,341		
1941 ... ..	777	665	591	796	—	—	3,050	5,879	42	5,837		
1942 ... ..	1,046	1,313	2,754	3,165	—	—	4,267	12,545	88	12,457		
1943 ... ..	1,089	1,443	3,225	1,911	—	—	3,050	10,632	86	10,546		
1944 ... ..	1,223	1,109	3,076	746	—	—	3,050	9,204	1	9,203		
1945 ... ..	1,332	1,304	1,878	594	—	—	3,050	8,158	—	8,158		
1946 ... ..	6,751	3,709	2,531	4,766	34,148	10,204	4,516	66,565	12,465	54,100		
Grand Total ...	38,391	36,200	54,610	47,431	34,148	10,204	96,745	317,729	15,560	302,169		
Percentage:	12.1	11.4	17.2	14.9	10.7	3.2	30.5	100	—	—		

**Research and Experiment**  
*Expenditure* £33,911 (Table IIA, Col. 5)  
*Income* £329 (Table IIA, Col. 6)

Details are given below.

TABLE V.—RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IIA, Column 5)					Income	Net Expenditure
	Superior Supervision and Overhead Charges 1.	Salaries and Expenses 2.	Labour, Stores, etc. 3.	Grants to Institutions 4.	Total 5.		
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 ... ..	864	5,501	4,768	3,686	14,819	532	14,287
1941 ... ..	777	5,452	4,122	2,129	12,480	435	12,045
1942 ... ..	1,046	6,587	5,296	1,669	14,598	422	14,176
1943 ... ..	1,089	8,440	6,024	1,326	16,879	174	16,705
1944 ... ..	1,222	9,646	6,604	1,604	19,076	202	18,874
1945 ... ..	1,331	11,430	6,954	1,511	21,226	26	21,200
1946 ... ..	2,411	16,892	12,626	1,982	33,911	329	33,582
Grand Total...	37,023	157,448	113,654	44,759	352,884	5,718	347,166
Percentage :	10.5	44.6	32.2	12.7	100	—	—

### Production

The following table shows the work carried out during the year and the total number of plots in being at September 30th, 1947.

<i>Permanent Sample Plots</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Scotland</i>	<i>Wales</i>	<i>Total</i>
New plots established ... ..	—	2	—	2
Plots remeasured during the year	16	54	—	70
Total of plots in being ... ..	104	96	20	220

One of the two new plots established was in a small stand of *Pinus contorta* of the coastal type growing at Inchnacardoch Forest near Fort Augustus on the Caledonian Canal. This is the first sample plot to be established of this particular species. The trees averaged 40 feet in height at 23 years of age, and the stand carried a volume of 1,600 cubic feet per acre.

### Nursery and Plantation Work

The special Committee, appointed in 1944 to investigate the problem of the nutrition of trees in forest nurseries, carried out a large programme of experiments based mainly on the results obtained from the preliminary experiments of the previous year. Slow acting forms of nitrogenous fertilizers applied together with potassic and phosphatic manures produced remarkably fine seedlings of Sitka spruce on Wareham Heath. On this soil the response to potash in the presence of both nitrogen and phosphoric acid was particularly striking and emphasized the importance of balanced manuring of forest trees. Organic manures, such as composts, were tested against the inorganic fertilizers, and seedlings raised by the two methods were planted out direct on afforestation areas, while there was also an extensive programme of lining out the seedlings in forest nurseries. The behaviour of the plants will be watched with much interest.

Work on the partial sterilization of old nursery soil, using steam and chemical methods, was continued. The marked response to treatment in the three nurseries in which the experiments were carried out suggests that this is a possible way of dealing with certain long-established nurseries which no longer produce vigorous planting stock. This line of investigation is being actively pursued.

Preliminary tests on the use of 'Methoxone' for the control of weeds in tree nurseries gave inconclusive results.

An assessment of European larch provenance experiments in the Welsh border country (Radnor, Brecon, Mynydd Ddu, and Mortimer Forests) gave significant results in relation to the disease known as die-back. Where the experimental plantations were formed at relatively high elevations (1,200 feet above sea-level and over), die-back was confined to the Continental, more particularly the Swiss and Austrian, seed origins. The larch raised from seed of Scottish origin, on the other hand, has grown tolerably well and is free from die-back. At lower elevations, and where the site conditions are such as to minimise damage from late frosts, the Continental seed origins are little if at all inferior to the Scottish larch. Experience in Scotland where similar experiments have been carried out tend to confirm the general conclusion that where conditions are optimal for the growth of larch, Alpine seed origins can be used with comparative safety, but that where site conditions are less favourable, plants raised from seed collected in the regions of the Alps are to be avoided at all costs.

It is satisfactory to report that during the latter part of the war a large number of samples of larch seed collected in different parts of Europe (including Scotland) were assembled in Stockholm under the aegis of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations and were thence distributed to the European forestry services for trial. The Commissioners received a complete set of the seed lots; the seed was sown in our nurseries and planted out in a number of different forests in England, Wales and Scotland, during the year under review.

The principal new work carried out in Scotland was the successful ploughing in preparation for planting of difficult peat-covered land in the west of Scotland. A specially-constructed plough designed by a Scottish engineer tackled the work very satisfactorily. The land was subsequently planted for the most part with Sitka spruce in mixture with different species of pine to test their utility as 'nurse trees' for the spruces which are intended to form the main crop.

#### *Entomology and Pathology*

The importation of spruce logs in the round from Germany during the spring and summer of 1946 led to the unwelcome discovery that many of the logs were imperfectly barked and carried large numbers of larvae and adults of a small bark beetle known as *Ips typographus*. This beetle is a serious pest in Continental spruce forests, but is one from which we have hitherto been immune in Great Britain. With the co-operation of the Board of Trade and of the Home Timber Trade, energetic measures were taken to tackle the problem so as to minimise the risk that the beetle will establish itself in this country. As the volume of imports rose steeply during the year, control measures became increasingly difficult, and the outlook is somewhat doubtful. Control measures took up a great deal of the time of the Commission's staff.

A rather serious insect pest, a small species of *Evetria* whose larvae tunnel the needles, has been found attacking plantations of Corsican pine in two forests in the Midlands. The biology of the insect is being investigated.

Another insect pest, *Grapholitha zebeana*, which is fairly common on the Continent but not hitherto recorded in Britain, has been found damaging European larch shoots in the eastern parts of England.

Die-back resulting from the attack by the root fungus *Fomes annosus* in 20 to 25 year old plantations of Scots and Corsican pines in East Anglia has caused appreciable losses in certain compartments. The causes of the outbreak are under investigation.

Elm disease continues to make strides in certain districts, but the overall picture is moderately reassuring. Many fine specimen trees remain unaffected by the disease in all parts of the country.

#### *Botanical and Soil Research*

Dr. M. C. Rayner has continued her investigations on tree mycorrhizas with special reference to Sitka spruce, Scots and Corsican pines. Pure strains of *Boletus* and other fungi were isolated and used for inoculation purposes.

There is little to report in the field of forest soil research beyond the continuance of manuring experiments in tree nurseries and some further work by staff of Oxford University on the soils of Caio Forest in South Wales.

#### *Utilisation*

Close liaison has been maintained with the Director and staff of the Forest Products Research Laboratory.

### Agency and Advisory Services

*Expenditure* £10,609 (Table IIA, Col. 6)

*Income* £377

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.

The increase in expenditure from £1,331 last year is due to the appointment of special officers to deal with matters affecting Private Woodlands and the Dedication Scheme in particular.

### Special Services

*Expenditure* : £3,387

Details are given below.

TABLE VI.—SPECIAL SERVICES

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IIA, Column 7)						Income	Net Expenditure
	Superior Super- vision and Overhead Charges	Consul- tative Committee's Expenses	Publica- tions	Special Enquiries	Relief of Un- employ- ment	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
1944 ...	1,222	—	—	104	—	1,326	—	1,326
1945 ...	1,331	—	—	216	—	1,547	5	1,542
1946 ...	2,411	—	—	976	—	3,387	12	3,375
Grand Total :	64,023	677	3,276	27,464	19,828	115,268	398	114,870
Percentage :	55.5	.6	2.9	23.8	17.2	100	—	—

## PUBLICATIONS

Three new publications were issued, all having particular reference to post-war needs. These were :

*The Thinning of Plantations*, the first booklet in the new " Forest Operations " series, planned for the guidance of foresters, estate agents, and landowners.

*Forestry as a Career*, a booklet giving details of training for posts as Forest Officers, Foresters, and Forest Workers, designed primarily for the guidance of men leaving the Forces.

*Replanting of Felled Coniferous Woodland in Relation to Insect Pests*, a leaflet (No. 25) describing the precautions necessary to avoid damage by *Hyllobius* weevils and *Hylastes* beetles.

A good deal of work was done on revising and reprinting publications that had run out of stock during the war years, and the following items were re-issued :—

*Bulletins*

- No. 16. *Studies on the Pine Shoot Moth.*
- No. 17. *The Cultivation of the Cricket Bat Willow.*
- No. 18. *Spring Frosts.*

*Leaflets*

- No. 2. *Adelges Cooleyi on Douglas Fir.*
- No. 5. *Conifer Heart Rot.*
- No. 6. *Honey Fungus.*
- No. 14. *The Phomopsis Disease of Conifers.*
- No. 17. *Chafer Beetles.*
- No. 18. *Two leaf Cast Diseases of Douglas Fir.*

*Other Publications*

*Yield Tables for Scots Pine and other Conifers.*

Work in progress included the preparation of Guides to the National Forest Parks, and of a series of Research Notes.

Technical information for the guidance of the Commission's staff was also printed and circulated in a Departmental series entitled " Technical Notes ", two sections of which, dealing with Afforestation and Protection respectively, were completed during the year under review.

## EXHIBITS AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS

An exhibit, of which a large scale model of a nursery and forest formed part, was arranged for the Bristol Farm Week Show ; an exhibit was also arranged for " The Country comes to Town " Show at Glasgow.

**Forest Workers Holdings**

*Expenditure* £36,200 (Table IIA, Col. 8)

*Income* £22,291 (Table IIA, Col. 12)

Details of these amounts are given in Table VII. There is an apparent increase of expenditure by £33,500, as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that in 1945, land and buildings not required for holdings were transferred to forestry operations, with the result that in that year, Purchase and Rent of Land and Buildings (Col. 2), appeared as a credit instead of a debit figure.

The abnormal conditions prevailing have again delayed much necessary work of repair, maintenance and improvement, and no new building was undertaken.

TABLE VII.—FOREST WORKERS HOLDINGS

Year ending 30th September	Expenditure (Table IA, Column 8)						Income (Table IIA, Column 12)				Net Expendi- ture	
	Superior Super- vision and Overhead Charges (1)	Purchase and Rent of Land and Buildings (2)	Buildings			Miscel- laneous (7)	Total (8)	Rents (9)	Other (10)	Total (11)		
			New (3)	Adapta- tions (4)	Repairs (5)							Fencing, Drain- age, etc. (6)
First Decade:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920-29 ...	35,894	103,940	192,184	32,302	3,882	17,561	4,120	389,883	26,261	1,254	27,515	362,368
Second Decade:	94,399	108,894	234,824	43,830	46,341	27,967	9,616	565,871	167,966	890	168,856	397,015
Third Decade:	8,637	3,690	16,417	317	5,667	1,464	1,395	37,587	20,303	21	20,324	17,263
1940 ...	7,766	2,661	448	5,128	6,246	1,108	1,122	24,479	26,806	99	20,905	3,574
1941 ...	10,464	2,066	1,480	467	7,069	441	1,437	23,424	21,506	39	21,545	1,870
1942 ...	10,894	* 6,327(Cr.)	36	206	6,179	1,135	1,438	13,615	21,022	1	21,023	7,408(Cr.)
1943 ...	2,125	1,837	27	100	7,669	498	1,533	13,789	21,291	29	21,320	7,531(Cr.)
1944 ...	2,247	*12,586(Cr.)	35	1,234	9,264	781	1,725	2,700	22,306	144	22,450	19,750(Cr.)
1945 ...	16,396	1,117	945	436	14,110	1,100	2,096	36,200	21,532	759	22,291	13,909
Grand Total ...	188,822	205,292	446,396	84,074	106,437	52,055	24,482	1,107,548	342,993	3,236	346,229	761,319
Percentage ...	17.1	18.5	40.3	7.6	9.6	4.7	2.2	100	99.1	.9	100	

\* Credit Entry due to transfer to forestry operations of land and buildings not required for holdings.

## SUMMARY OF SPECIES PLANTED

SPECIES	ENGLAND			SCOTLAND			WALES			TOTAL		
	Planting (Thous.)	Beating-up (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)	Planting (Thous.)	Beating-up (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)	Planting (Thous.)	Beating-up (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)	Planting (Thous.)	Beating-up (Thous.)	Total (Thous.)
	Scots Pine ...	1,261	1,107	2,368	2,043	665	2,708	102	234	396	3,466	2,006
Corsican Pine ...	515	431	946	1	3	4	102	27	129	618	461	1,079
European Larch	142	56	198	123	69	192	16	19	35	281	144	425
Japanese Larch	648	268	916	669	209	878	293	118	411	1,610	595	2,205
Douglas Fir ...	265	114	379	116	55	171	30	13	43	411	182	593
Norway Spruce...	710	517	1,227	1,559	441	2,000	426	185	611	2,695	1,143	3,838
Sitka Spruce ...	1,709	1,131	2,840	3,927	1,387	5,314	1,231	518	1,749	6,867	3,036	9,903
Tsuga ...	6	3	9	1	—	1	13	2	15	20	5	25
Thuja ...	16	8	24	—	2	2	24	7	31	40	17	57
Pinus Contorta	75	85	160	59	51	110	3	6	9	137	142	279
Hybrid Larch ...	175	5	180	84	32	116	16	—	16	275	37	312
Lawson Cypress	23	25	48	12	7	19	39	20	59	74	52	126
Picea Omorica ...	23	1	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	1	25
Abies grandis	2	2	4	14	5	19	3	5	8	19	12	31
Ash ...	36	59	95	34	33	67	—	—	—	70	92	162
Beech ...	986	604	1,590	81	21	102	18	7	25	1,085	632	1,717
Oaks ...	481	484	965	16	5	21	30	40	70	527	529	1,056
Sycamore	11	26	37	4	—	4	—	2	2	15	28	43
Cherry ...	16	5	21	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	6	23
Others ...	49	78	127	6	1	7	7	5	12	62	84	146
ALL SPECIES ...	7,149	5,009	12,158	8,749	2,986	11,735	2,415	1,209	3,624	18,313	9,204	27,517



## SUMMARY OF PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1946

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
England ... ..	1,270	105	2,092	610	3,362	715
Scotland ... ..	3,345	54	1,460	27	4,805	81
Wales ... ..	1,108	2	344	31	1,452	33
	5,723	161	3,896	668	9,619	829

(Signed) ROBINSON (*Chairman*)  
 J. M. BANNERMAN  
 R. C. G. COTTERELL  
 COURTHOPE  
 THOMAS JOHNSTON  
 LLOYD O. OWEN  
 RADNOR  
 S. STRANG STEEL  
 W. J. STIRLING  
 W. L. TAYLOR

F. W. HAMILTON, *Secretary*,  
 25, Savile Row,  
 London, W.1.

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<i>England :</i>						
N.W. Conservancy ...	273	2	424	4	697	6
N.E. Conservancy ...	810	14	369	—	1,179	14
E. Conservancy ...	11	18	188	118	199	136
S.E. Conservancy ...	1	53	339	153	340	206
S.W. Conservancy ...	150	2	523	129	673	131
New Forest ...	25	16	139	52	164	68
Dean Forest ...	—	—	110	154	110	154
<i>Total England</i> ...	1,270	105	2,092	610	3,362	715
<i>Scotland :</i>						
North Conservancy ...	92	—	383	—	475	—
East Conservancy ...	834	20	890	2	1,724	22
South Conservancy ...	1,515	31	117	25	1,632	56
West Conservancy ...	904	3	70	—	974	3
<i>Total Scotland</i> ...	3,345	54	1,460	27	4,805	81
<i>Wales :</i>						
North Conservancy ...	294	—	179	—	473	—
South Conservancy ...	814	2	165	31	979	33
<i>Total Wales</i> ...	1,108	2	344	31	1,452	33
<i>Great Britain :</i>						
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	5,723	161	3,896	668	9,619	829

## dix I

SEPTEMBER, 1946—SUMMARY

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak	Ash	Beech	Other	Total
480	266	7	576	—	—	14	68	1,411
641	182	43	2,614	1	—	62	46	3,589
662	12	62	76	321	2	361	71	1,567
634	142	85	137	97	—	587	81	1,763
316	343	79	378	—	—	312	256	1,684
548	48	102	87	55	75	171	40	1,126
33	158	1	199	491	18	83	35	1,018
3,314	1,151	379	4,067	965	95	1,590	597	12,158
602	180	91	605	—	—	2	68	1,548
1,692	233	36	2,119	—	—	37	27	4,144
339	524	27	2,558	21	67	56	142	3,734
79	133	17	2,032	—	—	7	41	2,309
2,712	1,070	171	7,314	21	67	102	278	11,735
75	57	1	1,101	—	—	2	15	1,251
450	389	42	1,259	70	—	23	140	2,373
525	446	43	2,360	70	—	25	155	3,624
6,551	2,667	593	13,741	1,056	162	1,717	1,030	27,517

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>NORTH WEST CONSERVANCY :</b>						
1. Delamere ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Thornthwaite ... ..	—	—	4	—	4	—
3. Cannock Chase ... ..	—	—	49	—	49	—
4. Mortimer ... ..	—	—	112	—	112	—
5. Walcot ... ..	—	—	39	—	39	—
6. Clipstone ... ..	—	—	96	—	96	—
7. Ennerdale ... ..	—	—	2	—	2	—
8. Hope ... ..	8	2	—	—	8	2
9. Bawtry ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Sherwood ... ..	—	—	122	4	122	4
11. Kershope ... ..	204	—	—	—	204	—
12. Hardknott ... ..	15	—	—	—	15	—
13. Grizedale ... ..	33	—	—	—	33	—
14. Greystoke ... ..	13	—	—	—	13	—
15. Cotgrave ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, North West ...</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>NORTH EAST CONSERVANCY :</b>						
1. Chopwell ... ..	—	—	15	—	15	—
2. Allerston ... ..	63	—	44	—	107	—
3. Rothbury ... ..	—	—	45	—	45	—
4. Selby ... ..	—	—	23	—	23	—
5. Kielder ... ..	444	—	9	—	453	—
6. Hamsterley ... ..	58	—	—	—	58	—
7. Ampleforth ... ..	—	—	29	—	29	—
8. Roseisle ... ..	5	—	51	—	56	—
9. Harwood ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Slaley ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Arkengarthdale ... ..	16	—	—	—	16	—
12. Redesdale ... ..	1	—	120	—	121	—
13. Langdale ... ..	96	—	—	—	96	—
14. Widehaugh ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Warke ... ..	113	—	33	—	146	—
16. Scardale ... ..	14	14	—	—	14	14
<b>Total, North East ...</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>EAST CONSERVANCY :</b>						
1. Hazelborough ... ..	—	—	3	14	3	14
2. Salcey ... ..	—	—	—	45	—	45
3. Ampthill ... ..	—	—	—	21	—	21
4. Rendlesham ... ..	—	—	9	4	9	4
5. Rockingham ... ..	—	—	—	4	—	4
6. Swaffham ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Thetford Chase ... ..	11	10	99	7	110	17
8. Bourne ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Laughton ... ..	—	—	49	22	49	22

—continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—ENGLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
24	17	—	3	—	—	44
83	—	—	15	—	7	22
6	175	—	10	—	3	83
—	11	—	44	—	—	194
70	—	—	—	1	9	55
—	—	—	64	—	11	80
8	4	—	3	7	—	75
—	—	—	—	—	—	22
288	13	—	—	6	2	—
1	—	—	351	—	—	309
—	6	3	33	—	27	352
—	40	4	21	—	9	69
—	—	—	32	—	—	74
—	—	—	—	—	—	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
480	266	7	576	14	68	1,411
23	12	—	7	—	—	42
177	25	2	205	12	9	430
23	4	34	34	—	2	97
27	11	—	32	2	—	72
52	34	3	996	—	5	1,090
109	10	—	102	—	10	231
27	30	—	22	—	20	99
34	34	4	89	—	—	161
—	—	—	24	—	—	24
29	—	—	31	—	—	60
3	—	—	60	—	—	63
4	3	—	574	—	—	581
92	1	—	122	—	—	215
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	18	—	316	—	—	338
37	—	—	—	49	—	86
641	182	43	2,614	63	46	3,589
—	8	—	8	55	5	76
—	—	—	28	93	—	121
1	4	—	—	51	5	61
28	—	37	—	26	14	105
48	—	—	18	120	9	195
2	—	2	—	—	—	4
353	—	—	—	92	16	461
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123	—	—	—	52	—	175

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>EAST CONSERVANCY:—</b>						
<i>(contd.)</i>						
10. Swanton ... ..	—	—	10	1	10	1
11. Dunwich ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Yardley Chase ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Bardney ... ..	—	—	14	—	14	—
14. The King's Forest ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Wigsley ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Willingham ... ..	—	—	4	—	4	—
17. Wendover ... ..	—	8	—	—	—	8
18. Hevingham ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Shouldham ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, East ... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>SOUTH EAST CONSERVANCY</b>						
1. Alice Holt ... ..	—	—	3	2	3	2
2. Bere ... ..	—	—	59	—	59	—
3. Woolmer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Bedgebury ... ..	—	—	79	—	79	—
5. Bramshill ... ..	—	—	44	3	44	3
6. Chiddingfold ... ..	—	—	24	1	24	1
7. Lyninge ... ..	—	—	36	12	36	12
8. Friston ... ..	—	—	—	77	—	77
9. Micheldever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Buriton ... ..	1	53	—	—	1	53
11. Westbury ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Challock ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Goodwood ... ..	—	—	10	24	10	24
14. Vinehall ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Gravetye ... ..	—	—	3	7	3	7
16. Marden ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Arundel ... ..	—	—	61	24	61	24
18. Orlestone ... ..	—	—	20	3	20	3
19. Alton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Andover ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, South East ... ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>SOUTH WEST CONSERVANCY</b>						
1. Dymock ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Brendon ... ..	—	—	18	—	18	—
3. Eggesford ... ..	—	—	64	1	64	1
4. Haldon ... ..	—	—	40	—	40	—
5. Halwill ... ..	18	—	32	—	50	—
6. Quantocks ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Bodmin ... ..	—	—	31	—	31	—

—continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—ENGLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
25	—	8	—	4	—	37
8	—	—	—	—	—	8
10	—	—	22	28	15	75
44	—	12	—	32	—	88
—	—	—	—	2	—	2
7	—	3	—	—	—	10
8	—	—	—	—	1	9
—	—	—	—	129	6	135
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	5
662	12	62	76	684	71	1,567
21	1	8	1	54	14	99
23	36	30	—	14	4	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	18	—	20	—	3	211
125	—	—	12	17	9	163
4	1	1	34	4	18	62
79	—	—	—	68	—	147
87	—	—	—	124	22	233
—	—	—	—	28	1	29
59	—	—	—	109	3	171
14	—	—	3	—	—	17
5	4	—	—	20	—	29
2	1	15	—	85	—	103
9	3	—	29	15	—	56
—	2	—	—	18	4	24
—	—	—	—	22	—	22
30	72	—	16	106	2	226
6	4	31	22	—	1	64
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
634	142	85	137	684	81	1,763
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	23	—	1	—	—	24
1	74	18	26	4	10	133
50	9	—	25	—	6	90
26	3	—	43	—	70	142
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	9	6	23	—	8	60

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>SOUTH WEST CONSERVANCY (contd.)</b>						
8. Haugh ... ..	—	—	6	23	6	23
9. Wyre ... ..	—	—	83	—	83	—
10. Wilsey Down ... ..	21	—	—	—	21	—
11. Bruton ... ..	—	—	32	—	32	—
12. Dartmoor ... ..	—	—	45	—	45	—
13. Herodsfoot ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. West Woods ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Lydford ... ..	—	—	27	—	27	—
16. Collingbourne ... ..	—	—	1	66	1	66
17. Hartland ... ..	56	—	—	—	56	—
18. Mendip ... ..	55	2	—	—	55	2
19. Savernake ... ..	—	—	144	39	144	39
20. Stanway ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Bradon ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, South West ... ..	150	2	523	129	673	131
<b>NEW FOREST :</b>						
1. New ... ..	—	—	95	7	95	7
2. Parkhurst ... ..	—	—	11	7	11	7
3. Wareham ... ..	—	—	7	—	7	—
4. Ringwood ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
5. Ferndown ... ..	—	—	7	—	7	—
6. Brighstone ... ..	18	16	—	—	18	16
7. Combley ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Gardiner ... ..	—	—	3	38	3	38
9. Osborne ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Charmouth ... ..	6	—	16	—	22	—
Total, New ... ..	25	16	139	52	164	68
<b>DEAN FOREST</b>						
1. Dean ... ..	—	—	110	141	110	141
2. Tidenham Chase ... ..	—	—	—	13	—	13
Total, Dean ... ..	—	—	110	154	110	154
<b>ENGLAND : Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,270</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>715</b>



—continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—ENGLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
—	8	—	—	34	—	42
5	110	—	10	4	24	153
3	—	—	33	—	19	55
1	20	I	47	2	3	74
—	5	—	57	—	10	72
—	1	—	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	15	—	15
2	28	I	11	I	I	44
4	—	—	—	189	3	196
56	5	—	39	—	38	138
83	11	2	49	9	—	154
71	37	51	13	54	64	290
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
316	343	79	378	312	256	1,684
125	39	89	37	65	5	360
25	—	—	3	22	3	53
100	—	I	—	—	29	130
150	7	I	I	—	I	160
16	I	—	—	—	—	17
126	—	—	8	93	I	228
5	—	—	—	—	I	6
I	I	I	8	121	—	132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	10	30	—	—	40
548	48	102	87	301	40	1,126
31	158	I	199	582	34	1,005
2	—	—	—	10	I	13
33	158	I	199	592	35	1,018
3,314	1,151	379	4,067	2,650	597	12,158

## Appendix I

PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
NORTH CONSERVANCY :						
1. Borgia ...	—	—	47	—	47	—
2. Inchnacardoch ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Portclair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. South Laggan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Achnashellach ...	—	—	7	—	7	—
6. Ratagan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Slattadale ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Glen Righ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Glen Hurich... ..	28	—	—	—	28	—
10. Glen Urquhart ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Culloden ...	—	—	6	—	6	—
12. Nevis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. The Queen's Forest	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Craig nan Eun ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Craig Phadrig ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Glen Shiel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. North Strome ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Salen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. South Strome ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Findon ...	—	—	2	—	2	—
21. Glen Garry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Kessoek ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Eilanreach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Dornoch ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Inverinate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Balblair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Clunes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Lael ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Fiunary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Glen Loy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Glen Brittle... ..	19	—	—	—	19	—
32. Longart ...	9	—	—	—	9	—
33. Leanachan ...	19	—	—	—	19	—
34. Guisachan ...	13	—	—	—	13	—
35. Ardross ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Inshriach ...	4	—	26	—	30	—
37. Millbuie ...	—	—	248	—	248	—
38. Assich ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Morangie ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Kilcoy ...	—	—	25	—	25	—
41. Strath Nairn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Ferness ...	—	—	22	—	22	—
43. Strath Conon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Strath Dearn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Farigaig ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, North ...	92	—	383	—	475	—

--continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—SCOTLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
—	11	—	90	—	1	102
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	2
2	4	—	10	—	1	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	30	—	1	1
—	1	—	47	—	4	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	48
—	—	20	4	—	—	24
—	—	—	4	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	59	—	—	59
—	—	—	1	—	—	1
—	9	—	2	—	—	11
5	—	—	34	—	—	39
1	—	—	1	—	—	2
—	—	—	1	—	—	1
11	11	11	11	—	7	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3	—	—	3
3	—	—	3	—	—	6
11	8	—	55	—	6	80
—	—	—	37	—	4	41
—	2	—	50	—	19	71
6	—	—	33	—	—	39
—	—	—	45	—	—	45
14	13	—	11	—	—	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
115	2	32	5	—	13	167
385	104	12	10	2	12	525
10	11	—	18	—	—	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	4	13	6	—	—	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	3	32	—	—	44
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
602	180	91	605	2	68	1,548

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>EAST CONSERVANCY</b>						
1. Monaughty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Kirkhill ...	—	—	64	—	64	—
3. Montreathmont ...	—	—	2	—	2	—
4. Culbin ...	51	—	—	—	51	—
5. Edensmuir ...	53	—	2	—	55	—
6. Tentsmuir ...	—	—	22	—	22	—
7. Drummond Hill ...	81	13	—	—	81	13
8. Teindland (includes Altonside) ...	—	—	106	—	106	—
9. The Bin ...	30	—	132	—	162	—
10. { Speymouth ...	58	—	—	—	58	—
{ Ordiequish... ...	—	—	4	—	4	—
11. Blairadam ...	31	3	—	—	31	3
12. Drumtochty ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Kemnay ...	—	—	17	—	17	—
14. Midmar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Deer ...	—	—	35	—	35	—
16. Scootmore ...	13	—	9	—	22	—
17. Clashindarroch ...	82	—	—	—	82	—
18. Roseisle ...	—	—	45	—	45	—
19. Blackcraig ...	—	—	35	—	35	—
20. Carden ...	2	—	—	—	2	—
21. Inglismaldie ...	—	—	33	—	33	—
22. Durris ...	—	—	99	—	99	—
23. Newton ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Newtyle ...	—	—	13	—	13	—
25. Alltcailleach ...	—	—	94	—	94	—
26. Kinfauns ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Whitehaugh ...	37	—	—	—	37	—
28. Craig Vinean ...	21	—	43	2	64	2
29. Glen Devon ...	23	—	—	—	23	—
30. Lossie ...	58	—	—	—	58	—
31. Keillour ...	—	—	14	—	14	—
32. Tilliefoure ...	98	—	—	—	98	—
33. Blackhall ...	—	—	39	—	39	—
34. Rosarie ...	78	—	20	—	98	—
35. Pitfichie ...	—	—	62	—	62	—
36. Fetteresso ...	97	4	—	—	97	4
37. Strathord ...	21	—	—	—	21	—
38. Allean ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Auchernach ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Gartly Moor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Dallas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total, East ...</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>SOUTH CONSERVANCY</b>						
1. Glen Tress ...	—	—	7	—	7	—
2. Cairn Edward ...	66	—	—	—	66	—
3. Newcastleton ...	5	—	—	—	5	—
4. Dalbeattie ...	52	3	—	—	52	3
5. Forest of Ae ...	173	—	—	—	173	—
6. Edgarhope ...	—	—	20	—	20	—

—continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—SCOTLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	7	8	55	—	—	109
23	1	—	22	1	—	47
124	—	—	—	—	—	124
116	14	1	121	3	—	255
90	—	—	—	—	—	90
—	9	1	143	25	—	178
117	—	—	106	1	3	227
57	1	—	214	—	—	272
37	—	—	50	—	—	87
3	—	—	3	—	—	6
3	27	—	42	3	—	75
—	—	6	20	—	—	26
23	8	1	17	—	—	49
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	3	—	93	—	3	113
36	—	—	33	—	3	72
70	—	—	212	—	2	284
124	—	—	—	—	—	124
—	—	1	70	—	3	74
23	—	—	1	—	—	24
41	—	—	24	—	—	65
51	79	5	113	—	—	248
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	1	—	3	—	5	60
132	18	—	59	—	—	209
3	2	—	1	—	—	6
41	1	—	79	—	—	121
—	11	13	88	4	5	121
—	—	—	33	—	—	33
153	—	—	—	—	—	153
—	—	—	73	—	—	73
93	10	—	84	—	—	187
16	39	—	24	—	—	79
32	—	—	186	—	—	218
43	2	—	63	—	—	108
87	—	—	87	—	—	177
50	—	—	—	—	3	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,692	233	36	2,119	37	27	4,144
10	—	—	34	—	7	51
4	1	—	179	—	—	184
—	2	—	20	—	—	22
—	60	—	33	5	2	100
35	73	2	210	—	43	363
10	—	—	97	—	—	107

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres).					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>SOUTH CONSERVANCY</b>						
—(contd.)						
7. Greskine ... ..	15	—	—	—	15	—
8. Auchenroddan ... ..	—	—	18	—	18	—
9. Kirroughtree ... ..	100	—	—	—	100	—
10. Fleet ... ..	9	—	51	5	60	5
11. Kilsture ... ..	—	—	21	20	21	20
12. Changue ... ..	30	—	—	—	30	—
13. Dundough ... ..	40	—	—	—	40	—
14. Tinnisburn ... ..	109	—	—	—	109	—
15. Corriedoo ... ..	62	—	—	—	62	—
16. Garcrogo ... ..	32	—	—	—	32	—
17. Laurieston ... ..	16	—	—	—	16	—
18. Twiglees ... ..	78	—	—	—	78	—
19. Castle O'er ... ..	429	22	—	—	429	22
20. Glen Trool ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Clauchrie ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Shielswood ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Mabie ... ..	136	6	—	—	136	6
24. Wauchope ... ..	100	—	—	—	100	—
25. Carrick ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Elibank ... ..	63	—	—	—	63	—
27. Glen Gap ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Craik ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, South ... ..	1,515	31	117	25	1,632	56
<b>WEST CONSERVANCY</b>						
1. Inverliever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Glen Duror ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Glen Branter ... ..	44	—	—	—	44	—
4. Ardgartan ... ..	50	—	—	—	50	—
5. Barcaldine ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Benmore ... ..	27	—	—	—	27	—
7. Glen Finart... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Fearnoch ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Lennox ... ..	—	—	5	—	5	—
10. Loch Ard ... ..	202	1	—	—	202	1
11. Devilla ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Achaglachgach ... ..	4	—	—	—	4	—
13. Knapdale ... ..	47	2	—	—	47	2
14. Strathyre ... ..	131	—	—	—	131	—
15. Tulliallan ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Garadhban ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Inverinan ... ..	—	—	65	—	65	—
18. Asknish ... ..	155	—	—	—	155	—
19. Carron Valley ... ..	118	—	—	—	118	—
20. Carradale ... ..	8	—	—	—	8	—
21. Minard ... ..	118	—	—	—	118	—
22. Saddell ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Kilmichael ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Corlarach ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Glendaruel ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Strath Lachlan ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West ... ..	904	3	70	—	974	3
SCOTLAND: Total ... ..	3,345	54	1,460	27	4,805	81

—continued

SEPTEMBER, 1946—SCOTLAND

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
—	—	—	30	—	—	30
—	—	—	31	—	—	31
112	31	—	42	—	16	201
7	97	9	29	26	17	185
12	55	—	14	84	—	165
—	—	—	76	—	—	76
—	—	—	78	—	—	78
—	7	—	178	—	—	185
1	1	—	109	—	—	111
4	9	—	49	—	—	62
3	—	—	28	—	—	31
—	—	—	216	—	—	216
73	22	1	780	21	22	919
—	—	—	2	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	162	15	24	8	—	222
1	4	—	229	—	35	269
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	70	—	—	124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
339	524	27	2,558	144	142	3,734
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	2	3
—	—	—	6	—	2	8
2	—	—	76	—	4	82
—	—	—	117	—	—	117
—	—	—	6	—	—	6
—	—	—	49	—	1	50
2	8	—	13	—	—	23
—	—	—	10	—	—	10
—	—	—	10	—	—	10
18	27	4	435	1	13	498
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	3	2	8	16
—	—	—	116	4	3	123
18	—	4	253	—	—	275
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	6	10	—	—	20
—	7	—	91	—	—	98
5	57	—	247	—	—	309
11	8	3	241	—	—	266
16	13	—	46	—	3	76
2	10	—	281	—	1	297
—	—	—	22	—	4	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	133	17	2,032	7	41	2,309
2,712	1,070	171	7,314	190	278	11,735

## PLANTATIONS—YEAR ENDED 30TH

Forest	Area Planted (Acres)					
	Afforested		Re-afforested		Total	
	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved	Conifers	Broad-leaved
<b>NORTH CONSERVANCY :</b>						
1. Hafod Fawr	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Gwydyr	11	—	—	—	11	—
3. Coed y Brenin	4	—	—	—	4	—
4. Kerry	—	—	52	—	52	—
5. Beddgelert	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cynwyd	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Dovey	11	—	106	—	117	—
8. Radnor	—	—	8	—	8	—
9. Cwmeinion	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Mathrafal	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Tarenig	17	—	—	—	17	—
12. Bryn Mawr	68	—	—	—	68	—
13. Myherin	—	—	5	—	5	—
14. Clocaenog	91	—	8	—	99	—
15. Dyfnant	8	—	—	—	8	—
16. Hafren	84	—	—	—	84	—
17. Coed Sarnau	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Newborough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, North	294	—	179	—	473	—
<b>SOUTH CONSERVANCY :</b>						
1. Tintern	—	—	52	15	52	15
2. Margam	—	—	22	—	22	—
3. Llanover	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Llantrisant	—	—	4	—	4	—
5. Chepstow	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Rheola	240	—	—	—	240	—
7. Brechfa	143	—	9	—	152	—
8. Brecon	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Glasfynydd	—	—	1	—	1	—
10. Pembrey	33	—	—	—	33	—
11. Caio	20	—	—	—	20	—
12. Crychan	164	2	—	—	164	2
13. Mynydd Ddu	45	—	—	—	45	—
14. Itton	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Hay	27	—	—	—	27	—
16. St. Gwynno	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Coed y Rhaeadr	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Cwmogwr	—	—	11	1	11	1
19. Giedd	—	—	11	3	11	3
20. Michaelston	92	—	—	—	92	—
21. Tair Onen	—	—	4	1	4	1
22. Usk	50	—	4	—	54	—
23. Monmouth	—	—	14	10	14	10
24. Wentwood	—	—	33	1	33	1
25. Cilgwyn	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Goytre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, South	814	2	165	31	979	33
<b>WALES : TOTAL</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>33</b>



—continued

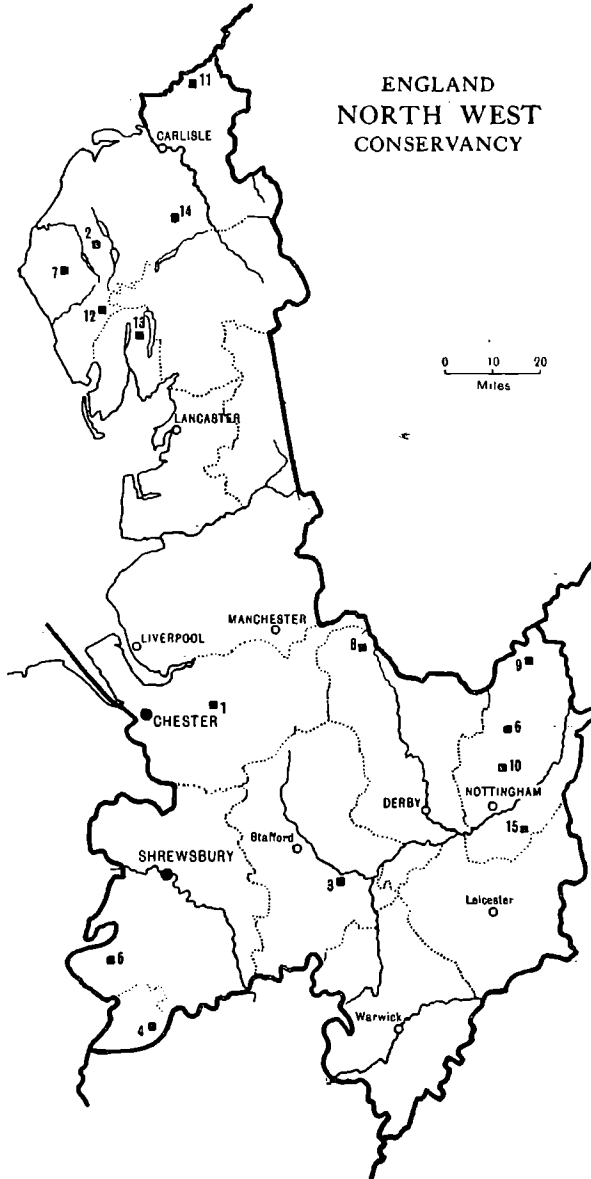
SEPTEMBER, 1946—WALES

## Species Planted, including Beating-up (Thousands)

Scots and Corsican Pines	Eur. and Jap. Larches	Douglas Fir	Norway and Sitka Spruces	Oak, Ash, Beech	Other	Total
5	—	—	11	—	—	16
14	9	1	74	—	6	104
13	16	—	34	—	2	65
—	11	—	84	—	1	96
2	—	—	4	—	—	6
2	—	—	—	—	1	3
10	21	—	234	—	—	265
1	—	—	12	—	—	13
—	—	—	8	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	54	—	—	54
—	—	—	125	—	—	125
—	—	—	85	—	—	85
28	—	—	187	2	5	222
—	—	—	11	—	—	11
—	—	—	174	—	—	174
—	—	—	4	—	—	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	57	1	1,101	2	15	1,251
45	39	6	7	56	12	165
15	35	—	38	—	—	88
12	15	2	7	—	6	42
—	5	1	3	5	5	19
—	1	—	—	—	—	1
82	133	—	257	1	—	473
55	54	30	164	—	18	321
—	—	2	2	—	—	4
4	1	—	10	—	6	21
84	—	1	8	—	—	93
5	1	—	2	—	23	31
18	23	—	297	—	7	345
15	13	—	67	—	4	99
—	3	—	—	—	1	4
6	8	—	34	1	1	50
30	—	—	33	—	—	63
5	—	—	6	—	—	11
2	2	—	26	3	—	33
3	—	—	46	—	2	51
65	41	—	145	—	—	251
—	—	—	1	6	1	8
4	10	—	88	1	2	105
—	—	—	—	20	24	44
—	5	—	18	—	28	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
450	389	42	1,259	93	140	2,373
525	446	43	2,360	95	155	3,624

## Appendix II

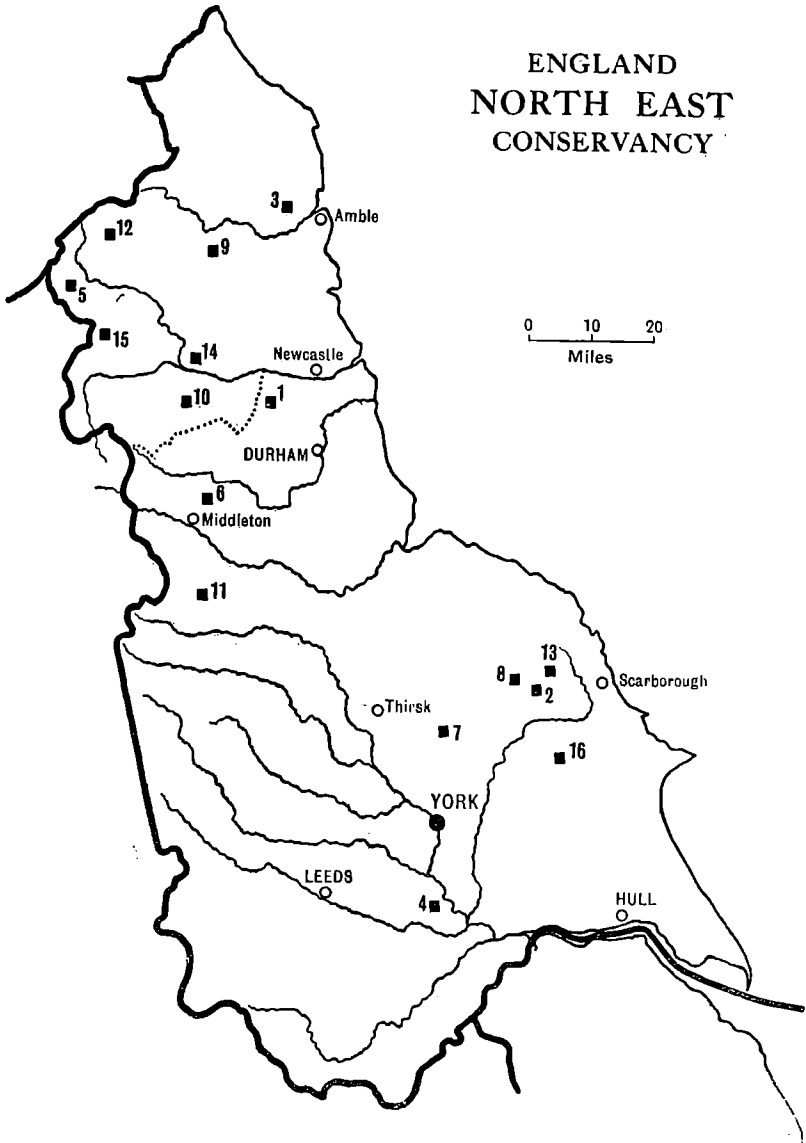
List of Forest Units as at 30th September, 1946, with maps†



- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Delamere, Cheshire*          | 9. Bawtry, Notts                    |
| 2. Thornthwaite, Cumberland     | 10. Sherwood, Notts                 |
| 3. Cannock Chase, Staffs        | 11. Kershope, Cumberland            |
| 4. Mortimer, Hereford and Salop | 12. Hardknott, Cumberland and Lancs |
| 5. Walcot, Salop                | 13. Grizedale, Lancs                |
| 6. Clipstone, Derby and Notts   | 14. Greystoke, Cumberland           |
| 7. Ennerdale, Cumberland        | 15. Cotgrave, Notts                 |
| 8. Hope, Derby                  |                                     |

† Forests are listed throughout in order of acquisition ; new units are shown by triangles.  
\* Former Crown Wood

ENGLAND  
NORTH EAST  
CONSERVANCY



- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Chopwell, Durham*        | 9. Harwood, Northumberland    |
| 2. Allerston, Yorks         | 10. Slaley, Northumberland    |
| 3. Rothbury, Northumberland | 11. Arkengarthdale, Yorks     |
| 4. Selby, Yorks             | 12. Redesdale, Northumberland |
| 5. Kielder, Northumberland  | 13. Langdale, Yorks           |
| 6. Hamsterley, Durham       | 14. Widehaugh, Northumberland |
| 7. Ampleforth, Yorks        | 15. Warke, Northumberland     |
| 8. Rosedale, Yorks          | 16. Scardale, Yorks           |

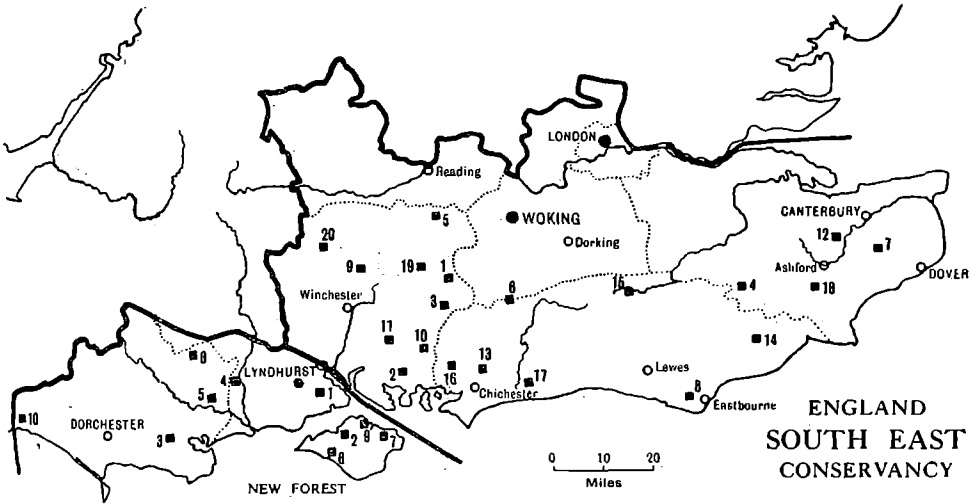
\* Former Crown Wood

## ENGLAND EAST CONSERVANCY



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Hazelborough, Bucks and Northants*  | 11. Dunwich, Suffolk                        |
| 2. Salcey, Bucks and Northants         | 12. Yardley Chase, Bedford and Northampton. |
| 3. Ampthill, Beds                      | 13. Bardney, Lincoln                        |
| 4. Rendlesham, Suffolk                 | 14. The King's Forest, Suffolk              |
| 5. Rockingham, Northampton             | 15. Wigsley, Lincoln and Nottingham         |
| 6. Swaffham, Norfolk                   | 16. Willingham, Lincoln                     |
| 7. Thetford Chase, Norfolk and Suffolk | 17. Wendover, Bucks                         |
| 8. Bourne, Lincoln and Rutland         | 18. Hevingham, Norfolk                      |
| 9. Loughton, Lincoln                   | 19. Shouldham, Norfolk                      |
| 10. Swanton, Norfolk                   |   |

\* Former Crown Wood



## SOUTH-EAST CONSERVANCY

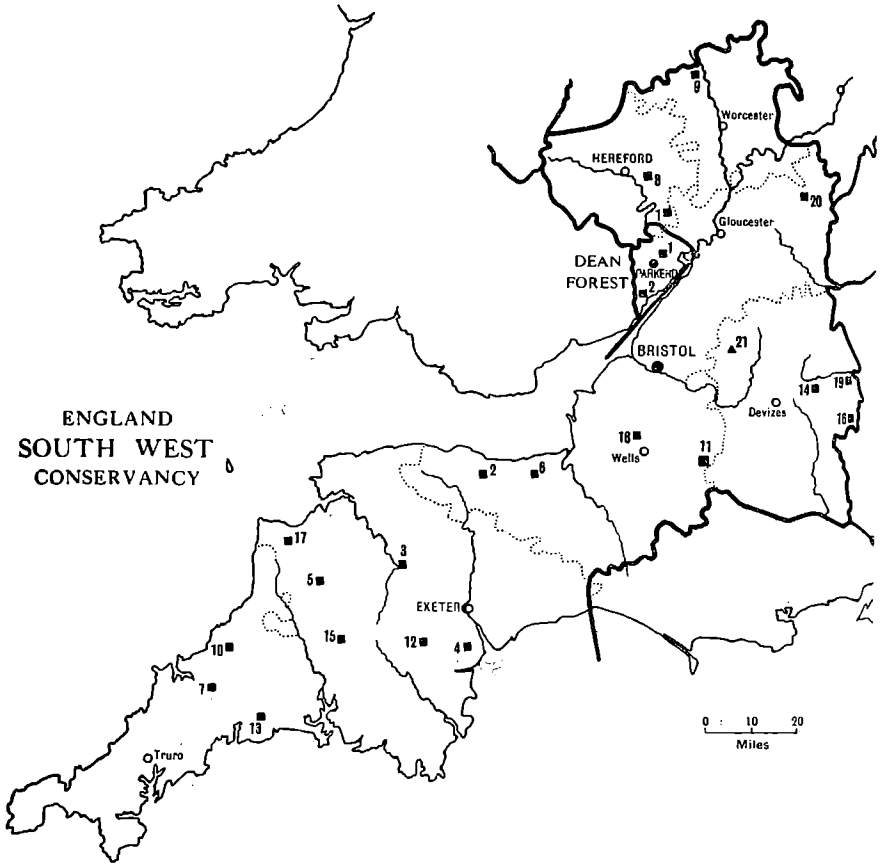
- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Alice Holt, Hants*              | 11. Westbury, Hants  |
| 2. Bere, Hants*                    | 12. Challock, Kent   |
| 3. Woolmer, Hants*                 | 13. Goodwood, Sussex |
| 4. Bedgebury, Kent and Sussex*     | 14. Vinehall, Sussex |
| 5. Bramshill, Berks and Hants      | 15. Gravetye, Sussex |
| 6. Chiddingfold, Surrey and Sussex | 16. Marden, Sussex   |
| 7. Lyminge, Kent                   | 17. Arundel, Sussex  |
| 8. Friston, Sussex                 | 18. Orlestone, Kent  |
| 9. Micheldever, Hants              | 19. Alton, Hants     |
| 10. Buriton, Hants and Sussex      | 20. Andover, Hants   |

## NEW FOREST

- |                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. New Forest, Hants*         | 6. Bighstone, Isle of Wight     |
| 2. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight*  | 7. Combley, Isle of Wight       |
| 3. Wareham, Dorset            | 8. Gardiner, Dorset and Wilts   |
| 4. Ringwood, Dorset and Hants | 9. Osborne, Isle of Wight       |
| 5. Ferndown, Dorset           | 10. Charmouth, Devon and Dorset |

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\* Former Crown Woods



1. Dymock, Gloucester and Hereford\*
2. Brendon, Somerset
3. Eggesford, Devon
4. Haldon, Devon.
5. Halwill, Devon
6. Quantocks, Somerset
7. Bodmin, Cornwall
8. Haugh, Hereford
9. Wyre, Worcester
10. Wilsey Down, Cornwall
11. Bruton, Somerset and Wilts

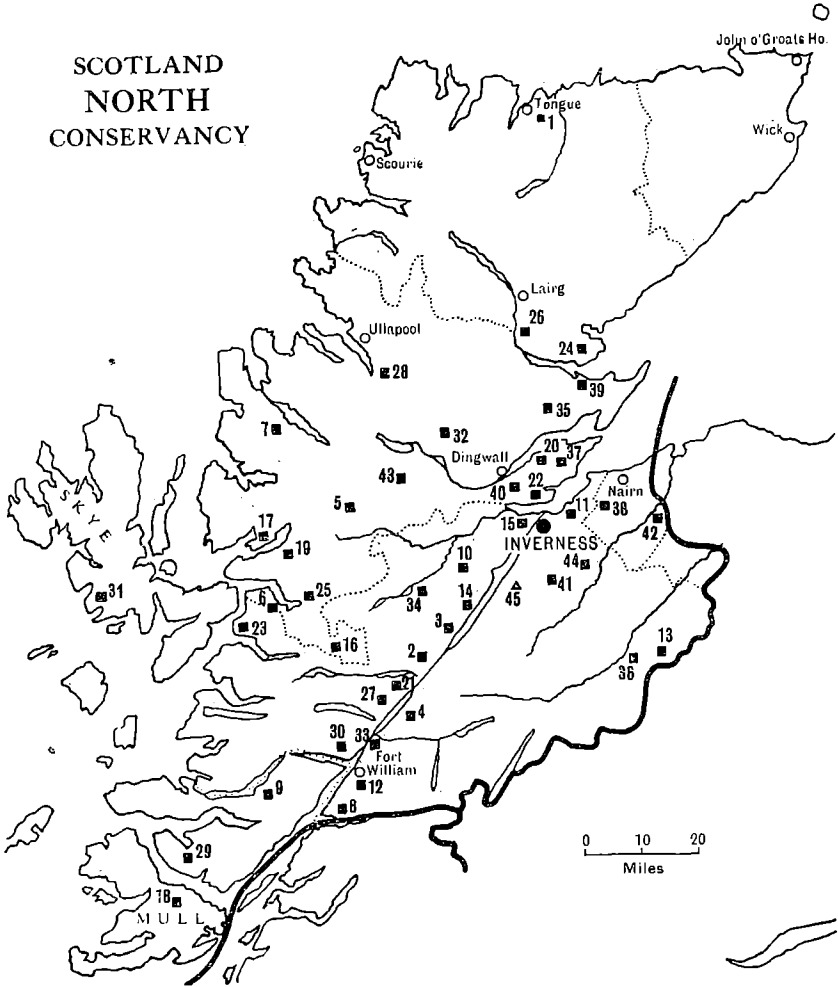
12. Dartmoor, Devon
13. Herodsfoot, Cornwall
14. West Woods, Wilts
15. Lydford, Devon
16. Collingbourne, Wilts
17. Hartland, Devon
18. Mendip, Somerset
19. Savernake, Wilts
20. Stanway, Gloucester
21. Braydon, Wilts

#### DEAN FOREST

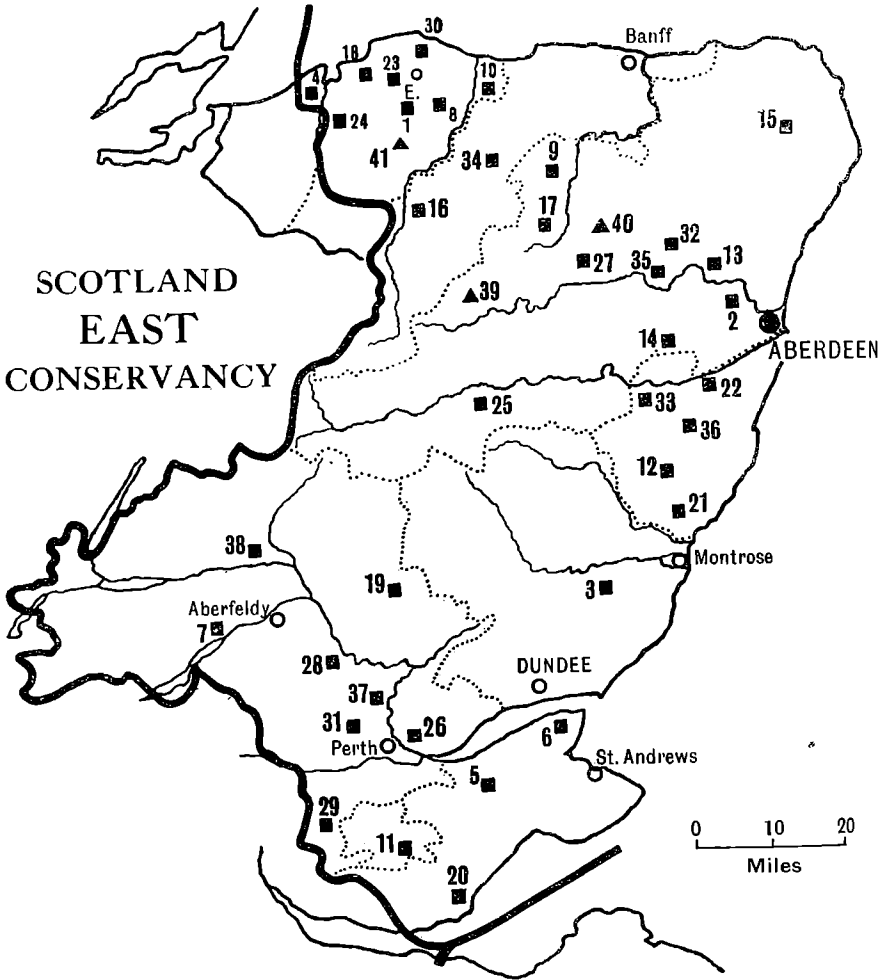
1. Dean Forest, Gloucester, Hereford, and Monmouth\*
2. Tidenham Chase, Gloucester

\* Former Crown Woods

SCOTLAND  
NORTH  
CONSERVANCY



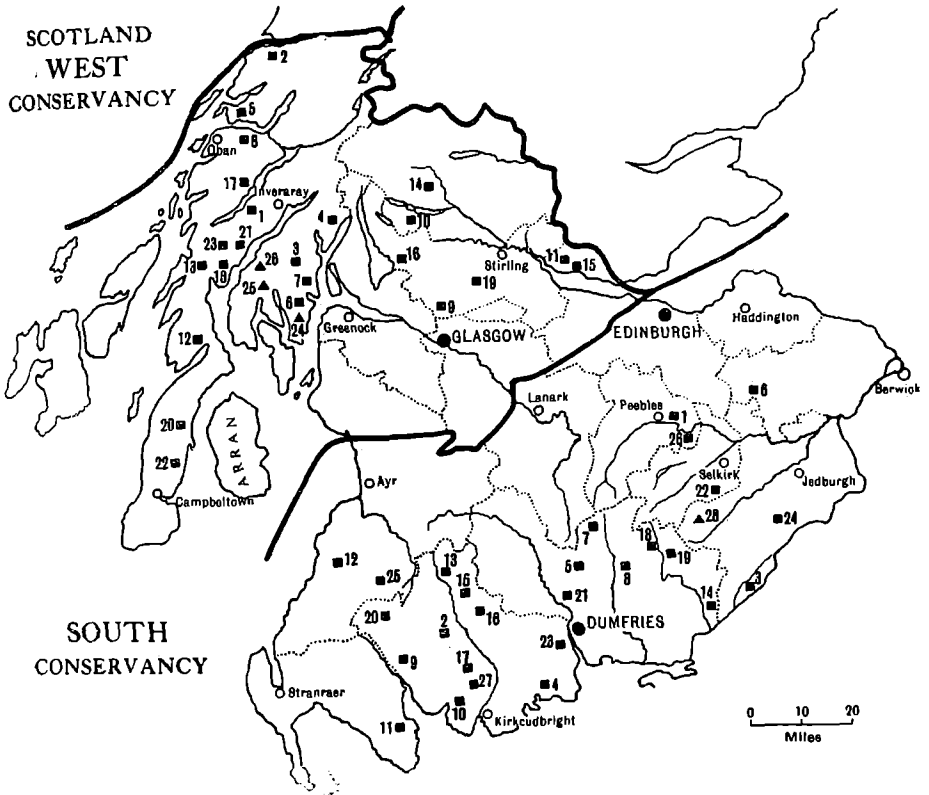
- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Borgie, Sutherland.            | 24. Dornoch, Sutherland        |
| 2. Inchnacardoch, Inverness       | 25. Inverinate, Ross           |
| 3. Portclair, Inverness           | 26. Balblair, Sutherland       |
| 4. South Laggan, Inverness        | 27. Clunes, Inverness          |
| 5. Achnashellach, Ross            | 28. Lael, Ross                 |
| 6. Ratagan, Inverness and Ross    | 29. Fiunary, Argyll            |
| 7. Slattadale, Ross               | 30. Glen Loy, Inverness        |
| 8. Glen Righ, Inverness           | 31. Glen Brittle, Isle of Skye |
| 9. Glen Hurich, Argyll            | 32. Longart, Ross              |
| 10. Glen Urquhart, Inverness      | 33. Leanachan, Inverness       |
| 11. Culloden, Inverness           | 34. Guisachan, Inverness       |
| 12. Nevis, Inverness              | 35. Ardross, Ross              |
| 13. The Queen's Forest, Inverness | 36. Inshriach, Inverness       |
| 14. Craig nan Eun, Inverness      | 37. Millbuie, Ross             |
| 15. Craig Phadrig, Inverness      | 38. Assich, Nairn              |
| 16. Glen Shiel, Ross              | 39. Morangie, Ross             |
| 17. North Strome, Ross            | 40. Kilcoy, Ross               |
| 18. Salen, Isle of Mull           | 41. Strath Nairn, Inverness    |
| 19. South Strome, Ross            | 42. Ferness, Nairn             |
| 20. Findon, Ross                  | 43. Strath Conon, Ross         |
| 21. Glen Garry, Inverness         | 44. Strath Dearn, Inverness    |
| 22. Kessock, Ross                 | 45. Farigaig, Inverness        |
| 23. Eilanreach, Inverness         |                                |



- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Monaughty, Moray             | 22. Durris, Kincardine     |
| 2. Kirkhill, Aberdeen           | 23. Newton, Moray          |
| 3. Montreathmont, Angus         | 24. Newtyle, Moray         |
| 4. Culbin, Moray and Nairn      | 25. Alltcaileach, Aberdeen |
| 5. Edensmuir, Fife              | 26. Kinfauns, Perth        |
| 6. Tentsmuir, Fife              | 27. Whitehaugh, Aberdeen   |
| 7. Drummond Hill, Perth         | 28. Craig Vinean, Perth    |
| 8. Teindland, Moray             | 29. Glen Devon, Perth      |
| 9. The Bin, Aberdeen            | 30. Lossie, Moray          |
| 10. Speymouth, Moray            | 31. Keillour, Perth        |
| 11. Blairadam, Fife and Kinross | 32. Tilliefour, Aberdeen   |
| 12. Drumtochty, Kincardine      | 33. Blackhall, Kincardine  |
| 13. Kemnay, Aberdeen            | 34. Rosarie, Banff         |
| 14. Midmar, Aberdeen            | 35. Pitfichie, Aberdeen    |
| 15. Deer, Aberdeen              | 36. Fetteresso, Kincardine |
| 16. Scootmore, Moray            | 37. Strathord, Perth       |
| 17. Clashindarroch, Aberdeen    | 38. Alean, Perth           |
| 18. Roseisle, Moray             | 39. Auchernach, Aberdeen   |
| 19. Blackcraig, Perth           | 40. Gartly Moor, Aberdeen  |
| 20. Carden, Fife                | 41. Dallas, Moray          |
| 21. Inglmaldie, Kincardine      |                            |



SCOTLAND  
WEST  
CONSERVANCY



SOUTH  
CONSERVANCY

SOUTH CONSERVANCY

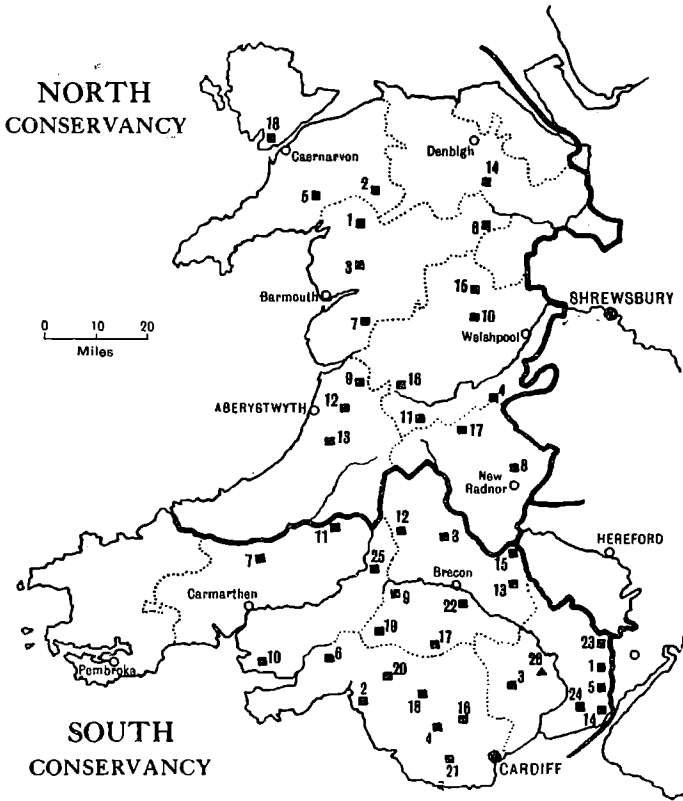
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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Glen Tress, Peebles                | 15. Corriedoo, Kirkcudbright  |
| 2. Cairn Edward, Kirkcudbright        | 16. Garcrogo, Kirkcudbright   |
| 3. Newcastleton, Roxburgh             | 17. Laurieston, Kirkcudbright |
| 4. Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright          | 18. Twiglees, Dumfries        |
| 5. Forest of Ae, Dumfries             | 19. Castle O'er, Dumfries     |
| 6. Edgarhope, Berwick                 | 20. Glen Trool, Kirkcudbright |
| 7. Greskine, Dumfries                 | 21. Clauchrie, Dumfries       |
| 8. Auchenroddan, Dumfries             | 22. Shielswood, Selkirk       |
| 9. Kirroughtree, Kirkcudbright        | 23. Mabie, Kirkcudbright      |
| 10. Fleet, Kirkcudbright              | 24. Wauchope, Roxburgh        |
| 11. Kilsture, Wigtown                 | 25. Carrick, Ayr              |
| 12. Change, Ayr                       | 26. Elibank, Peebles          |
| 13. Dundee, Kirkcudbright             | 27. Glen Gap, Kirkcudbright   |
| 14. Tinnisburn, Dumfries and Roxburgh | 28. Craik, Roxburgh           |

WEST CONSERVANCY

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Inverliever, Argyll*   | 14. Strathyre, Perth        |
| 2. Glen Duror, Argyll     | 15. Tulliallan, Fife        |
| 3. Glen Branter, Argyll   | 16. Garadhban, Stirling     |
| 4. Ardgartan, Argyll      | 17. Inverinan, Argyll       |
| 5. Barcaldine, Argyll     | 18. Asknish, Argyll         |
| 6. Benmore, Argyll        | 19. Carron Valley, Stirling |
| 7. Glen Finart, Argyll    | 20. Carradale, Argyll       |
| 8. Fearnoch, Argyll       | 21. Minard, Argyll          |
| 9. Lennox, Stirling       | 22. Saddell, Argyll         |
| 10. Loch Ard, Perth       | 23. Kilmichael, Argyll      |
| 11. Devilla, Fife         | 24. Corlarach, Argyll       |
| 12. Achaglachgach, Argyll | 25. Glendaruel, Argyll      |
| 13. Knapdale, Argyll      | 26. Strath Lachlan, Argyll  |

\* Former Crown Wood

## WALES



## NORTH CONSERVANCY

- |                                    |                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Hafod Fawr, Merioneth*          | 10. Mathrafal, Montgomery             |
| 2. Gwydyr, Caernarvon and Denbigh  | 11. Tarenig, Cardigan and Montgomery  |
| 3. Coed y Brenin, Merioneth        | 12. Bryn Mawr, Cardigan               |
| 4. Kerry, Montgomery               | 13. Myherin, Cardigan                 |
| 5. Beddgelert, Caernarvon          | 14. Cloacaenog, Denbigh and Merioneth |
| 6. Cynwyd, Merioneth               | 15. Dyfnant, Montgomery               |
| 7. Dovey, Merioneth and Montgomery | 16. Hafren, Montgomery                |
| 8. Radnor, Radnor                  | 17. Coed Sarnau, Radnor               |
| 9. Cwmeinion, Cardigan             | 18. Newborough, Anglesey              |

## SOUTH CONSERVANCY

- |                                     |                              |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tintern, Monmouth*               | 14. Itton, Monmouth          |
| 2. Margam, Glamorgan                | 15. Hay, Brecon and Hereford |
| 3. Llanover, Monmouth               | 16. St. Gwynno, Glamorgan    |
| 4. Llantrisant, Glamorgan           | 17. Coed y Rhaiadr, Brecon   |
| 5. Chepstow, Monmouth               | 18. Cwmogwr, Glamorgan       |
| 6. Rheola, Glamorgan                | 19. Giedd, Brecon            |
| 7. Brechfa, Carmarthen              | 20. Michaelston, Glamorgan   |
| 8. Brecon, Brecon                   | 21. Tair Onen, Glamorgan     |
| 9. Glasfynydd, Brecon               | 22. Usk, Brecon              |
| 10. Pembrey, Carmarthen             | 23. Monmouth, Monmouth       |
| 11. Caio, Carmarthen                | 24. Wentwood, Monmouth       |
| 12. Crychan, Brecon and Carmarthen  | 25. Cilgwyn, Carmarthen      |
| 13. Mynydd Ddu, Brecon and Monmouth | 26. Goytre, Monmouth         |

\* Former Crown Woods